National Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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The trading of honey was slow. Most domestic honey was going to the Government CCC Loan Program. Adequate supplies of imported honey was available at much cheaper market prices.

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1985
IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER
SMALLER VOLUMES SHOWN AS SMALL LOT SALES

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

Arkansas - Wildflower, bakery grade, extra light amber, 35¢ (small lot sales).

California - Mixed flower, bakery grade, light amber, 36¢ (30 day payment schedule).
- Sage, extra light amber, 50¢ (30 day payment schedule).

Florida - Mangrove, bakery grade, extra light amber, 30¢.
- Cabbage-Palmetto, bakery grade, light amber, 36¢.
- Wildflower, light amber-extra light amber, 44¢-50¢.
- Gallberry, extra light amber, 50¢, 54¢ (60 day payment schedule)
- Palmetto, extra light amber, 49¢.
- Orange blossom, extra light amber, 56¢ (small lot sales)

Louisiana - Mixed wildflower, bakery grade, light amber-extra light amber, 35¢.

Texas - Wildflower, bakery grade, light amber, 35¢ (small lot sales)

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

East Coast Ports

Dominican Republic - Mixed flower, bakery grade, light amber, 29.94¢-31.75¢ (cost and insurance).

El Salvador - Mixed flower, bakery grade, light amber, 33.25¢.

Gulf Port

Argentina - Clover, white-water white, 36.5¢-40.25¢.

West Coast Ports

China - Mixed flower, light amber-extra light amber, 35.5¢-37¢.

Calexico, CA

Mexico - Mixed flower, bakery grade, light amber, 33¢.

- Mixed flowers, bakery grade light amber, 34¢ (30 day payment schedule).

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.

Edmonton - Clover, white, 36.75¢.

Manitoba - Clover-alfalfa, water white, 40¢ (delivered).

Saskatchewan - Clover, white, 41¢.

LIST PRICES OF EXTRACTED PACKAGED HONEY FOR AUGUST
PACKER SALES TO WHOLESALERS AND OTHER LARGE USERS

(Prices subject to various trade and promotional discounts delivered per case in jars unless otherwise stated)

Northeast Region-Various floral sources, white-amber.

12-1	lb.	11.50-13.50
12-2	lb.	23.00-25.00
24-1	lb.	28.00-29.00
6-5	lb.	22.00-30.00
	mostly	25.00-30.00

Southeast Region-Various floral sources, white-amber.

12-2	lb.	22.00-24.00
24-1	lb.	24.00-27.00
6-5	lb.	24.00-28.00

Western Region-Various floral sources, extra light amber and lighter.

12- 1	lb.	11.75-14.50
12- 2	lb.	22.20
12-12	oz.	10.57-11.40
12- 8	oz.	7.67- 8.60
6- 5	lb.	20.50-25.50
12- 3	lb.	25.50-33.50

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST

CALIFORNIA

In Northern and Central California, trading between local beekeepers and packers was generally inactive during August. Although extraction activity was reported on alfalfa, cotton, sunflower and safflower honey, beekeeper offerings were limited and confined to an occasional small lot. Most of the honey produced in California this year is being committed to CCC Honey Loan Program. Private packers are not willing to match the government loan rates when there are adequate supplies of imported honey available at much cheaper world market prices.

Beekeepers report that production in the Sacramento Valley was very light this year while honey flows in other sections of Northern and Central California were from 1/4 to 1/3 below last year's light crop.

Packers continue to take delivery on previously contracted imported honey during the month. Inventories are being built up to meet the expected increase in demand over the next six months. As a result, most packers have stock on hand that is ample to surplus of current and short-term needs.

Packaged stock sales to retail chains showed mixed results during August. Some packers reported a down turn as high as 10% from the August 1984 sales volume while other packers using more aggressive sales and marketing techniques actually saw a slight gain in sales. Competition for bulk honey accounts was very intense. Some packers added new accounts by offering inexpensive imported honey at reduced price levels. In general, movement of industrial (bakery) grade bulk honey to food processors remained strong.

List prices for bottled honey were adjusted by some major packers to maintain their competitive position in the market. Wholesale quotations were reduced on the 24, 16, 12 and 8 ounce glass jars in Northern California while prices on 5 and 3 pound cans were lowered in Southern California.

Packers and importers reported that the import market was firming up as predictions of short honey crops in several major producing countries circulated among the trade. Canadian beekeepers were predicting a short honey crop in Alberta and British Columbia due to dry, hot weather that brought on drought conditions over many parts of those important honey producing provinces. Suppliers were reluctant to fill orders until the summer honey flow was extracted.

Some Canadian suppliers were nominally quoting white clover honey from 44-45 cents per pound, f.o.b. shipping point. Prices were firming up on Chinese honey as brokers were offering industrial grade light amber at 36 1/2 to 37 cents per pound at West Coast Ports, duty paid at the end of the month. Some offers on Chinese white honey were reported at 40 1/2 cents. Packers were waiting for firm new crop quotes from Argentina exporters before completing negotiations on full container loads of white clover honey. No offers on Australian honey were reported.

In Southern California demand for bottled honey remained fairly light during August. Sales were expected to pick up next month as schools open and the First fall weather arrives. Movement of industrial grade honey remained steady and at moderate levels. Wholesale prices on bottled honey were reduced on some of the 5 and 3 pound cans and slightly increased on the 8 ounce jars.

Importers reported that the Mexican market was firming up because of tight supplies and the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso. Early in the month truckload lots were crossing the border at Calexico at 33-34 cents per pound duty paid basis. At the end of August brokers were quoting mixed flowers light amber from 35-36 cents per pound "middle of bridge" (duty paid) at Calexico. Supplies of extra light amber were quoted at 38-39 cents per pound but expected to go higher because of limited availability.

Demand for beeswax was light and no trading was reported during August. Processors expect to start buying next month. The nominal offering price for premium quality light colored beeswax for candle and industrial uses was $1.40 per pound. Darker colors were valued significantly lower.

Some limited trading of domestic honey was reported as some small lots of extra light amber sage honey were sold by local beekeepers at 50 cents per pound. Some lots of light amber honey were purchased at 36 cents per pound.

