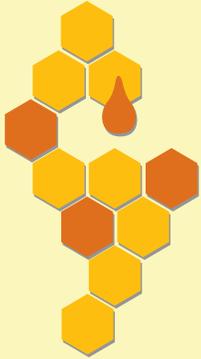




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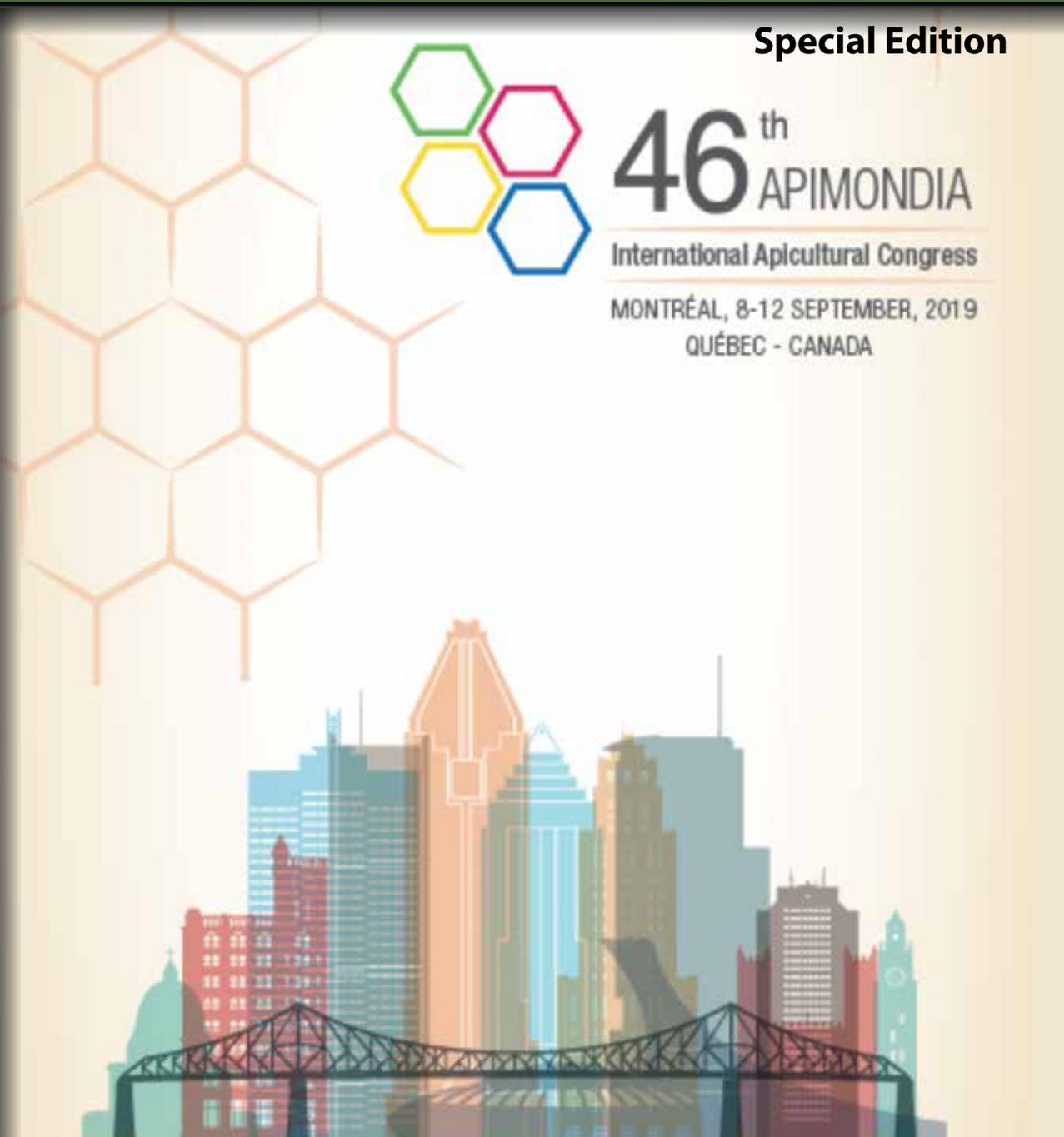
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Hivelights: The official magazine of the Canadian Honey Council, The Canadian Beekeeper and The Canadian Honey Packer.

