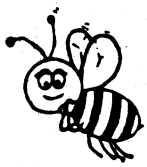

National Honey Market News

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MONTHLY REPORT
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The trading of honey was slow. Most honey produced in the United States went under Federal CCC Loan Program. Suppliers expect a new crop honey flow to begin in Central and Southern Mexico during November and December.

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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, light amber, 33¢

CALIFORNIA - Mixed flowers, bakery grade, light amber, 37-38¢
- Mixed cotton-alfalfa, bakery grade, amber, 37.5-38¢

FLORIDA - Wildflower, bakery grade light amber-amber, 30¢
- Wildflower, amber, 40¢
- Palmetto, extra light amber, 49¢

LOUISIANA - Wildflower, bakery grade, light amber, 35¢

PENNSYLVANIA - Wildflower, bakery grade, light amber, 36¢
(Includes DE, MD, & NJ)

TENNESSEE - Soybean, white, 40¢

TEXAS - Tallow, bakery grade, extra light amber, 35¢

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

Argentina - Clover, extra light amber-water white, 41-45¢
- Wildflower, light amber, 39-40¢

El Salvador - Wildflower, light amber-extra light amber, 38¢

GULF PORTS

Argentina - Clover, white, 36.37-41¢

China - Clover, extra light amber, 40¢

Honduras - Wildflower, bakery grade, amber, 33.30¢

Yucatan, Mexico - Wildflower, bakery grade, amber-extra light amber, 33.30-34.25¢

LAREDO TX
Mexico - Mixed flower, extra light amber-white 38-39¢
- Wildflower, bakery grade, amber-light amber, 33.30-37¢

WEST COAST PORTS
Argentina - Clover, white, 46¢

China - Wildflower, bakery grade, extra light amber, 36.25¢

CALEXICO, CA
Mexico - Mixed flowers, bakery grade, light amber, 37¢

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.

ALBERTA - Clover, white, 47-48¢ (delivered)
- Clover, white, 45¢

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Clover, white, 48¢ (delivered) (180 day extended payment schedule)

MANITOBA - Clover, water white-white, 41¢
- Clover, extra white 47.5¢ (delivered)

SASKATCHEWAN - Clover, water white, 41¢

LIST PRICES OF EXTRACTED PACKAGED HONEY FOR OCTOBER
PACKERS 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.	11.50-12.30
12-2	lb.	20.00-26.10
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.	9.90-11.40
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 SEPTEMBER

CALIFORNIA

In Northern and Central California, some light trading on small lots of recently extracted, light amber honey was reported during October. However, most beekeepers continued to deliver their 1985 crop to CCC warehouses. These small lots were purchased at prices ranging from 37-38 cents per pound delivered to packers warehouse from beekeepers in the Central Valley.

As of September 30, the ASCS had made 331 loans to California beekeepers on 4.58 million pounds of 1985 crop honey. In 1984, 6.27 million pounds of California honey was under loan, while in 1983 only 3.08 million pounds were under loan as of September 30. California is second in the nation in the quantity of honey put under loan. Iowa, with only 32 loans, leads with 4.62 million pounds under loan.

Packers continued to take delivery on previously contracted imported honey during the month from the major producing countries of Argentina, Australia, China, and Mexico. Packers' inventories were adequate to ample for current demand, and the foreign markets were firming up due to the tight world supply situation. Several packers were actively trading for Canadian white clover honey. Several truck loads were purchased for 47-48 cents per pound delivered to the packer's warehouse. No purchases from other foreign sources were reported during October.

Argentina suppliers were quoting 46-47 cents per pound for white clover (25mm max.) ex-dock West Coast ports for first quarter 1986 delivery (Jan.-March). Mixed flowers, light amber, bakery grade honey from China was being quoted by importers and brokers from 37-38 cents per pound ex-dock at West Coast ports. Australian suppliers were quoting 41 cents per pound for mixed flowers, extra light amber ex-dock duty paid.

Retail sales of bottled stock continued to show the normal seasonal pickup as cool, fall weather settled over Northern California. Movement of bakery grade honey to commercial accounts remained steady with a strong demand.

Some seasonal promotional discounting was noted as retail prices on the popular one pound glass jars were lower this month in many major chainstores. Packers complained of being caught in a "price squeeze" as bulk honey prices were on the rise but due to the falling consumer demand for honey, wholesale level prices had to be lowered on special promotional discounts in order to stimulate sales.

Packers also noted that very competitive pricing activity was taking place in the bakery or commercial bulk honey market as some distributors sharply discounted off their list prices in order to rebuild lost markets or attract new accounts.

In Southern California, demand for bottled honey remained moderate, but some processors reported better sales in October compared to September. Packer inventories remained adequate, and wholesale list prices were unchanged.

Some limited trading was reported on small lots of domestic light amber from 37-38 cents per pound. Truck loads of Mexican origin light amber honey continued to be delivered under previous contracts. One load of Mexican light amber was reported purchased at 37 cents per pound port of entry duty paid.

Most suppliers of Mexican honey have committed their stocks, and there has been only limited trading the past month. The market remains firm with tight supplies. Current quotes on Mexican light amber are 36 cents per pound "middle of the bridge" (no duty paid) at Calexico. Supplies of extra light amber were very limited, and no quotes were available.

Suppliers expect a new crop honey flow to begin in Central and Southern Mexico during November and December. Extraction should begin by December, and new price quotes on this flow should be available next month.

COLORADO

Bees are in the fall-winter cycle. They will be having having cleansing flights if the weather permits. Last report until spring.

CONNECTICUT

Colonies were in good condition in most of the State. They are prepared for winter at this time. No moisture, disease, or insect problems were present in most areas. Demand was very light, and prices were steady on light sales.

FLORIDA

Most beekeepers were working south Florida wildflower and Brazilian pepper. Hive conditions was reported from fair to good going into the winter. Any production was going into the loan program.