COLORADO

The honey production was reported to be below normal due to past weather conditions. The moisture level continued to be below normal.

CONNECTICUT

Colonies were in excellent condition, and moisture levels were very good at the end of the month. Bees were working goldenrod. The flow was light by the end of the month but had been good overall this month. The Connecticut beekeepers have gotten legislation through their State Government which gives the beekeepers some protection against insecticide kills. Although they must prove insecticide kill, they may now collect damages in a court of law. Demand was light with much of the honey being produced going into the Federal Loan Program.

GEORGIA

Colonies were mostly in good condition around the State. There was some supplemental feeding by package producers taking place. There continues to be a gap of any significant nectar sources in most portions of the State. Package shipments have finished with the overall movement for the season rated as mostly poor. Queen producers continue to fill an occasional order to the Northeastern part of the country but shipping is expected to end shortly. Production of sourwood honey in north Georgia was completed by mid August. Producers reported the flow was fair but of good quality. The honey production for the year was just fair in most locations. In the north, bees were working some aster and goldenrod. In the South, bees were working some pursley (Mexico clover) and other wildflowers.

IDAHO

Western and southcentral Idaho colony conditions were poor to fair due mainly to the extensive grasshopper spraying on BLM rangelands according to beekeepers. The spraying killed a large part of the flying force, and hives had to build back up and missed most of the bloom. Honey production was below normal. Some bees were working late alfalfa fields. Eastern Idaho colony conditions were fair to average, with enough feed stores for winter but no surplus.

ILLINOIS

Beekeepers are blaming dry weather on the below average honey flow which

occured throughout the State, with the one exception being the strip mining area located in the central portion of the State where the flow has been good to excellent. The extraction is nearly 80-90 percent complete. Although the yield is down, the quality of honey has been good. The color has been water white with a moisture content around 16 percent.

The fall flow does not look promising at this time due to poor nectar sources. Bees are working aster and a few other fall flowers. Honey sales were moving quite well at county fairs and county markets but, retail sales were slow. A few beekeepers were selling honey below the price support level while many other keepers were placing their honey under the loan program. Inspectors continued to cover the entire State looking for the trachea and varroa mites.

INDIANA

The honey yield is expected to be about normal as extraction is nearly half completed. Honey quality is reported to be good with low moisture content. Bees are working goldenrod and some smart weeds. Inspectors have completed their survey for the season with some hives being affected by American and European foul brood.

IOWA

Many beekeepers report they expect, at best, approximately 25 percent of a normal crop. When flowers were blooming early in the season, the cool weather curtailed bee activity which contributed to colony deterioration. Most did not fully recover early enough to enhance production.

KENTUCKY

Colonies were in good condition. Soil moisture seemed to be very good. There was rain during the last half of August that helped the honey plant conditions. The summer flow ended mid-August with an average of 50-70 pounds of honey per hive, which is about normal. Hives were beginning to build up stores for winter. A good fall honey flow was starting in the river bottom areas of the State. Bees were working wild cucumber and spanish needle with goldenrod and aster coming after. There should be about four weeks of the fall flow. The honey this year in the State had a good flavor but was on the thin side. Honey market sales were slow but bakery grade sales had improved slightly.

MICHIGAN

In general, the condition of colonies throughout Michigan has been very good although some areas have shown a higher percentage of American Foulbrood than others, mainly in the southwest. One-quarter of the colonies inspected in this region were quarantined showing 7 percent infestation. All of the colonies quarantined were burned. Smaller percents of European and few Chalkbrood have also been reported. Most of the cases involved were with the hobbyist beekeepers. No mite problems have been reported. Inspection is not mandatory within the State, but inspectors are trying to get more beekeepers to register their colonies and hope to reduce the numbers of American Foulbrood within the

next 2-3 years. The crop has been spotty throughout Michigan and the size of the crop has depended on which areas received a sufficient amount of rain. Alfalfa was a help as a food source in some parts of northern Michigan. Supplemental feeding was necessary in the north due to these weather conditions. Goldenrod and aster were the main food sources. Weather in August was cool which slowed production and yield slightly. Extracting had begun, and sales were increasing accordingly. Trading in Michigan had been slower because of import competition from mainly Canada and Mexico.

MISSISSIPPI

Colonies were mostly in good condition around the State at months end. Bees were able to work some late soybeans. There continued to be a gap of any significant nectar source in most portions of the State. Fall flowers such as aster, goldenrod, and Spanish needle were expected within two to three weeks. Fall flows, while not dependable, can provide stores that would be used as winter stores.

MONTANA

All areas of the State expect final yields to be well below average. Rains in the Western and Central areas of the State in August allowed for some increase in alfalfa and some late season production. Eastern areas continued mostly dry. Sporadic production of honey was expected in September due to normal seasonally decreasing temperatures. Market activity, although slow, improved slightly.

NEVADA

The honey flow was now mostly over for the season. Bees were gathering pollen to feed the young. The drop in honey production this year was due to dry weather which caused a lack of wildflower, particulary sweet clover. Reports continued of mistaken sightings of Africanized bees which were found to be paper wasps. The market activity continued to be slow.

NEW ENGLAND

Temperatures in all regional areas were normal for the month. Moisture levels were adequate except in central Maine where there was a need for more moisture at month's end. Colony conditions were generally good. The trachael mite problem was still reported in some hives in the State of Maine. Bees gathered nectar from goldenrod and wild asters in all the areas. Some Maine beekeepers reported the best honey flow in ten years from the beginning to middle part of the month. Most beekeepers were making plans at the month's end to winter in Florida. The migration was expected about the middle part of September. Wholesale demand for honey was slow. Retail honey sales ranged from moderate to slow. Most major bottlers continue to use imported honey.

NEW YORK

The flow of honey from goldenrod sources was slow in most parts of the State but was expected to increase as more plants begin to flower. Colonies across the

State seemed strong. Honey production in most areas of the State has been good to very good this season. Some sections of the State were a little dry early in the month, but rains at the end of August helped moisture levels. Demand was very light with the bulk of the State's crop going into Federal programs.