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Hivelights is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter). Deadline for submissions and adverts are 6 weeks prior to publication (i.e. Dec 15th for the Winter issue). The opinions expressed in the articles printed in Hivelights are those of the authors and do not imply endorsement of the Canadian Honey Council for the promotion of any product, goods or services mentioned unless specifically stated.

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Publication Mail Agreement number

43070512

ISSN 1489-730X

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to
Hivelights

PO Box 914, Station T Calgary,
Alberta T2H 2H4

geoff@honeycouncil.ca

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Summer 2019 Vol 32 #3

Funded by the
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Canada



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Design and ProductionCristian Campean
Advertising enquiries Geoff Todd
PublisherBunker to Bunker Books Inc.

Printed in Canada

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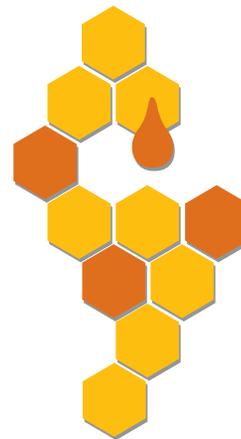


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Canadian Honey Council Report



Rod Scarlett, Executive Director, CHC

Beekeepers from across the country have expressed concerns about the speed in which Fumagil will be re-introduced in Canada. A little background is necessary in order to provide a full and complete answer. When it was announced last spring that Medivet was winding down its business operations, the Canadian Honey Council was quick to be in contact to see if there was a way to keep the Drug Identification Number (DIN) active. We determined that by keeping the DIN active, it represented the quickest and most effective way to get the product back on the market. Having to go through the process of registering a new product could take upwards of three years. The CHC was very fortunate that its relationship with Medivet had been very good, and Medivet was open to transferring the DIN to the CHC in order to insure that Canadian beekeepers would have access to Fumagilin-B.

There were other routes available but, more often than not, they meant more money and a great deal more time. With the arrangement for the DIN transfer, the next step was to identify a company that could handle the manufacturing and distribution. After intensive investigation, the Board agreed that Vita Bee Health, the world's largest honeybee health company, would be a good fit. Led by Dr. Max Watkins and supported by a recent hiring in North America, Jerry Hayes, the Board was comfortable with both the personnel as well as the ability to get the product to market in a timely fashion.

The first, and perhaps most difficult responsibility was to negotiate and secure the technical compound. As most of you aware there is only one manufacturer in the world for the fumagilin active ingredient. Next, Vita had to determine and contract a manufacturer in Canada and finally to develop a distribution system – all this bearing in mind that our agreement calls for Canadian beekeepers to receive preferential treatment. As of the beginning of summer, Vita and CHC are on the final stages of getting all required papers signed off and approved by Health Canada and the production of Fumagilin - B will be soon commence.

When Fumagilin-B becomes available it is important to note that there will only be a limited amount available to Canadian beekeepers. It is hoped that the supply will match the demand for fall treatment but, in the event that there is a shortage, a fair distribution model will be developed. The CHC asks all beekeepers to have good understanding of the situation. We would like to ensure that every beekeeper has access to enough product to meet his needs for fall treatment. We appreciate your cooperation during this time. It will not take long for supply to match demand. Vita and CHC assure the industry the Fumagilin-B supply will be steady and continue to be available for spring treatment on time.

The Canadian Honey Council would also like to recognize the contribution of Dr. Medhat Nasr who worked with the CHC in all phases. His knowledge and expertise certainly helped to expedite the process. ■

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"We are very proud that through all those years, the Bee Maid brand has always been about 100% pure Canadian honey supplied by our members," says Bee Maid's CEO Guy Chartier.

Bee Maid's rich history all started back in 1954, when the Alberta and Manitoba honey cooperatives joined together to create Bee Maid Honey Limited as the sales and marketing arm for the honey produced by their members. 2019 happens to be the 65th anniversary of this union and it's exciting that it coincides with the 46th Annual Apimondia Congress in Montreal.

Bee Maid Honey Limited is pleased to be a Gold Sponsor of this year's Apimondia Congress and they look forward to sharing their rich history with visitors. Bee Maid Honey offers solutions from hive to home with their Bee Supplies retail and online stores, packing honey for industrial, food service and retail customers, and of course through their iconic brand - BeeMaid.