GEORGIA

Colonies were in mostly good condition around the State. There continues to be some supplemental feeding by package producers, but less than normal. Most beekeepers were optimistic about their colonies going into winter with most hives having adequate stores. A minor fall flow continued throughout the State. In north Georgia, the primary source was aster, in south-central Georgia, a light flow was coming from Mexican clover and goldenrod, and in southwest Georgia, bees were working on aster. The fall flow usually does not produce surplus honey and is used for colony buildup only. Some colonies in the northern part of the State are expected to be moved shortly to the south-eastern part of the State. Aster is normally available until the first heavy frost. Beekeepers around the State had about finished their requeening, cleaning up their yards, and making their last inspection for light stores.

IDAHO

Extracting is through for the season. It was a poor crop in the south central part of the State due to the spraying for the heavy grasshopper infestation. Most colonies lost the flying force before the flow came. Beekeepers were readying colonies to move to California for almonds. Eastern Idaho colonies, recently returned from North Dakota, were in good shape due to late summer rains, and were tested mite-free. Some hives had moved to California. Buyers were anticipating higher prices on Canadian imports.

ILLINOIS

Beekeepers spent several days in late October attending the annual honey convention. Due to good fall weather conditions, bees were feeding on asters and goldenrod. Beekeepers finished depopulation of their hives and only a few mite infested colonies were found. Beekeepers were pleased with the condition of the bees, and most reported they plan to overwinter their bees in the State rather than ship them South or West because they feared if the bees encountered any disease problem, such as mites, the State would not permit them to re-enter. Trading was about average for this time of year. Less honey was being made available this year at the price support level than was available last year when the price support level was higher.

INDIANA

All extraction had been completed with the exception of a small amount of fall production. The quality of honey was reported to be good, and the yield was slightly above average. Bees were still feeding on asters and were in good condition for winterization with no supplemental feeding necessary at this time. Trading was fairly slow, however, everyone expected trading to pick up as the holiday season approaches.

KENTUCKY

Colonies were in good condition with average populations. There were no signs of disease. A light surplus of honey was made from aster, but brood nests were going into winter in fair condition and were expected to need supplemental feeding by spring. The weather was mild, cloudy and rainy. Moisture levels were normal. The fall gathering of pollen was over and not expected to resume until warmer weather in the spring.

MISSISSIPPI

Colony conditions were variable throughout the State ranging from good in the northern part of the State to poor in the southern part of the State. The fall flow from goldenrod was also variable with good results in the north to poor results in the south. Beekeepers in the south were not expecting any significant results from aster. The colonies to the north had good colony strength and in most cases a large number of stores. The colonies to the south, due in part to the light fall flow, will have to shortly begin building up their stores. Beekeepers were checking their colonies and doing some requeening.

MONTANA

Rainfall was above normal during October except for eastern areas where conditions have improved but more moisture was needed. Most beekeepers were preparing to winterize their hives. Supplemental feeding is necessary before colonies can be moved to California. One beekeeper was feeding corn syrup for the first time. Several reports that foreign markets such as Canada and Argentina are showing some strength or slightly higher prices.

The combined Montana-Wyoming beekeepers convention will be held at the Sheraton Hotel November 15 and 16 in Billings, Montana.

NEVADA

Mild weather continued in southern Nevada. Bees were flying, but there was very little to forage on. Extraction was nearly completed, and production figures should be available in December. Samples of bees inspected by APHIS for varroa mite and tracheal mite have been negative. Also, samples of what appeared to be africanized bees were European.

NEW ENGLAND (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island)

Temperatures in all the region were slightly above normal for the month. Moisture levels were reported adequate to good.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts reported some supplemental feeding due to the poor fall flow and expect more additional feedings. Maine reported hives were entering winter in good shape with no supplemental feeding needed due to the good fall flow.

NEW YORK

Bees looked very good for winter. Colonies were generally in good shape all over the State. Some portions in the northern end of the State were expected to need light feeding. Moisture levels were good. No disease or mite problems were reported. Demand was still fairly light, and prices were steady. Note: The Empire State Honey Producer's Association is holding its annual winter meeting December 6-7th. For further information contact Dr. Robert Morse of Cornell University at (607) 256-5443.

OREGON

Most Oregon beekeepers finished preparing their hives for winter. The bees appeared to be in very good condition although some supplemental feeding was necessary especially on those hives that were split earlier in the season. Some beekeepers were starting to haul bees to California for the winter, while others were busy moving the hives to more protected areas of the State. Heavy rains and freezing temperatures were reported toward the end of the month. Processors that bottle their own honey and sell locally reported sales to be down considerably from last year. The hearing held by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture adopted regulations similar to those of California and Washington requiring hives be netted if they are moved during daylight hours. Also, hives must have a mite-free inspection within 60 days of entering the State. The new regulations are expected to become law by December 1st.

TENNESSEE

Colonies were in fair to good condition depending on their location. In some areas of the State, bees had a good surplus of honey while other areas needed feeding. The end of October was mild and rainy, but the moisture level was still below normal. Due to the mild weather, fall was extended longer than normal and the first frost was expected the first week in November. There has been no sign of African bees in the State, or any major disease problem.

UTAH

Colony conditions were poor from the very small summer flow except for hives fed supplementally. Winter feeding probably will have to begin early. Some apiaries reported the smallest production in their recorded history. Movement to California orchards will start around December 1st.

VERMONT

Colonies were strong and looking good. Beekeepers in most areas expect light feeding this winter. Demand was light and prices were steady. Note: There have been reports of honey being sold in the supers (not extracted) for as high as 60 cents per pound.

WASHINGTON

Some Washington beekeepers were still hauling hives from North and South Dakota back to the State. They will be winterized in Washington before being taken to holding yards in California. Those hives that came from mite infested areas are quarantined and will not be allowed to leave the State. Very little supplemental feeding was reported. Some beekeepers have had to find new areas in California to set their hives because the counties used previously are under quarantine from the Africanized bees. Extracting was finished in all areas of the State, and the number of pounds per hive were down considerably. This was due to the extremely hot, dry summer that occurred Statewide.

WYOMING

Bees are in fall-winter cycle. They were having cleansing flights when the weather permits. Last report until spring.