NORTH CAROLINA

The bee and honey situation in North Carolina remained critical. There was some honey made from sourwood with greatly varied results. There was at least one incident where honey was thought to be the poisonous kalmia (Mountain Laurel) or rhododendron honey. The bees in much of the piedmont and coastal plain have been gathering honey at a subsistence level with many of the colonies dwindling in strength. There has been a sharp decrease compared to 1984 of honey produced in North Carolina on the grocery shelves. Moisture conditions have been good over most of the State with showers, in some instances, interfering with nectar gathering. Some beekeepers have been experiencing wax moth damage to their stored honeycomb, due to the loss of Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) as a comb fumigant and the inordinately long period the comb has been stored away from the bees because of honey flow.

OHIO

The general condition of the colonies was excellent. Swarming was minimal. No mite problems were reported for the month of August. Of 40,000 colonies inspected thus far, 144 colonies were quarantined with less than one percent showing American Foulbrood and an even lower percent of European and Chalkbrood, which is considered to be about normal. Inspection of colonies was just recently made mandatory by the Federal Court in Ohio. Extensive inspection in Ohio consistently keeps disease percentages low. Weather conditions were fairly good with the heat and humidity helping to increase the food supply and production. Most apiarists feel that this crop has been one of Ohio's best with bees primarily feeding on goldenrod, aster and other assorted wildflowers. The honey flow has been very good and rated average to above average. Extracting has begun in some central areas of Ohio near Columbus. The demand for honey was slow, and trading slow due to imports forcing some beekeepers to trade locally for lower prices at the retail level. Beekeepers feel that the next few weeks will determine how good production has been this year depending on how well the weather and goldenrod supplies hold up.

OREGON

The extraction of the 1985 honey crop in Oregon is almost complete. Yields are reported to be below normal especially in the areas where the bees forage the fireweed. The hot, dry summer was the major factor in the poor crop because it caused the blossoms to appear too early and then dry up. Those beekeepers that have finished extracting are busy knocking down to 2 hives in preparation of the move to California in the coming months. The bees appear to be in good condition although numerous cases of Foulbrood have been reported. The threat of African bees entering the State have the Department of Agriculture considering laws requiring all bee loads moving thru Oregon be screened. Most of the honey crop continued to be put under Government Loan.

TENNESSEE

Colonies were in good condition. Bees were gathering nectar from goldenrod and other wild flowers. Bees were building up their stores and were expected to keep building through September. The hives had good brood patterns. The moisture level was good. Less than 1% of the hives had any kind of disease. No tracheal mites were found, but State apiary inspectors were to begin another survey soon. The sale of honey was still slow. Foreign honey prices are so low that is is hard for domestic beekeepers to compete.

VERMONT

The colonies were in good condition. It was dry early in the month but recent rains helped with moisture levels. The bees were working goldenrod which was just coming into bloom at the end of the month. Flow at this time was light and variable, but should increase with the bloom. Demand was fairly light to good in some areas.

WASHINGTON

Extraction of the 1985 honey crop was about half finished in most of the State. The fireweed and mint crops appeared to be about normal, but the alfalfa honey was reported to be down considerably. There was an extreme shortage of blossoms due to the hot, dry summer causing the nectar to dry up before the bees could gather it. The majority of the commercial crop was still being put under the Commodity Credit Loan Program.

WISCONSIN

Most beekeepers report conditions about normal with bees feeding on goldenrod and aster. Some beekeepers have completed the third extraction. A few migratory beekeepers have begun leaving the State. Moisture has been adequate.

WYOMING

Honey production was reported to be varied in the State depending on the area. Some reported normal yields, and other areas none. Heavy losses of bees occurred due to grasshopper spraying. Moisture levels were below normal in most areas.

Honey Reports from Foreign Countries**

AUSTRALIA

Preliminary Statistics for 1984/85 show that exports of honey jumped to a record 17,536 metric tons, up 62 percent from last year and 20 percent higher than the previous record year of 1982/83. Most of the increase occurred during the first half of 1985. Exports for that period totaled 9,811 metric tons, up 5,359 metric tons from the corresponding period last year. Seventy-seven percent of this increase was to Australia's three major markets - the United Kingdom,

West Germany and the U.S. Exports should be at more usual levels during 1985/86 because of reduced supplies. Exchange rate fluctuations do not appear to have been a major factor in the export boost. For the year commencing July 1984, monthly FOB export values in Australian Dollars for the main grades of export honey averaged 0.87.

BRAZIL

Brazilian honey production is expected to rebound this year after a year of adverse weather and disease problems. Yields are reportedly higher in the two major producing States of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande Du Sul. Problems remain with the domestic marketing of the crop, as 30 to 40 percent of the honey sold in Brazil is considered adulterated. Prices to producers remain stable. The Outlook for 1986 calls for another increase in production, assuming good weather conditions.

CANADA

Production in 1985 appears to be down from last year's revised figure of 44,135 tons due to lower yields in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Quebec because of a hot, dry summer in the prairies and late spring in eastern Canada. A mild winter was beneficial to overwintering of hives which resulted in a lower importation of bees than normal. The discovery of acarine mite disease in the U.S. caused more imports of bees from New Zealand during 1985 than in previous years. Exports of honey to the United States continued high in 1985 although slightly below the record exports of 1984. Global exports are forecast to continue at a high level although below last year's record.

Forecasts now indicate lower yields than last year with about the same number of colonies resulting in a lower overall production in 1985 of about 40,550 tons.

Honey exports during the first five months of 1985 have continued at about the same rate as last year both globally and to the United States. The export market to Europe appears to be softening and total exports from Canada are forecast in 1985 to be below last year's record. Export prices are ranging between 50 to 58 cents per pound. Stocks are low in Western Canada although reportedly high in Quebec. Many grower are hoping for more honey production as the year progresses to replenish stocks and meet anticipated exports demand.

GERMANY

Weather conditions so far this year have been favorable in most areas of the country. Production is somewhat disturbed by a growing incidence of varroatosis. Honey consumption is stagnating. Imports account for about 80% of total supplies. Mexico, Russia, China, Argentina, and Poland are the major foreign sources. European East Bloc countries have gained increasing market shares by low prices, contracting on DM-Basis, and barter transactions. U.S. honey is not competitive, and shipments continue to be insignificant.