Be sure to stop by Booth B38 to check out all the facets of Bee Maid's business. Learn about their Bee Supplies division, find out how they blow their own bottles, hear about some of the major Canadian retail players that they work with and see their brand featuring the faces of their beekeeper owners.

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Regional Reports



Maritimes



Mario Swinkels

Summer has made its way to Atlantic Canada, It was a cold wet spring however the bees took there few warm days, and made the best of them, and are doing well. Blue berry pollination although late and short seemed to have done its task as good fruit set has been seen. I can't remember a year where it was into July when the bees came back home. Hopefully our summer has a favorable moisture content and a little more heat to make a honey crop

Apimondia is on top of use hopefully you did some extracting and other bee work so you could attend, I have talked to a lot of people who are going. This is a once in a life time opportunity that should not be missed out on. The knowledge that will be available there is worldwide I have picked out a few sessions to visit but am anxious just to meet beekeepers from around the world. As well I wish to see what beekeeping equipment is out there sales people will have new ideas things that worked in other countries the almost 300 vendors should be outstanding. Special thanks to those from Atlantic Canada who are helping out with the contests, I bet it will be a worthwhile experience seeing how honey contests work.

Summer and fall are the times to learn more about beekeeping so keep an eye on your local provincial Associations as they post field days and information sessions. As well check out the Atlantic Tech transfer teams website there is always something planned to make a beekeepers life easier, www.perennia.ca/portfolio-items/honey-bees/.

See you all in Montreal.

Québec



Scott Plante

As this is being written the we are the 22nd of June and the heat has finally arrived. With heavy spring losses beekeepers this spring, have struggled to develop and maintain their bees through the cold and the rain. The season 2019 as a whole is a out two weeks late.

All available bees for blueberry pollination have been spoken for. Because of the cold and rain, the blueberry fields were slow in coming into full bloom. Some beekeepers were forced to feed their hives or face losing them. Prices paid for pollination ranged for 125\$ to 152\$ per hive.

There virtually has been no crop produced yet this year. Preliminary offers for future crop seem to range between 2.00\$-2.20\$/lb in the barrel. With blueberry honey being the exception and fetching a much higher price, if we can produce any? Retail prices seem to be holding their ground.

The new Quebec beekeeping federation is hard at work preparing their beekeeping village for Apimondia.

Au moment d'écrire ces lignes, nous sommes le 22 juin et la chaleur est enfin arrivée. Avec de lourdes pertes printanières cette année, les apiculteurs ont lutté pour développer et maintenir leur cheptel à travers le froid et la pluie. La saison 2019 dans son ensemble est en retard de deux semaines.

Je pense que toutes les ruches disponibles pour la pollinisation des bleuets sont louées. En raison du froid et de la pluie, les bleuetières ont mis du temps à fleurir. Certains apiculteurs ont été forcés de nourrir leurs ruches pour ne pas risquer de les perdre. Les prix payés pour la pollinisation variaient de 125 \$ à 152 \$ par ruche cette année.

Il n'y a pratiquement pas encore eu de récolte cette année. Les offres préliminaires pour le miel en baril semblent se situer entre 2,00 \$ et 2,20 \$/lb. Le miel de bleuets étant l'exception on pourrait aller chercher un prix beaucoup plus élevé, si nous pouvons en produire ? Les prix du miel au détail semblent tenir le coup.

La nouvelle fédération des Apiculteurs du Québec travaille d'arrache-pied pour préparer son village apicole à Apimondia.

Ontario



Albert Devries

This spring has been cold and wet. Since March we haven't had more than 4 days in a row without rain. Let's hope as we transition into summer that the weather becomes more conducive to good honey production. The pollen coming into the hives has been quite plentiful when the bees have had good flying weather but at this point most plants have been a week or two behind normal.

Demand for bees to pollinate blue berries in New Brunswick Quebec and Prince Edward Island has increased causing prices to rise. It would be good to see this trend continue. It would be really great if we could get back to where we were four or five years ago. When blueberry growers approached beekeepers for their pollination services during the winter and early spring.