EXPORT BRIEFS

Pollen flowers (Venezuela). Quantity: Approx. 5.000 kgs. Quality: First. Packaging: Bags of 20 to 30 kgs. Quote: C&F Maiquetta. Bank Ref. Banco Venezoland De Credito. Contact: Mr. A. Santos Silva Marquez or Mr. Amadeo Lopez Rodriguez, Frigorifico Mucuchies, C.A., SA Tranversal Las Flores de Puente Hierro. No. 40, Caracas, Venezuela. Telex: 24666. Phone: (02) 541 2031/541 2018. (wk 42/tofas 0121).

Honey (Taiwan). Quantity & Quality; to be negotiated. Packaging; ton delivery: 60 days order confirmed. Quote; F.O.B. or CIF Taiwan. Bank Ref; the Medium Business Bank of Taiwan, Saving Dept. Contact: Joseph Chang, New Products International Ltd., 245-1 Chi Lin Road, P.O. Box 30-7 Taipei, Taipei, Taiwan. Telex: 23427 Aulin. Phone: (02) 721-1477. (wk 42/st. 6652)

Queen Bees (Colombia). Quantity: 50 queen bees. Quality: Italian breed in first shipment. Other req: Sanitary certificates are required. Quote: FOB prices quotes at Miami Airport. Packaging: Export packing. Bank Ref: Banco de Colombia, Cartagena Branch, and Conavi, Cartagena Branch. Contact: Jose Libardo Barreto, Jose Libardo Barreto & Cia. Manga 2 Avenida No. 21-122 Apartado 13, Cartagena, Colombia. Inquirier needs information ASAP. The GOC supporting this program, and breeding bees are under free import license status. Telex: 37-780 Somce-co. Phone: (959) 64829, 63411. (Wk 44/TOFAS 216)

EXPORT BRIEFS - Continued

Honey, Canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned beans (Yemen Arab Republic). Quantity: 2 containers of each. Quality: US Grade 1 & 2. Packaging: Honey in glas jar of 312 grams. Canned fruit, vegetables, and beans in 400-425 grams tins. Delivery: ASAP. Other Req: Arabic labeling with production and expiration dates. Quote: C&F Hodeidah. Bank Ref: Rafideen Bank, Sana'a. CONTACT: Dirhem Saeed Fara Trading, P. O. Box 571 Sana'a Yemen Arab Republic. Telex: 2499 DERCO YE. Cable: DIRHEM. Phone: 272847. (WK 44/TOFAS 0054)

PEST CONTROL USING BEES

Utilizing honey bees to help control pear psylla and aphids is being studied at the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center near Prosser, Washington. The objective is to determine if honey bees will remove sufficient honeydew to clean up the fruit and also help control psylla and aphids, indicated entomologist Dan Mayer of Prosser. Honeydew is a sweet substance secreted by some pests. It damages the fruit and provides nutrients for the pests. In Europe, honeydew honey is a premium product, Mayer noted.

If the experiment works, it would not be the first example of honeybees as a biological pest control agent. Honeybees were observed to be helpful in reducing white wax scale in a citrus orchard near Sydney, Australia, reported Bee World, a publication of the International Bee Research Association headquartered in London. The honey bees removed the wax covering of the scale insects, exposing them to the elements so they dried up and dropped off the trees.

SOURCE: Washington Farmer - Stockman, September 5, 1985.

SCIENTISTS DISAGREE ON THREAT POSED BY "KILLER BEES"

The Africanized honeybee, or so-called "killer bee," is the center of a heated scientific controversy. Many of the "facts" about these insects are in dispute, but most entomologists apparently agree on two points. Killer bee venom is no more poisonous thant European honeybee venom, and their arrival in the United States is no cause for public alarm.

European honeybees are the kind used for pollination and honey production in the United States. The controversy?

- Either the dreaded Africanized honeybee was first discovered in the United States this summer in a fox burrow about 60 miles north of Bakersfield, California, or the so-called "killer bee' has been in the United States since 1960.

- Either arrival of the killer bee in the United States is an alarming threat to farmers, to the honeybee industry, and to the public at large, or it's nothing to worry about.

SCIENTISTS DISAGREE - Continued

- Either Africanized bees are more aggressive than European bees, or they aren't.

- Either Africanized bees can survive in the United States only in the South and Southwest, or killer bees are a threat all the way into Canada.

Whatever the answers are to these and many other questions about the Africanized honeybee, their recent discovery in Kern County, California, is producing excitement, controversy, and a lot of news copy throughout the world.

You can believe what you want to believe, and can probably find scientists who'll agree with you. The term killer bee comes from deaths attributed to attacks by Africanized bees that escaped from a Brazilian research laboratory in 1956 and crossbred with local bees. Since that time, Africanized bees have been moving north at a rate of about 200 miles a year.

Washington State University's Extension Entomologist, Dr. Daniel Mayer, stationed at the WSU Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center near Prosser, is among those who say Washington beekeepers, farmers, and residents needn't worry.

Along with many other entomologists, Mayer believes that any problems associated with the Africanized honey bee are manageable. And, he says all evidence on the bees collected so far indicates that the Africanized bee won't survive Washington winters - not even the mild, western Washington variety - so they will never become a problem in the Northwest.

Mayer said Africanized bees could come to Washington if honey producers buy Africanized queens, but apparently they could not overwinter here. He noted that at higher elevations in South America, the European honeybee - the kind used for honey production in the United States - thrives. The Africanized bees inhabit the low-lying, warm areas.

However, Dr. Allen Sylvester, research geneticist in charge of identification of Africanized bees in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Bee Breeding and Stock Center Laboratory at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, says the commonly accepted notion that Africanized bees will be restricted to the South and Southwest are based on assumptions that he doesn't accept.

Sylvester believes killer bees may be able to survive all the way into Canada. "It's very hard to separate the facts from the fiction about the African bee," Mayer said. "The experts don't agree, but personally, I think we can manage them."

Mayer noted, "We already have mean bees here. There are certain colonies here that I won't go near without suiting up (wearing protective clothing)." Mayer said Washington beekeepers are following Africanized honeybee developments very closely. "All of them seem to be pretty confident they can handle the bee."

Dr. B. Austin Haws, a professor entomology at Utah State University in Logan, agrees, at least to a point. "I'm not an alarmist," he said, although he was in Ecuador in November where he said Africanized bees are killing people, livestock, dogs and wild birds.