No significant changes in factors affecting medium-term and long-term production potential have been observed this year.

The international supply and price situation, including fluctuations in currency rates, have resulted in significant changes in origin of purchase. Mexico continues to be the leading supplier while shipments from China have been down substantially in 1984/85. In the first half of this year, the Soviet Union became the second largest foreign supplier. Shipments from Poland, CSSR and Romania also continued to increase. The market share of European East Bloc countries is about one-third.

JAPAN

The gradual decline in the number of apiarists and bee colonies in Japan continues chiefly due to a decline in the area of floral sources and competition from imported honey. Domestic demand for honey, on the other hand, has been increasing reflecting consumer interest in natural foods. The growing demand is being satisfied by increased imports.

Due to this year's prolonged rainy season in June and July, the condition of floral sources was less favorable. Therefore, the total honey production in 1985 is estimated at 6,200 metric tons, down nine percent from last season. This would account for only 15 percent of total estimated consumption in 1985.

China continues to be by far the leading supplier of honey to Japan mainly because of its competitive prices and its ability to supply the types of honey which Japanese consumers prefer such as Chinese milk-vetch and acacia honey. Reportedly, however, this year's honey production in China has been affected by adverse weather conditions, and total Chinese production is expected to decline.

Based on Japan's imports during the first six months of 1985 and the supply situation in China, the trade expects Japan's total honey imports in 1985 to be somewhat smaller than the previous two years. Over 95 percent of Japan's honey imports are in bulk form and repacked in Japan. Small quantities of consumer packs are imported from the United States, Canada and other countries.

MEXICO

Officials estimate the 1985 honey production at 55,000 metric tons--down from last year--due primarily to drought conditions in the State of Yucatan, Mexico's main honey producing area. Dry conditions reduced the Yucatan crop by approximately 50 percent during the first semester of 1985, relative to the same period a year ago. Similarly, the bee parasite, cariosis, continued to adversely impact production in the States of Jalisco, Nayarit, Colima, Tamaulipas, and Oaxaca although to a lesser extent than last year as the Government of Mexico and producer efforts have taken control of the problem. Based on estimates of the Beekeepers' National Union, colony numbers are projected to increase to 2.5 million in 1985. The proportion of bee hives continues at 80 percent modern and 20 percent rustic. Longer term production is expected to be adversely impacted by the arrival of the Africanized bee. Arrival is expected to occur during mid-1986, and the Government of Mexico is currently preparing to counter the problem. The impact of the Africanized bees is not expected to be felt before the 1987 crop. With adequate measures to limit the impact of the africanized bees, honey production is expected to be

reduced by 25 to 30 percent. Without preparation, the decrease could be substantially higher.

In 1985, domestic consumption will continue stable at the 1984 level. The significant increase in retail prices, real reduction in disposable income, and lower-priced honey substitutes combine to dampen domestic honey consumption.

Due to higher distribution and packing costs, Mexico expects domestic honey retail prices to increase from 350 pesos per kilo in 1984 to 800 pesos per kilo in 1985.

Mexico, a honey exporter, has not traditionally imported U.S. honey. This situation is not expected to change.

USSR

Soviet 1985 honey production and yields are projected to grow noticeably above last year's estimated reduced results. Bee colonies should continue to increase as further progress is realized in eradicating varroa. Exports are projected to show marginal growth over 1984.

Improved weather and estimated colony growth could raise honey production about 5 percent in 1985. The private sector accounts for approximately 60 percent of total honey output, the balance is produced by State farms, collective farms and inter-farm complexes. In 1983, there were 202 State honey farms and more than 100 specialized inter-farm complexes possessing a total of 711,000 colonies. (Pchelovodstvo, No. 12, 1984 P.2.) varroa--A disease caused by a bee parasite which lowers honey yields is still a problem but reports indicate continuing success in its eradication.

Heavy varroa-related losses of the 1970s and early 1980s have abated, brightening the prospects for colony growth, honey output and product quality. Throughout the past year, a spate of articles have suggested commercial and home remedies for varroa control. Many were judged to be successful including the application of a two percent solution of oxalic acid (pchelovodstvo, No. 5, 1985, P. 11). With positive results in the struggle against varroa, the USSR has been able to produce a "fair amount" of honey even in a year of widespread drought like 1984 (pchelovodstvo, No. 5, 1985 P.2). In the current year, honey production is expected to be good despite the occurrence of adverse weather, in some producing areas.

**Not Official USDA Data
Source: Foreign Agricultural Service

FOUR MORE AFRICANIZED BEE COLONIES FOUND IN KERN COUNTY DURING AUGUST

During August, the Africanized bee project team indentified and destroyed four more Africanized bee colonies in Kern County, California, near the site or closely associated with the original find near Lost Hills. Following are the official press releases or excerpts from the news stories released at the time of each of the four new finds by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

August 9 --- a second colony of Africanized bees was found about two miles from the site where the original Africanized bees near Lost Hills in Kern County were discovered on June 25 in an underground burrow.

This second find was in a commercial bee colony that was routinely sampled by the Africanized Bee Project on August 7 and was one of the 9,200 domestic colonies being tested by the Africanized Bee Project in the 462 square mile quarantine area.

After testing by the mobile lab in Bakersfield and Dr. Thomas Rinderer of the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, (ARS) in Baton Rouge, LA., the positive identification was confirmed.

On August 8, the suspect colony was killed to prevent absconding and the bees were brought to Bakersfield for further study. Len Foote, Africanized Bee Project Leader, found what he believes to be a queen bee, three drones, and the rest worker bees. These bees will be studied further to determine whether this, in fact, is a swarm that absconded from the original nest.

State officials had said after examining the first burrow that two or three queens and swarms may have flown away before the remainder were killed. As long as the number of swarms still at large is small, there is no cause for alarm. The small number of Africanized bees will probably be genetically bred out of existence over the next year or so.

August 14 --- a procedure for disposition of the apiary in which Africanized bees were found August 7 in a commercial beehive was announced by the Africanized Bee Project. The apiary operator will be required to hold his apiary in quarantine by compliance agreement for retesting in six weeks to determine whether any other colonies have been taken over by Africanized bees.