Our organization relies on government funding for some of our core activities. With the election of a different governing party some of the grant money we have come to count on has been called into question. While we as beekeepers see tremendous value in how this money is used we will need to convince our government. If we are unable to be successful we will need to find a alternative way to fund our bee breeding program. It seems harder to find funding as governments look to reduce deficits and balance budgets.

I wish everyone a great summer and I hope we are able to have a great time at Apimondia in the fall.

Saskatchewan



Jake Berg

Our farm has become bee self sufficient. This goal has been a long time coming and we've been working towards it for years. In the last two or three years, we can now say we are self sufficient. We have achieved this by making our own nucs. So far, as we are still growing, for every 1000 production colonies we make 500 nucleus colonies. These nucs are all produced in the first week of June with queen cells that have been bred on our farm from our own stock. They are overwintered as a two-story six frame colony. They are converted to ten frame standard equipment and ran as doubles the following spring. These colonies will then be our best honey producers that year.

We have almost entirely adopted the slaughter method; taking our older and failing colonies, killing the queen and dividing the colony to make this years nucs. We have found by making this large number of replacement colonies our honey production per colony has greatly increased achieved by keeping the production colony queens younger and more vigorous. At this ratio of 50% nucs, our production colony count has been steadily climbing by 10-15% per year. Part of the reason for adopting this method for replacement stock is the survivability and productivity of Canadian prairie bee stock. By breeding from our own stock, which has been overwintered on the Canadian prairies for 30 plus years, we have bees that are resilient, hardy and produce very large honey crops.

We have found that this system has worked well for our farming operation. I feel that this system can and will continue to improve and serve our farm well for many years to come. We hope it will continue to keep our colonies healthy and productive despite the health concerns to apis mellifera around the globe.

Alberta



Neil Specht

A bit about our structure. CHC is a national umbrella group of beekeeping in Canada. We have Directors that represent each of the provincial beekeeping associations as well as a major honey packer. We are primarily funded by the members organizations through a hive levy and Director's fees with additional donations from interested parties.

We liaise with national organizations and entities like:

CAPA the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists, CFIA the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, National Bee Diagnostic Centre CAHRC, the Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council, (A board member) PMRA the Pest Management Regulatory Agency Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada The federal Bee Health Roundtable. (chair) Internationally with organizations like: The AHPA the American Honey Producers Association The ABF the American Beekeepers Federation The Honey Bee Health Coalition Apimondia (responsible for convening the 2019 Apimondia in Montreal).

The challenges we face are the changing faces of elected delegates to the board. Each provincial delegate is determined at their annual meetings. Canada is a very large country and distance is an issue, this added to the concerns of climate, communication and our busy businesses .

The diversity of beekeeping in Canada goes from hobbyist to commercial beekeeping and pollination. This is also reflected in our provincial organizations. Add in regional differences in beekeeping practices and diseases and legislative requirements and this complicates matters even more. Our structure requires that delegates need the appropriate response from their regions, always bearing in mind there is a national perspective, yet the need to consult before voting. This means the our process can some times be painfully slow, specially on difficult decisions.

Now a bit of bragging we have good people that care deeply for the bee and all things beekeeping. We have a great team not only consisting of Board members but interested beekeepers and industry members who assist on various committees. Our accomplishments are many. We have been assured will see Fumagilin soon. We are proud to be bringing Apimondia to Canada. I will stop there as my mother would say " be careful you don't break your arm patting yourself on the back".

British Columbia



Stan Reist

This spring has been very busy. The cold snap in February set the bees back and was one of the leading factors in hive losses this spring. The cold snap was also responsible for the damage to the Cranberry fields and that has reduced the number of hives required for pollination. On a positive note the demand for nuc colonies (Nucs), was up this year and there were lots of orders.

At last years AGM the BCHPA approved \$10,000 for a booth at Apimondia and the Minister of Agriculture had said they were interested in helping out. It's taken a bit of time but everything looks like it's coming together. We have \$20,000 also from the Government and participation from the Cranberry growers also. Thanks to Peter Awarm and his NMR Machine for suggesting we share his booth to cut costs.



The minister Lana Popham making here speech and announcing the Bee BC grants for the next 3 years.