SCIENTISTS DISAGREE - Continued

He said three Ecuadorians were reported killed by Africanized bees the day he left. Besides stinging deaths, Haws said people have drowned after jumping in the water to escape attacking bees.

A Peace Corps worker told of killer bees attacking her car. They were so thick on the windshield that she couldn't drive and sat terrified in her car for three hours. A cattle rancher told of having to kill three Holstein cows and two bulls after they were blinded by killer bees stings.

Farmers also told him of the bees killing pigs and wild birds. A neighbor is suing an Ecuadorian beekeeper for $8,000 for two dogs that he claims the beekeeper's Africanized bees killed.

Haws said the swarm found in California in late June is reported to have killed a crow, a fox, and a rabbit. "That's a common experience," for Africanized bees he emphasized.

Nonetheless, Haws said he believes American beekeepers can cope with problems that introduction of the killer bee will bring, although "the management has to be completely different." But, based on his experience in Ecuador, he believes some of the problems will be significant.

Haws said he handled killer bees in Ecuador and that he watched a swarm of Africanized bees take over a European honeybee colony.

He said the main swarm stayed back away from the hive while a few Africanized bees laden with pollen approached that hive and were permitted to enter. They entered and killed the queen. Then the swarm entered the hive.

Mayer and Haws agree on one important point that they say is often overlooked in discussions of killer bees. It is that the term is only a fairly general one. There are many varieties of the Africanized bees, and the number of varieties will continue to grow as killer bees crossbreed with other types of bees.

Nearly all experts agree on a few other facts. One is that the venom of the killer bee is no more poisonous than that of the European honeybee. Any increased risk from stinging comes from the Africanized bees' heightened attack response, which results in more stings than with most other types of bees.

Hundreds and even thousands of killer bees may abruptly attack anything that they preceive as a threat. Dr. Richard Nunamaker, USDA research entomologist stationed at the Wyoming Honey Bee Pesticide/Diseases Research Unit at the University of Wyoming in Laramie, seems frustrated by the glare of publicity about the recent California find, and of the seemingly ominious threat of a killer bee invasion.

Nunamakear developed a biological, chemical technique to identify the Africanized honeybee. One of the many controversies surrounding the bee is over definitions of what is and what isn't an Africanized bee.

SCIENTISTS DISAGREE - Continued

Even most entomologists can't tell an Africanized bee from a European bee, he says. A University of California-Berkeley professor, Howell Daly, developed a computer program that helps identify Africanized bees.

Nunamaker said Daly takes minute measurements of different anatomical parts of dead bees and feeds them into his computer, which compares the data with his data base for Africanized and European bees.

Daly's system now is being used by the USDA Bee lab at Baton Rouge. Nunamaker's method, called isoelectric focusing, analyzes the expression of proteins in bee genes. He says the genes of many European honeybees in America already have low levels of Africanized honeybee genes. "There's no question about that. Genes don't lie."

He said he has tested only a few honey bees from Washington, but didn't find any Africanized genes in bees from this State. Most of the Africanized honeybee genes that he has found come from bees in the Southern United States.

Sylvester agrees that genes don't lie. But he doesn't agree with Nunamaker's reading of them. Sylvester wrote his doctoral dissertation on a genetic identification system almost identical to Nunamaker's and says Nunamaker's technique makes invalid assumptions because it is based on one form of one enzyme. That, Sylvester says, is too narrow a base of knowledge to work from.

One apparent point of agreement among entomologists is that all Africanized honeybees are not the same. Nunamaker says they definitely aren't. And, just as some European honeybees are more aggressive than others. The causes of aggression are not fully uinderstood. Dr. Roger Akre, a WSU entomologist and one of the world's leading authorities on stinging insects, said when a colony of bees is disturbed, bees give off an alarm pheromone, a chemical which triggers aggression on the part of nearby bees.

With Africanized bees, even a slight disturbance of one colony in an apiary can send all of the other colonies into uncontrollable alarm frenze, Akre said. This phenomenon results in more massive swarms of attacking bees than is usually seen with other types of bees.

Nunamaker said Peter Mountain, a South African beekeeper who has 2,000 colonies, has reported that environment apparently has an important influence on killer bee behavior. Mountain has said if you take a colony from the hot savanna to more temperate zones of Africa, the African honeybee is much more docile.

Akre says beekeepers routinely requeen European colonies that become too aggressive. In South and Central America, Akre said, where Aficanized bees have invaded commercial honeybee producing areas, beekeepers have requeened and successfully controlled aggressiveness. Aggression is a major problem primarily in undeveloped areas, Akre said.

Consequently, he said, the United States should have little to fear from Africanized bees.

AFRICAN BEES SEEN AS ONLY SHORT-TERM PROBLEM

Most disagreement about the threat posed by killer bees seems to center on short-run problems. Even scientists who view introduction of the Africanized bee as a major problem seem to agree that they can be coped with in the long run. However, on the short term they could prove costly to beekeepers and farmers who rely on honeybees for pollination of crops.

Sylvester says beekeepers' cost will increase as they have to take extra precautions in handling the insects. They in turn will charge farmers more for pollination services.

Akre said beekeepers also could be hurt by lower honey production. Although it was originally thought that Africanized bees would produce more honey, Akre said they produce less.

"The aggressiveness is not the problem," he said. "The problem for beekeepers is that Africanized bees aren't as efficient." Sylvester says whatever the consequences for beekeepers, the general public needn't worry about Africanized bees. If they come upon wild bee colonies, they would treat them as they would a hornet's nest - give them a wide birth. If they do that, they shouldn't have cause to worry.

In any event, Sylvester says, it is much too early for public alarm over the California discovery. It is not the first swarm of killer bees discovered in the United States. He said in earlier cases the bees have been killed and have not spread. "This introduction is well within the limits of control measures, "Sylvester said. He compared it with the Mediterranean fruit fly invasion which has been controlled by an aggressive eradication program.

SOURCE: The Good Fruit Grower, September 15, 1985.