Other apiaries within a two mile radius of the infested apiary will be kept under a "hold order" to prevent removal of bees or honey comb containing bees until these colonies can also be retested in six weeks to be sure they have not been invaded by Africanized bees.

The quarantine area will not be expanded at this time, but apiaries within the two mile wide by 20 mile long corridor immediately north of the present quarantine boundary have been mapped by aerial survey and will be held for testing.

Apiaries within the present 462 square mile quarantine area are being tested as rapidly as posible. Apiaries that are not within two miles of the infested apiary but are within the present 462 square mile quarantine area and

are found free of Africanized bees and parasitic mites will be eligible for certification. Certified apiaries may then be removed from the quarantine area.

August 14 --- a third find of Africanized bees was reported by the Africanized bee project team. A wild swarm of bees that was sampled on August 7 has tested positive for Africanized bee characterestics. The suspect swarm was found alive in a hollow tree stump and killed by project personnel, responding to a call-in from a local mosquito abatement district.

The bees were nesting in a tree stump approximately seven miles southwest of the original nest of Africanized bees found in the fox's den. After testing by the mobile lab in Bakersfield and Dr. Thomas Rinderer of the United States Department of Agriculture, ARS in Baton Rouge, positive identification was confirmed on August 14.

A panel of experts has suggested that as many as five or six swarms of the Africanized bees may be on the loose in the Kern County area.

California Department of Food and Agriculture officials said that the confirmation of a third find was a good sign that the loose ends will be tied up soon rather than an indication the Africanized bees are establishing themselves in the area.

Bee experts were not worried that Africanized bees had been previously found in a commercial hive as well as in the wild. A panel of experts had predicted that the Africanized bees were more likely to be found in the wild. As a result, all wild bee swarms found within a 50 mile radius of the Lost Hills oil field are being destroyed.

Officials believe that even if the other swarms are not found, they will lose their aggressive characteristics by breeding with domestic honeybees over one or two years.

August 22 --- a fourth Africanized bee colony was found in Kern County outside the quarantine zone. This colony was in a migratory apiary located 25 miles southwest of the quarantine area, 9 miles southwest of the center of Bakersfield.

The bee colony was destroyed and Clare Berryhill, Director of the State Department of Food and Agriculture, has instructed Africanized Bee Project leader Len Foote to destroy the remaining 45 colonies in the commercial apiary because of the high probability of Africanization appearing in the other colonies.

Meanwhile, all apiaries within a two mile radius of this latest find are being put on a "hold order" and ordered not to move any hives while they are being tested for Africanized bees.

The owner and local beekeeper, Chuck Brewer, reported the colony as a possible suspect to Kern County biologist, Jim Brockeen, after hearing of the discovery and behavior of Africanized bees in Lost Hills, especially their tendency to produce queen cells and swarm year-round.

Brewer, during the past year, has been expanding his small sideline bee business by capturing wild swarms. Sometime between January and March he picked up several wild swarms in what is now the quarantine area. One good sized swarm captured near Lost Hills was difficult to manage and kept wanting to swarm. These wild bees were more defensive than other colonies. They kept wanting to build queen cells and swarm.

Brewer was able to keep the queen cells cut out to prevent swarming and the colony became large enough to occupy five hives. During the spring these hives along with the other 45 colonies, were moved to various nectar flows. The best was the wild buckwheat flow in the Jawbone Canyon area south of Lake Isabella, about 40 miles east of Bakersfield. While on this nextar flow, it became impossible for Brewer to prevent the bees from swarming.

A sample of the hive was taken 10 days ago and put through the four-step testing procedure to determine if they were Africanized. Confirmation was received from Dr. Rinderer of the USDA-ARS lab at Baton Rouge, by the Africanized bee project leader Len Foote at 4:15 p.m. on August 21.

California beekeepers commended Brewer for his courageous action and have agreed to provide the needed packaged bees and queens when Brewer is ready to restock his hives. Brewer's other colonies were destroyed the next day.

Brewer said he noticed the bees' aggressiveness but said they were not impossible to work with. In fact, they became one of his best colonies and were very productive.

Beekeepers who operated in the Jawbone Canyon area south of Lake Isabella during the buckwheat nectar flow and since that time were urged to contact the Africanized Bee Project headquarters at (805) 392-0853 so their apiaries can also be tested.

August 29 --- a fifth colony of bees was confirmed as having Africanized characteristics in the late evening, August 28 by the Africanized bee project.

The infested colony came from a commercial apiary located below Highway 46 in Lost Hills, Kern County, one mile southeast of the original find. The Africanized colony was destroyed the next day.

The confirmed sample was from an apiary containing 184 colonies, some of which are still in various stages of the testing process. All other apiaries within a two mile radius of the infested apiary will be kept under a "hold order" to prevent removed of bees or honeycombs containing bees until these colonies can be retested in six weeks (5-6 week life cycle of bees) to be sure they have not been invaded by Africanized bees.

The Africanized Bee Scientific Advisory Panel has met in Bakersfield and made several recommendations to the Africanized Bee Project Team on program adjustments that need to be made as a result of these latest finds.

The panel has recommended that the survey area be expanded by opproxi-

mately 300 square miles around the perimeter of the existing quarantine area. An aerial survey of the entire zone is in progress, and half the hives in the present 462 square mile quarantine zone have been tested.

The panel also stated that there is adequate evidence that "genetic dilution" is in progress, and Africanized bee traits will disappear eventually. Some samples of bees analyzed to date indicate mixed parentage.

Because the season for swarming has essentially ended, the panel recommended that no more baited trap hives would be needed. The project team should continue to service the presently deployed trap hives.

The panel also recommended that commercial bees be removed from Kelso Valley near Lake Isabella, where the fourth Africanized colony is known to have been moved for a time. The Valley must remain free of managed bee colonies until June 1, 1986. Foraging bees found in the Valley must be sampled and tested at appropriate intervals prior to June 1, 1986. Any feral (wild) colonies detected in Kelso Valley prior to this release date must be sampled and destroyed just as feral bee colonies found in the current regulated areas.