On May the 29th BC celebrated the Day of the Honey Bee, on the lawn of the Legislature at the Parliament Buildings in Victoria. I along with other BCHPA members were there presenting some aspects of beekeeping. We had hive bodies, a demonstration hive, honey tasting, honey for sale and some extracting equipment for demonstration. The minister of Agriculture the Honorable Lana Popham presented me with the proclamation which I received on behalf of the association, proclaiming May 29th the day of the Honey Bee.

The Minister announced the grant for the Apimondia booth in Montreal and also \$100,000 a year over the next three years for small scale bee research.

There have been a lot of speed bumps along the way but it looks like we are in the final stages for getting Fumigilan-B back on the market. We are very hopeful that we will accomplish this by September of this year. The CHC in co-operation with the former Medivet owners are working to transfer DIN numbers, labels and formulation to the CHC who have contracted Vita to find an economically reasonable and reliable supply of Fumigilan-B.

The CHC has set up a data base on our web site to put producer's names that have honey for sale so they can be contacted by businesses looking for honey. We know there has been activity on data base but who and what are not available to the directors and that's the way it's supposed to be between buyer and seller. At the same time there was a data base of producers for

stock for sale.

I just returned from the Beaverlodge Field Day. There was a small trade show and supplier's research results and information for all. Demonstrations included Identifying AFB. In the field Hobbyist corner DIY reusable Beeswax Food Wrap, diagnosing AFB/EFB in the Lab and Treatment-free Beekeeping.

Dr. Stephen Pernal was our host along with Marta Guarna, AAFC Beaverlodge and Patricia Wolf Veiga, NBDC Grande Prairie Regional College. Dr. Shelly Hoover, The Buzz on Canola; Dr. Kirsten Traynor, German Hive Rotation, intensive Management for Low winter Losses; Paul van Westendorp, status of British Columbia Beekeeping and I gave a quick update on status of Fumigilan-B; Apimondia in Montreal Sept 8th 12th 2019 which is quickly approaching; Canadian Honey Council update and Alberta Beekeepers report.

The AGM for the BCHPA is in Prince George, October 4th to the 6th this year. This year the date has been brought forward to the early part of October rather than the later part to see if we can out smart Mother Nature. Generally the later part of October sees snow and hopefully we can skirt that this year. So we have Apimondia the 8th to the 12th of Sept and then the BCHPA very close behind. Wow, we have to get the bees ready for winter - this is going to be a challenge.



Bernie Rousseau

BeeMaid

The statistics for 2018 for Canadian honey imports and exports were recently released. Here are some of the key observations.

Imports

According to Statistics Canada, over 30 countries shipped honey to Canada in 2018. Since most countries shipped minimal quantities, this report focuses on the top 12 countries shipping the more significant volume to Canada. These imports were broken down by categories:

1) Organic Honey (mostly sold in warehouse club stores)

Imports for organic honey sold predominantly in club stores were still very strong in 2018 at 4.3M pounds compared to 3.9M pounds last year. Over the last five years, on average, 4.4M pounds of organic honey entered Canada annually. There has been a decrease in imports from Brazil, but this has been replaced with an increase in organic honey from Thailand. This gain from Thailand comes from the high Brazilian honey prices over the last few years.

2) Industrial Honey (used as ingredient for food or drink processing)

2.1M pounds entered Canada in 2018 from Vietnam and India, versus 2M pounds in 2017. The last 5 years' average is 1.4M pounds annually, showing that imported honey used as an ingredient in Canada, has also gained in tonnage in 2018. There was also 1.3M pounds of honey from the United States versus 1.1M pounds in 2017 with the 5 years' average at 1.4M pounds.

3) Retail (sold in grocery stores)

Honey imported for retail sales (not including organic honey sold in club stores) has been seeing a steady decline over the last 5 years. In 2018, 2.8M pounds entered Canada versus 3.9M pounds in 2017, with a 5-year average of 4.6M pounds. The three countries that have seen the largest decrease in tonnage are Argentina, Spain and China.

Exports

As far as honey exports, shipments for the fall of 2018 (16.7M pounds) were stronger than they have been in the last 4 years, but statistics for winter 2018/spring of 2019 are required to know total pounds exported from the 2018 crop year.

From the 2017 crop year, a total of 35.4M pounds were exported, 38.9M pounds in 2016 and 27.2M pounds in 2015. The majority of the honey was shipped to the United States and Japan, with smaller quantities to China and South Korea. Canadian honey was shipped to a dozen other countries not listed above but the volume was minimal.