1985 HONEY IMPORTS & EXPORTS WITH 1984 COMPARISONS

COUNTRY	IMPORTS TO U.S.				EXPORTS FROM U.S.			
	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	CUM.	JULY	AUG.	SEPT	CUM.
Canada	1.0	2.4	2.3	23.2	-	.2	.1	.3
Mexico	3.6	3.1	4.9	26.7	-	-	-	.1
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	.2	.2	.2	1.2	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	.1	.2	.3	1.6	-	-	-	-
Honduras	.2	.2	.1	.9	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	.2	.1	.1	1.2	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2.4	3.2	3.8	26.0	-	-	-	-
Brazil	.1	.2	.3	1.1	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Switzerland	.1	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	-	-	.2	-	-	.2	.5
Austria	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	.2	1.5	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China (Mainland)	1.2	1.9	3.2	15.3	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	.1	.5	-	.1	.1	.2
Japan	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	.2	.9
FR Pacific Islands	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Australia	.7	.3	.7	6.1	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.6
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeman (Sana)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
North America	5.1	6.1	7.9	54.8	-	.2	.1	.5
South America	2.5	3.4	4.1	27.1	-	-	-	-
Europe	.2	.2	.2	2.3	-	.2	.2	1.3
Asia	1.3	1.9	3.3	15.9	.2	.3	.3	2.8
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	.8	.3	.7	6.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WORLD 1985	10.1	12.0	16.3	106.4	.2	.7	.6	4.6
TOTAL WORLD 1984	10.4	9.8	15.2	94.1	.3	.7	.6	5.5

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-Sept. 1985

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service

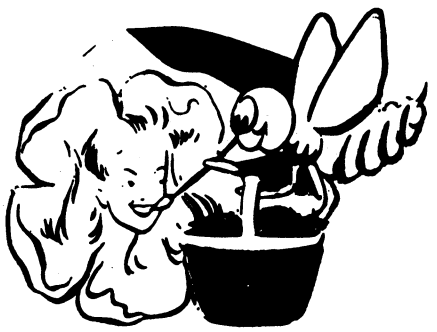
1985 IMPORTS OF BEESWAX WITH 1984 COMPARISONS

COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1985	JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 1984	JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 1985
	Million Pounds			
Canada	-	-	.07	.21
Mexico	.01	-	.06	.08
Haiti	-	-	-	.03
Dominican Republic	.04	.04	.27	.20
El Salvador	-	-	.02	.03
Chile	-	-	.22	.14
Brazil	.07	-	.08	.50
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	-	.04
German Dem. Republic	-	-	-	.13
Ivory Coast	-	-	.04	-
Ethiopia	-	-	.04	.04
Tanzania	-	-	.06	.04
Japan	-	-	-	.04
Australia	-	-	.02	.13
TOTAL WORLD	.13	.05	.88	1.60

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



CCC HONEY LOAN ACTIVITY
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1985

STATE	QUANTITY PUT UNDER LOAN	LOANS REPAID	DELIVERED TO CCC	LOANS OUTSTANDING
	1,000 Pounds			
	1985 CROP*			
Alabama	563			563
Arizona	2,113	2		2,111
Arkansas	989			989
California	6,779	30		6,749
Colorado	407			407
Florida	4,225	28		4,197
Georgia	703			703
Hawaii	378			378
Idaho	1,362			1,362
Illinois	194			194
Indiana	55			55
Iowa	9,074			9,074
Kansas	216			216
Louisiana	1,512	1		1,511
Maine	79			79
Massachusetts	5			5
Michigan	1,814			1,814
Minnesota	2,749			2,749
Mississippi	273			273
Missouri	61			61
Montana	1,033			1,033
Nebraska	1,912			1,912
Nevada	104			104
New Jersey	43	1		42
New Mexico	224			224
New York	773			773
North Carolina	72			72
North Dakota	7,710			7,710
Ohio	678			678
Oklahoma	167			167
Oregon	442			442
Pennsylvania	291			291
South Carolina	55			55
South Dakota	5,626			5,626
Tennessee	24			24
Texas	3,869	22		3,847
Utah	297			297
Virginia	38			38
Washington	419			419
West Virginia	5			5
Wisconsin	2,367			2,367
Wyoming	206			206
Total for week ending 10/30/85	59,906	84		59,822
Total for week ending 10/23/85	52,905	82		52,823
Total for week ending 10/16/85	46,713	78		46,635
Total for week ending 10/9/85	43,112	77		43,035

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY FORFEITED TO CCC*
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985 (SCH & CCFP JULY 1984-JUNE 1985)
(Source - Food & Nutrition Service)

STATE	SCH	NPE	NF	CSFP	CCFP	SFSP	SC	CI	WIC	TOTAL
NORTHEAST REGION										
CT	93,900	3,000	0	0	0	0	12,000	325,800	0	434,700
ME	4,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,080
MA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NY	617,100	0	3,630	0	0	0	0	7,183,620	0	7,804,350
RI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE TOTAL	715,080	3,000	3,630	0	0	0	12,000	7,509,420	0	8,243,130
MID ATLANTIC REGION										
DE	13,650	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	253,800	0	279,450
DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684,300	0	684,300
MD	36,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,673,400	0	1,709,700
NJ	78,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	216,600	0	294,600
PA	393,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,361,988	0	4,754,988
VA	148,200	0	0	0	0	0	36,300	105,300	0	289,800
VI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,400	0	59,400
WV	36,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,587,528	0	1,623,828
MA TOTAL	705,450	12,000	0	0	0	0	36,300	8,942,316	0	9,696,066
SOUTHEAST REGION										
AL	176,910	0	0	0	11,460	0	0	1,867,200	0	2,055,570
FL	238,050	0	3,060	0	0	0	0	3,349,182	0	3,590,292
GA	217,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,146,528	0	1,364,328
KY	72,600	0	0	144,600	0	0	0	1,946,460	0	2,163,660
MS	123,930	0	9,600	0	0	0	0	1,269,912	0	1,403,442
NC	133,200	0	19,200	17,400	0	0	0	1,682,352	0	1,852,152
SC	159,540	0	0	0	8,880	0	0	779,358	0	947,778
TN	252,690	0	0	217,800	0	0	0	2,061,420	0	2,531,910
SE TOTAL	1,374,720	0	31,860	379,800	20,340	0	0	14,102,412	0	15,909,132
MIDWEST REGION										
IL	145,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,490,920	0	3,636,120
IN	108,900	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	1,821,000	0	1,933,500
MI	183,600	390	23,754	36,000	0	1,800	1,500	3,241,344	0	3,488,388
MN	214,560	870	44,892	6,600	0	0	480	943,464	0	1,210,866
OH	378,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,744,696	0	4,122,696
WI	184,350	9,036	32,496	0	0	0	0	1,100,172	0	1,326,054
MW TOTAL	1,214,610	13,896	101,142	42,600	0	1,800	1,980	14,341,596	0	15,717,624
SOUTHWEST REGION										
AR	135,570	6,000	0	0	9,300	0	5,250	1,053,300	0	1,209,420
LA	531,330	0	0	0	36,300	0	0	2,166,792	0	2,734,422
NM	63,600	0	69,834	0	7,650	7,800	0	567,366	0	716,250
OK	217,800	33,000	604,242	0	0	0	0	1,084,500	0	1,939,542
TX	730,920	66,450	0	0	168,060	0	13,470	4,859,688	0	5,838,588
SW TOTAL	1,679,220	105,450	674,076	0	221,310	7,800	18,720	9,731,646	0	12,438,222