Source: California Department of Food and Agriculture

1985 HONEY IMPORTS & EXPORTS WITH 1984 COMPARISONS

COUNTRY	IMPORTS TO U.S.				EXPORTS FROM U.S.			
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	CUM.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	CUM.
Canada	2.4	2.8	1.0	18.5	-	-	-	.1
Mexico	1.7	2.3	3.6	18.7	-	-	-	.1
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	.3	.2	.7	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	.2	.3	.1	1.2	-	-	-	-
Honduras	.1	.1	.2	.6	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	.2	.2	.2	1.0	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2.2	3.5	2.4	19.0	-	-	-	-
Brazil	.2	.1	.1	.6	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Switzerland	-	-	.1	.2	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	-	-	.2	.1	.1	-	.3
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China (Mainland)	1.5	1.1	1.2	10.2	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	.2	.1	-	.4	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	-	.7
FR Pacific Islands	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-
Australia	.1	.2	.7	5.1	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.5
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeman (Sana)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
North America	4.7	6.0	5.1	40.8	.1	-	-	.2
South America	2.4	3.6	2.5	19.6	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	.1	.2	1.9	.2	.2	-	.9
Asia	1.6	1.2	1.3	10.7	.5	.3	.2	2.2
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	.1	.2	.8	5.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WORLD 1985	9.8	11.0	10.1	78.2	.7	.5	.2	3.3
TOTAL WORLD 1984	8.5	48.8	10.4	69.1	.7	.6	.3	4.2

TOTAL WORLD 1985 and 1984 figures do not necessarily reflect total of columns due to rounding of individual figures and inclusion of all imports and exports.

Imports and exports less than .1 million pounds have been omitted. Cum. is Cumulative total to date Jan-July 1985

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service

CCC HONEY LOAN ACTIVITY
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1985

STATE	QUANTITY PUT UNDER LOAN	LOANS REPAID	DELIVERED TO CCC	LOANS OUTSTANDING
	1,000 Pounds			
	1985 CROP*			
Alabama	234			234
Arizona	1,219			1,219
Arkansas	56			56
California	1,862			1,862
Colorado	55			55
Florida	3,574	11		3,563
Georgia	504			504
Hawaii	82			82
Idaho	150			150
Illinois	13			13
Iowa	958			958
Kansas	21			21
Louisiana	1,075			1,075
Maine	12			12
Michigan	124			124
Minnesota	400			400
Mississippi	151			151
Missouri	4			4
Montana	115			115
Nebraska	615			615
Nevada	9			9
New Jersey	10			10
New Mexico	94			94
North Carolina	8			8
North Dakota	614			614
Ohio	163			163
Oklahoma	44			44
Oregon	186			186
Pennsylvania	41			41
South Carolina	34			34
South Dakota	870			870
Tennessee	5			5
Texas	2,009	11		1,998
Utah	121			121
Washington	48			48
Wisconsin	505			505
Wyoming	71			71
Total for week ending 8/28/85	16,056	22		16,034
Total for week ending 8/21/85	13,386	22		13,364

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

1985 IMPORTS OF BEESWAX WITH 1984 COMPARISONS

COUNTRY	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JANUARY - JULY 1984	JANUARY - JULY 1985
	Million Pounds			
Canada	-	-	.07	.20
Mexico	-	-	.04	.08
Haiti	-	-	-	.03
Dominican Republic	.06	-	.19	.15
El Salvador	-	-	.02	.03
Chile	.04	-	.21	.14
Brazil	-	.07	-	.41
German Dem. Republic	-	-	-	.13
Ivory Coast	-	-	.04	-
Ethiopia	-	-	.04	.04
Tanzania	-	-	.06	.04
Japan	-	-	-	.04
Australia	.01	-	.01	.10
TOTAL WORLD	.10	.07	.69	1.39

TOTAL WORLD 1985 and 1984 figures do not necessarily reflect total of columns due to rounding of individual figures and inclusion of all imports and exports.

Imports less than .01 million pounds have been omitted.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Kansas City Commodity Office
Post Office Box 205
Kansas City, Missouri 64141

INFORMATION RELEASE

Date – August 14, 1985

Sales Contract Awards

LOW QUALITY UNPROCESSED HONEY

The Kansas City Commodity Office today announced today the following sales of 556,341 pounds of Low Quality Unprocessed Honey under Announcement/Invitation KC-H-23 dated July 24, 1985 and KC-H-23A dated July 29, 1985.

CONTRACT NO.	CONTRACTOR	ITEM NO.	POUNDS	PRICE PER LB.
KCMS-30407	Burleson's, Inc. Waxahachie TX	51	22,456	$.3425
		52	23,863	.3425
		TOTAL	46,319	
KCMS-30424	Tropical Blossom Honey Co. Edgewater, FL	42	28,004	.339
		48	20,995	.326
		49	18,402	.326
		TOTAL	67,401	
KCMS-30425	Progressive Services, Co La Habra, CA	18	4,649	.3000
		19	2,955	.3000
		TOTAL	7,604	
KCMS-30426	Burleson's Inc. Waxahachie, TX	3	19,160	.3015
		4	19,040	.3015
		5	12,600	.3015
		6	17,732	.3015
		7	19,280	.3015
		8	14,422	.3015
		9	12,100	.3015
		10	17,800	.3015
		11	11,540	.3015
		12	12,952	.3015
		13	6,732	.3015
		14	11,964	.3015
		15	36,360	.3015
		16	18,200	.3015
		17	18,980	.3015
		TOTAL	248,862	
KCMS 30427	Hubbard Apiaries Onsted, MI	20	4,981	.3000
		21	4,219	.3000
		22	3,060	.3000
		23	1,881	.3000
		24	1,234	.3000
		26	649	.3255
		27	2,281	.3255
		28	3,096	.3255
		29	17,067	.3255
		30	619	.3255
		31	5,279	.3255
		32	1,736	.3255
		33	1,659	.3255
		34	1,127	.3255
		35	1,785	.3255

CONTRACT NO.	CONTRACTOR	ITEM NO.	POUNDS	PRICE PER LB.
KCMS 30427	Hubbard Apiaries (Cont) Onsted, MI	36	5,201	.3255
		37	2,888	.3255
		38	6,467	.3255
		39	8,914	.3255
		40	3,629	.3255
		41	14,217	.3255
		43	23,531	.3255
		44	46,243	.3255
		45	9,077	.3255
		46	12,986	.3255
		47	2,329	.3255
		TOTAL	186,155	

*** SUMMARY ***

POUNDS HONEY	PRICE RANGE
556,341	$.3000-.3425

U N P R O C E S S E D H O N E Y

08/08/1985

60 LB CANS AND 55 GALLON BARRELS

STATE	WHSE #	TABLE GRADE LBS	AV STG AGE	%	NON TABLE GRADE LBS	AV STG AGE	%	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED -- LBS	AV STG AGE	%	TOTAL AV STG AGE	TOTAL LBS
	2422	7,329	77	5.98	115,309	807	94.02		XXXXX		763	122,638
AL		7,329	77	5.98	115,309	807	94.02		XXXXX		763	122,638
	2437	504,276	431	99.88	619	439	.12		XXXXX		431	504,895
AR		504,276	431	99.88	619	439	.12		XXXXX		431	504,895
	2359	210,273	256	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		256	210,273
	2387	623,286	346	95.09		XXXXX		32,217	441	4.91	351	655,503
	2426	85,402	432	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		432	85,402
	2486	197,875	419	93.33	1,312	443	.62	12,830	440	6.05	420	212,017
AZ		1,116,836	349	96.01	1,312	443	.11	45,047	441	3.87	352	1,163,195
	1473	149,598	56	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		56	149,598
	2306	3,505,431	276	98.87	40,017	288	1.13		XXXXX		276	3,545,448
	2307	1,131,832	298	98.22		XXXXX		20,454	240	1.78	297	1,152,286
	2312	1,961,603	289	91.29	187,138	287	8.71		XXXXX		289	2,148,741
	2328	615	138	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		138	615
	2346	109,119	363	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		363	109,119
	2485	573,241	524	70.55	239,329	419	29.45		XXXXX		493	812,570
CA		7,431,439	299	93.85	466,484	355	5.89	20,454	240	.26	302	7,918,377
	2415	12,120	51	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		51	12,120
	2424	180,092	67	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		67	180,092
	2484	491,068	194	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		194	491,068
CO		683,280	158	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		158	683,280
	142	187,666	44	38.44	300,539	43	61.56		XXXXX		43	488,205
	2314	814,422	74	87.44	116,974	95	12.56		XXXXX		77	931,396
	2326	15,965	415	46.30	18,516	433	53.70		XXXXX		425	34,481
	2327	1,149,292	71	70.77	474,623	68	29.23		XXXXX		70	1,623,915
	2329	665,500	81	87.47	95,362	76	12.53		XXXXX		80	760,862
	2351	921,047	73	63.71	524,742	74	36.29		XXXXX		73	1,445,789
	2353	523,412	98	83.11	106,359	150	16.89		XXXXX		107	629,771
	2444	1,058,716	74	58.14	762,255	73	41.86		XXXXX		74	1,820,971
	2471	428,551	75	42.64	576,506	72	57.36		XXXXX		74	1,005,057
	2477	121,836	421	33.13	245,249	426	66.70	629	421	.17	425	367,714
FL		5,886,407	83	64.63	3,221,125	102	35.37	629	421	.01	90	9,108,161
	2330	14,205	75	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		75	14,205
	2413	492,183	69	83.39	98,011	135	16.61		XXXXX		80	590,194
GA		506,388	69	83.78	98,011	135	16.22		XXXXX		80	604,399
	211	878,311	84	66.27	447,068	82	33.73		XXXXX		83	1,325,379
	2322	23,828	160	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		160	23,828
	2371	198,883	61	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		61	198,883
IA		1,101,022	81	71.12	447,068	82	28.88		XXXXX		82	1,548,090
	523	364,865	249	53.46	317,625	449	46.54		XXXXX		342	682,490

U N P R O C E S S E D H O N E Y

08/08/1985

60 LB CANS AND 55 GALLON BARRELS

STATE	WHSE #	TABLE GRADE LBS	TABLE GRADE AV STG AGE	TABLE GRADE %	NON TABLE GRADE LBS	NON TABLE GRADE AV STG AGE	NON TABLE GRADE %	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED LBS	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED AV STG AGE	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED %	TOTAL AV STG AGE	TOTAL LBS
	2402	2,643,650	206	99.42	15,331	74	.58		XXXXX		205	2,658,981
	2481	3,672	426	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		426	3,672
	2482	1,008,124	111	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		111	1,008,124
ID		4,020,311	186	92.35	332,956	432	7.65		XXXXX		205	4,353,267
	2342	38,687	166	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		166	38,687
	2445	6,372	418	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		418	6,372
IL		45,059	201	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		201	45,059
	1498	84,995	63	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		63	84,995
	2304	123,407	64	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		64	123,407
KS		208,402	64	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		64	208,402
	2345	1,575,720	176	94.23	96,500	373	5.77		XXXXX		187	1,672,220
LA		1,575,720	176	94.23	96,500	373	5.77		XXXXX		187	1,672,220
	2459	185,724	215	90.56	19,359	411	9.44		XXXXX		234	205,083
ME		185,724	215	90.56	19,359	411	9.44		XXXXX		234	205,083
	2335	218,481	134	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		134	218,481
	2414	9,307	63	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		63	9,307
MI		227,788	131	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		131	227,788
	1475	909,959	69	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		69	909,959
	2362	41,163	72	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		72	41,163
	2363	763,324	73	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		73	763,324
	2406	6,201	433	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		433	6,201
	2450	25,025	70	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		70	25,025
MN		1,745,672	72	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		72	1,745,672
	2403	80,599	69	96.45	2,965	75	3.55		XXXXX		69	83,564
MO		80,599	69	96.45	2,965	75	3.55		XXXXX		69	83,564
	2375	191,679	57	99.46	1,042	54	.54		XXXXX		57	192,721
	2435	211,680	107	79.92	53,195	97	20.08		XXXXX		105	264,875
	2438	11,594	389	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		389	11,594
MS		414,953	92	88.44	54,237	96	11.56		XXXXX		92	469,190
	2359	1,449,727	283	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		283	1,449,727
	2361	749,851	289	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		289	749,851
MT		2,199,578	285	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		285	2,199,578
	2305	404,677	453	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		453	404,677
	2352	352,546	80	99.11	3,163	398	.89		XXXXX		83	355,709
	2360	284,905	75	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		75	284,905
	2369	29,544	64	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		64	29,544
	2377	206,073	72	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		72	206,073
	2430	598,664	199	99.49	3,084	79	.51		XXXXX		198	601,748