Continued from page 16-

DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY FORFEITED TO CCC*
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985 (SCH & CCFP JULY 1984-JUNE 1985)
(Source - Food & Nutrition Service)

STATE	SCH	NPE	NF	CSFP	CCFP	SFSP	SC	CI	WIC	TOTAL
MOUNTAIN PLAINS REGION										
CO	75,750	24,000	4,986	36,000	135,600	15,000	0	1,047,090	0	1,338,426
IA	0	0	1,170	3,150	0	0	0	1,440,300	0	1,444,620
KS	0	0	7,422	0	0	0	0	828,300	0	835,722
MO	113,640	29,100	0	0	0	0	0	2,137,920	0	2,280,660
MT	0	16,596	72,000	0	0	0	0	324,000	0	412,596
NE	46,560	210	12,300	0	24,000	600	0	424,350	0	508,020
ND	30,600	0	72,000	0	24,000	0	0	153,000	0	279,600
SD	0	0	117,522	16,302	0	0	0	252,000	0	385,824
UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	429,396	0	439,896
WY	18,990	8,760	0	0	600	0	1,200	114,750	0	144,300
MP TOTAL	285,540	78,666	287,400	55,452	184,200	15,600	11,700	7,151,106	0	8,069,664
WESTERN REGION										
AK	16,590	0	0	0	3,060	0	0	15,210	0	34,860
AZ	70,440	45,300	418,140	0	22,650	9,090	9,060	957,900	0	1,532,580
CA	138,180	0	54,060	50,640	0	0	0	8,166,900	0	8,409,780
GU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ID	12,300	6,000	45,042	0	3,000	0	0	467,670	0	534,012
NV	27,150	0	16,080	0	2,700	0	0	427,896	0	473,826
OR	145,200	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	1,073,268	0	1,224,468
WA	72,600	3,600	59,256	0	0	9,000	24,000	154,020	0	322,476
WE TOTAL	482,460	54,900	598,578	50,640	31,410	18,090	33,060	11,262,864	0	12,532,002
NATIONAL COMMODITY PROGRAMS										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL TOTAL	6,457,080	267,912	1,696,686	528,492	457,260	43,290	113,760	73,041,360	0	82,605,840

* In Pounds
SCH - School Lunch Programs
NPE - Nutrition Programs for the Elderly
NF - Needy Family and Indian Reservation Programs
CSFP - Commodity Supplemental Food Programs
CCFP - Child Care Food Programs
SC - Summer Camps
SFSP - Summer Food Service Programs
CI - Non Profit Charitable Institutions (Includes Food Banks & Emergency Feeding Programs)
WIC - Women, Infants & Children and Elderly Feeding Pilot Programs
VI - Virgin Islands
GU - Guam and Pacific Protectorate

CCC COMMODITY INVENTORY
November 1, 1985

COMMODITY/MILLION UNITS*	OUTSTANDING UNDER LOAN	FARMER-OWNED RESERVE	CCC-OWNED INVENTORY 1/
BUTTER (LB)	0	0	193.5
CHEESE (LB)	0	0	706.4
NONFAT DRY MILK (LB)	0	0	1,069.6
BARLEY (BU)	119.8	109.4	29.5
CORN (BU)	657.8	507.1	313.2
OATS (BU)	3.8	3.1	1.8
RYE (BU)	5.4	0	13.2
SORGHUM (BU)	98.0	129.4	131.0
(CWT)	(54.9)	(72.5)	(73.2)
SOYBEANS (BU)	147.6	0	57.4
WHEAT (BU)	709.1	662.8	493.9
RICE (CWT)	25.2	0	40.9
HONEY (LB)	65.309	0	121.0
REFINED BEET SUGAR (LB)	129.5	0	100.9
RAW CANE SUGAR (LB)	7.854	0	607.4
UPLAND COTTON (BALE)	2,175,617	0	140,408
ELS COTTON (BALE)	6,127	0	15,123
TOBACCO (LB)	1,261.3	0	0
PEANUTS (LB)	454.6	0	0

* Cotton in single units.

1/ The following quantities are included but committed to:
Disaster Reserve - Barley 2.7 Bu., Corn 44.3 Bu., Sorghum 28.0 Bu.
Food Security Reserve - Wheat 147.0 Bu.
Dairy sales and Donations - Butter 63.6, Cheese 65.4, Nonfat Dry Milk 90.9

ASCS/CMO/BGB/0332G

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 – October 2, 1985

Sales Contract Awards

LOW QUALITY UNPROCESSED HONEY

The Kansas City Commodity Office today announced today the following sales of 1,114,133 pounds of Low Quality Unprocessed Honey under Announcement/Invitation KC-H-24 dated September 18, 1985.

CONTRACT NO.	CONTRACTOR	ITEM NO.	POUNDS	PRICE PER LB.
KCMS-02428	Pure Sweet Honey Farm, Inc Barneveld WI	51	40,870	$.3410
		53	3,556	.3410
		TOTAL	44,426	
KCMS-02429	Bee Natural Honey Co Homestead FL	45	34,346	.3400
		48	34,155	.3400
		92	18,866	.3400
		95	7,198	.3400
		96	34,821	.3400
		97	4,682	.3400
		100	15,031	.3400
		104	6,240	.3400
		107	6,449	.3400
		TOTAL	161,788	
KCMS-02430	Dutch Gold Honey Lancaster PA	44	3,601	.3381
		46	3,927	.3381
		47	5,837	.3381
		49	17,345	.3381
		50	3,207	.3381
		52	2,887	.3381
		54	19,332	.3381
		55	10,476	.3381
		56	9,420	.3381
		57	9,583	.3381
		58	5,935	.3381
		59	10,614	.3381
		60	8,619	.3381
		61	31,527	.3381
		62	1,092	.3381
		63	559	.3381
		64	9,325	.3381
		65	8,548	.3381
		66	13,271	.3381
		67	3,550	.3381
		68	2,939	.3381
		69	1,843	.3381
		70	2,946	.3381
		71	20,155	.3381
		72	6,449	.3381
		73	11,516	.3381
		74	5,108	.3381
		75	6,479	.3381
		76	11,411	.3381
		77	7,362	.3381
		78	5,709	.3381
		79	36,325	.3381
		80	7,559	.3381
		81	635	.3381
		82	4,746	.3381
		83	14,448	.3381
		84	2,164	.3381
		85	6,502	.3381
		86	4,678	.3381
		87	8,187	.3381
		88	2,957	.3381
		89	1,721	.3381
		90	5,888	.3381
		91	12,788	.3381
		93	1,188	.3381

CONTRACT NO.	CONTRACTOR	ITEM NO.	POUNDS	PRICE PER LB.
KCMS-02430 (Cont.)	Dutch Gold Honey	94	1,757	.3381
		98	4,762	.3381
		99	611	.3381
		101	4,441	.3381
		102	4,916	.3381
		103	22,464	.3381
		105	1,574	.3381
		106	2,910	.3381
		108	2,483	.3381
		109	1,178	.3381
		110	12,589	.3381
		TOTAL	430,043	
KCMS-02431	Hubbard Apiaries Onsted MI	15	4,793	.3287
		19	7,652	.3287
		21	3,709	.3106
		22	2,488	.3287
		23	597	.3287
		TOTAL	19,239	
KCMS-02432	Groeb Farms Onsted MI	6	1,262	.3250
		7	7,669	.3250
		8	3,069	.3250
		9	640	.3250
		10	619	.3250
		11	627	.3250
		12	1,273	.3250
		13	4,197	.3250
		14	13,184	.3250
		16	5,497	.3250
		18	3,071	.3050
		20	4,707	.3050
		TOTAL	45,815	
KCMS-02433	Haefelis Honey Farms Inc Monte Vista CO	1	53,399	.3125
		2	3,801	.3125
		TOTAL	57,200	
KCMS-02434	Tropical Blossom Honey Co Edgewater FL	24	1,173	.3050
		25	5,937	.3050
		26	5,385	.3050
		27	2,925	.3050
		28	2,335	.3050
		29	3,156	.3050
		TOTAL	20,911	
KCMS-02435	Honey Acres, Inc. Ashippun WI	36	42,031	.3050
KCMS-02436	Heins Honey Co, Inc Albany OR	30	3,231	.3010
		31	9,279	.3010
		33	949	.3010
		34	1,240	.3010
		35	1,933	.3010
		38	6,930	.3010
		42	1,924	.3010
		43	3,230	.3010
		TOTAL	28,716	
KCMS-02437	Progressive Services La Habra CA	3	91,910	.3000
		5	133,586	.3000
		17	3,163	.3000
		32	26,894	.3000
		37	8,411	.3000
		TOTAL	263,964	

*** SUMMARY ***

POUNDS HONEY	PRICE RANGE
1,114,133	$.3000-.3410

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 – October 15, 1985

Processing Contract Awards –

HONEY
for Domestic Distribution

The Kansas City Commodity Office today announced the following awards for the processing of CCC-owned Unprocessed Honey under Announcement KC-HP-3, Invitation No. 35 dated September 26, 1985. A total of 6,928,157 pounds was awarded for shipment during the periods November 1-15 and 16-30, 1985.

CONTRACT NO. TYPE/PACK	PRODUCT	POUNDS – DESTINATION STATE			* PRICES PER LB. IDENTICAL BIDS
KCMP02517	WF STRAUB AND COMPANY 5520 NORTHWEST HWY CHICAGO IL 60630				
12/3	HNY PRC	143,604	IN	369	.1200
12/3	HNY PRC	108,792	NY	372	.1320
5 GAL	HNY PRC	19,800	WI	454	.1000
TOTAL QUANTITY		272,196	TOTAL VALUE	33,573.02	
KCMP02518	T W BURLESON & SON INC PO BX 578 WAXAHACHIE TX 75165				
12/3	HNY PRC	216,144	LA	384	.1321
12/3	HNY PRC	172,008	LA	412	.1284
12/3	HNY PRC	180,108	OK	387	.1292
TOTAL QUANTITY		652,690	TOTAL VALUE	84,816.75	
KCMP02519	WESTERN COMMERCE CORPORATION 636 TURNBULL CANYON RD INDSTRY CA 91744				
12/3	HNY PRC	70,956	AZ	458	.1388
12/3	HNY PRC	107,748	CA	343	.1374
12/3	HNY PRC	216,180	CA	338	.1164
12/3	HNY PRC	107,784	CA	347	.1277
12/3	HNY PRC	107,640	CA	346	.1169
6/5	HNY PRC	72,060	CA	427	.0999
TOTAL QUANTITY		682,368	TOTAL VALUE	83,362.55	
KCMP02520	MELFORD OLSON HONEY CO 5201 DOUGLAS DR N MINNEAPOLIS MN 55429				
12/3	HNY PRC	71,892	IA	366	.1138
12/3	HNY PRC	107,748	MN	364	.1107
12/3	HNY PRC	108,180	WI	395	.1199
TOTAL QUANTITY		287,820	TOTAL VALUE	33,079.79	