UNPROCESSED HONEY

60 LB CANS AND 55 GALLON BARRELS

STATE	WHSE #	TABLE GRADE LBS	AV STG AGE	%	NON TABLE GRADE LBS	AV STG AGE	%	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED -- LBS	AV STG AGE	%	TOTAL AV STG AGE	TOTAL LBS
	2441	318,506	82	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		82	318,506
	2479	40,054	83	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		83	40,054
	2480	239,011	71	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		71	239,011
NB		2,473,980	168	99.75	6,247	241	.25		XXXXX		168	2,480,227
	2410	382,915	77	84.52	69,533	153	15.35	597	394	.13	89	453,045
NC		382,915	77	84.52	69,533	153	15.35	597	394	.13	89	453,045
	1477	74,808	387	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		387	74,808
	2308	46,228	402	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		402	46,228
	2313	1,077,498	295	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		295	1,077,498
	2338	108,878	410	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		410	108,878
	2339	2,435,159	408	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		408	2,435,159
	2383	366,364	73	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		73	366,364
	2432	805,965	402	97.92	17,104	420	2.08		XXXXX		402	823,069
	2447	434,876	392	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		392	434,876
	2455	796,286	411	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		411	796,286
	2464	167,318	406	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		406	167,318
	2469	2,441,734	386	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		386	2,441,734
	2472	483,067	410	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		410	483,067
	2473	1,905,947	402	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		402	1,905,947
	2478	376,749	365	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		365	376,749
	2483	245,867	406	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		406	245,867
ND		11,766,744	380	99.85	17,104	420	.15		XXXXX		380	11,783,848
	2365	12,236	56	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		56	12,236
NH		12,236	56	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		56	12,236
	2404	12,160	64	81.40	2,779	69	18.60		XXXXX		65	14,939
NJ		12,160	64	81.40	2,779	69	18.60		XXXXX		65	14,939
	2495	292,834	433	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		433	292,834
NM		292,834	433	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		433	292,834
	1472	44,076	235	98.42	708	419	1.58		XXXXX		238	44,784
NY		44,076	235	98.42	708	419	1.58		XXXXX		238	44,784
	2350	246,428	68	89.77	28,089	69	10.23		XXXXX		68	274,517
	2449	25,411	79	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		79	25,411
OH		271,839	69	90.63	28,089	69	9.37		XXXXX		69	299,928
	2488	286,371	73	97.85	6,296	73	2.15		XXXXX		73	292,667
	2490	25,614	72	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		72	25,614
OR		311,985	73	98.02	6,296	73	1.98		XXXXX		73	318,281
	1488	269,872	79	90.67	27,780	126	9.33		XXXXX		83	297,652
	2420	840	426	41.18	1,200	426	58.82		XXXXX		426	2,040
PA		270,712	80	90.33	28,980	139	9.67		XXXXX		85	299,692
	1491	539,988	195	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		195	539,988

UNPROCESSED HONEY

60 LB CANS AND 55 GALLON BARRELS

STATE	WHSE #	TABLE GRADE LBS	TABLE GRADE AV STG AGE	TABLE GRADE %	NON TABLE GRADE LBS	NON TABLE GRADE AV STG AGE	NON TABLE GRADE %	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED LBS	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED AV STG AGE	GRADE NOT CERTIFIED %	TOTAL AV STG AGE	TOTAL LBS
	2301	845,094	351	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		351	845,094
	2303	1,559,185	401	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		401	1,559,185
	2324	123,187	420	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		420	123,187
	2337	296,719	412	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		412	296,719
	2433	175,041	73	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		73	175,041
	2439	1,266,278	421	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		421	1,266,278
	2467	1,185,050	418	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		418	1,185,050
SD		5,990,542	374	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		374	5,990,542
	2458	3,874	84	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		84	3,874
TN		3,874	84	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		84	3,874
	153	114,302	115	31.36	250,168	356	68.64		XXXXX		280	364,470
	1476	273,840	406	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		406	273,840
	1690	93,894	71	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		71	93,894
	2334	408,239	84	94.37	24,376	84	5.63		XXXXX		84	432,615
	2356	39,610	421	8.74	413,477	398	91.26		XXXXX		400	453,087
	2378	10,647	78	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		78	10,647
	2386	70,224	82	81.79	15,640	77	18.21		XXXXX		81	85,864
TX		1,010,756	186	58.96	703,661	365	41.04		XXXXX		260	1,714,417
	2496	552,899	207	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		207	552,899
UT		552,899	207	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		207	552,899
	1518	130,031	124	63.68	74,150	141	36.32		XXXXX		130	204,181
VA		130,031	124	63.68	74,150	141	36.32		XXXXX		130	204,181
	1459	724,488	372	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		372	724,488
	2469	1,040,072	345	97.63	25,250	368	2.37		XXXXX		345	1,065,322
	2499	10,452	370	88.51	1,357	815	11.49		XXXXX		421	11,809
WA		1,775,012	356	98.52	26,607	391	1.48		XXXXX		356	1,801,619
	1404	1,566	72	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		72	1,566
	2355	370,500	54	96.87	11,963	275	3.13		XXXXX		61	382,463
	2367	28,810	70	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		70	28,810
	2368	37,282	69	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		69	37,282
	2405	137,419	72	80.47	33,346	437	19.53		XXXXX		143	170,765
WI		575,577	60	92.70	45,309	394	7.30		XXXXX		84	620,886
	2434	483,256	78	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		78	483,256
WY		483,256	78	100.00		XXXXX			XXXXX		78	483,256
NATIONAL TOTALS		54,302,211	255	90.15	5,865,408	196	9.74	66,727	379	.11	249	60,234,346