CONTRACT NO. TYPE/PACK	PRODUCT	POUNDS – DESTINATION STATE	* PRICES PER LB. IDENTICAL BIDS
KCMP02521	KNOEFLER HONEY FARMS PO BOX 55 BALDWIN ND 58521		
12/3	HNY PRC	144,036 KY 411	.1200
12/3	HNY PRC	320,724 MD 416	.1270
12/3	HNY PRC	180,036 MD 417	.1270
12/3	HNY PRC	288,288 NY 399	.1295
12/3	HNY PRC	72,987 TN 415	.1250
TOTAL QUANTITY		1,006,062 TOTAL VALUE 127,337.51	
KCMP02522	HUBBARD APIARIES INC PO BOX 160 ONSTED MI 49265		
12/3	HNY PRC	144,216 MI 361	.1039
12/3	HNY PRC	107,856 MI 363	.1039
12/3	HNY PRC	144,468 NY 402	.1145
12/3	HNY PRC	72,216 NY 362	.1231
12/3	HNY PRC	142,992 OH 375	.1170
12/3	HNY PRC	143,568 OH 376	.1170
650	HNY PRC	39,000 MI 457	.0649
TOTAL QUANTITY		794,316 TOTAL VALUE 87,680.28	
KCMP02523	VALLEY HONEY ASSN COOP PO BOX 1241 STOCKTON CA 95207		
12/3	HNY PRC	143,676 CA 345	.1295
TOTAL QUANTITY		143,676 TOTAL VALUE 18,606.05	
KCMP02524	SIOUX HONEY ASSN COOP PO BOX 388 SIOUX CITY IA 51102		
12/3	HNY PRC	288,504 NY 405	.1332
TOTAL QUANTITY		288,504 TOTAL VALUE 38,428.73	
KCMP02525	MILLER'S HONEY FARMS INC R #1 BOX 58 BLACKFOOT ID 83221		
12/3	HNY PRC	108,324 MT 382	.1359
12/3	HNY PRC	107,100 OR 380	.1425
TOTAL QUANTITY		215,424 TOTAL VALUE 29,982.98	
KCMP02526	SUNSTAR FOODS INC 118 IOWA AVE STREATOR IL 61364		
12/3	HNY PRC	145,285 IL 358	.1175
TOTAL QUANTITY		145,285 TOTAL VALUE 17,070.99	

CONTRACT NO. TYPE/PACK	PRODUCT	POUNDS — DESTINATION STATE		* PRICES PER LB. IDENTICAL BIDS
KCMP02527	UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIES CORP U S HIGHWAY 45 SO COLUMBUS MS 39701			
12/3	HNY PRC	145,728 AL	335	.1218
12/3	HNY PRC	144,540 TN	392	.1285
TOTAL QUANTITY		290,268	TOTAL VALUE 36,323.06	
KCMP02528	WESTERN COMMERCE CORP 8830 NE 108TH ST TERR KC MO 64157			
12/3	HNY PRC	144,396 IL	368	.1195
12/3	HNY PRC	151,704 KS	440	.1147
6/5	HNY PRC	80,100 AL	433	.1236
6/5	HNY PRC	137,760 FL	445	.1355
6/5	HNY PRC	108,180 LA	436	.1143
TOTAL QUANTITY		622,140	TOTAL VALUE 75,587.61	
KCMP02529	BARKMAN HONEY CO SANTA FE ST HILLSBORO KS 67063			
12/3	HNY PRC	215,784 CO	350	.1234
12/3	HNY PRC	109,440 OK	385	.1184
12/3	HNY PRC	110,160 TN	386	.1225
6/5	HNY PRC	36,270 LA	438	.1064
6/5	HNY PRC	36,390 TX	437	.1134
6/5	HNY PRC	36,150 WV	444	.1190
TOTAL QUANTITY		544,194	TOTAL VALUE 65,367.65	
KCMP02530	W STOLLER'S HONEY INC PO BOX 97 LATTY OH 45855			
12/3	HNY PRC	107,568 KY	373	.1258
12/3	HNY PRC	108,720 NY	371	.1285
12/3	HNY PRC	176,652 NC	408	.1355
12/3	HNY PRC	144,072 PA	398	.1377
TOTAL QUANTITY		537,012	TOTAL VALUE 71,277.61	
KCMP02531	CAL T ALBRITTON INC 114 9TH AVE E HAVANA FL 32333			
12/3	HNY PRC	71,928 FL	351	.1235
TOTAL QUANTITY		71,928	TOTAL VALUE 8,883.11	
KCMP02532	HUBBARD APIARIES INC PO BOX 416 BELLEVIEW FL 32620			
12/3	HNY PRC	180,324 FL	355	.1235
TOTAL QUANTITY		180,324	TOTAL VALUE 22,270.01	

CONTRACT NO. TYPE/PACK	PRODUCT	POUNDS — DESTINATION STATE	* PRICES PER LB. IDENTICAL BIDS

KCMP02533 IVA PACKING CO
11944 KNOEFLER DR RIVERSIDE CA 92505

6/5	HNY PRC	108,360 CA	428		.1049
6/5	HNY PRC	35,910 CA	430		.1049
TOTAL QUANTITY		144,270	TOTAL VALUE	15,133.93	

KCMP02534 GROEB FARMS
10464 BRYAN HWY ONSTED MI 49265

5 GAL	HNY PRC	49,680 PA	452		.0980
TOTAL QUANTITY		49,680	TOTAL VALUE	4,868.64	

*** SUMMARY ***

PRODUCT	BID-SYM	TOT LBS	PRICE/LB.	TOT EXPENDITURE
12/3	HNY PRC	6,168,497	.1039- .1425	768,718.37
5 GAL	HNY PRC	69,480	.0980- .1000	6,848.64
6/5	HNY PRC	651,180	.0999- .1355	75,552.16
650	HNY PRC	39,000	.0649- .0649	2,531.10
		6,928,157		$853,650.27

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