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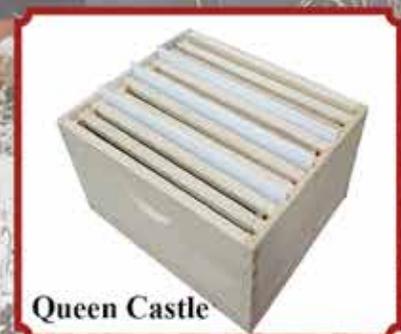
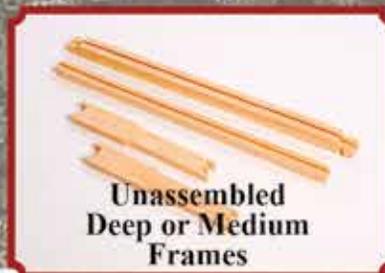
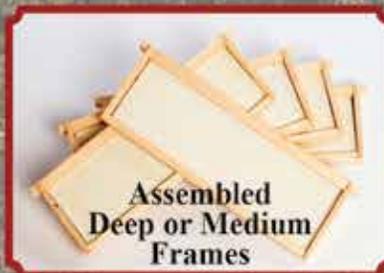
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APIMONDIA 2019

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations

MONTRÉAL, CANADA - SEPTEMBER 8-12

This fall presents a unique opportunity to attend an Apimondia Congress in North America! From September 8 – 12, Apimondia, or the International Federation of Beekeeping Associations, is having its 46th Congress in Montréal, Quebec (<https://www.apimondia2019.com/>). After a few years of hard work by the organizing committee headed by Pierre Giovenazzo of Laval University, Rod Scarlett of the Canadian Honey Council, and Stephen Pernal of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the opening of this distinguished event steadily approaches. This conference represents a one of a kind occasion to learn about current beekeeping research from around the world, meet a wide variety of industry representatives, and explore topics of interest in beekeeping from many different perspectives.

In recognition of the close relationship between pollinators and farming, the health and productivity concerns that these areas share and opportunities for knowledge transfer and collaboration, the theme of this year's Congress is 'Working together within agriculture, Canada's answer to sustainable beekeeping'.

Attendees will be given a warm welcome in Montréal, a city known for its hospitality. The Congress is being held at the Palais des congrès de Montréal (<https://congresmtl.com/en/>), a beautiful convention and exhibition centre in the heart of the city with some of the city's most popular sectors only steps away, including Chinatown, the business district, Old Montréal, and the Quartier des Spectacles, or the centre for Montréal's cultural events and festivals. Within walking distance to the Palais des congrès are many hotels as well as restaurants; the culinary scene is part of what draws visitors to the city, which is known for its diverse and delicious food.



The Palais des congrès in Montréal.

Montréal is a multicultural city, with almost 1/4 of the people who live there speaking at least 3 languages; altogether 100 languages are spoken in the city. Although the official language of the city is French, Montréal is the focal point of Quebec's English speaking community, and a unique feature of Montréal among Canadian cities is the ability of many of its residents to speak both French and English.

The opening ceremony of the Congress will take place on the evening of Sunday, September 8 and it is open to all registrants coming from across the globe. Along with welcoming addresses from the organizing committee, Apimondia officials and representatives from the City of Montréal, a short film showcasing beekeeping across Canada will be presented. There will also be a show by The Jerry Cans, a Juno nominated band from Iqaluit, Nunavut whose music is a combination traditional Inuit throat singing and roots-rock, sung in the Indigenous language of Inuktitut. This will be an enjoyable evening for all attending.

Key areas of interest which will be covered at the Congress are based on the seven Apimondia Scientific Commissions related to apiculture: Beekeeping Economy, Bee Biology, Bee Health, Pollination and Bee Flora, Beekeeping Technology and Quality, Apitherapy, and Beekeeping for Rural Development. The four keynote speakers, well-known scientists and researchers in their fields, were chosen for how their individual work aligns with current concerns in beekeeping as well as for continuity with the seven Commissions.

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Gene Robinson, a professor of Entomology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, is also director of the Carl R. Woese Institute for Genomic Biology, and director of the Bee Research Facility. His lab has been doing ground-breaking work developing large scale genomic resources to address questions around eusocial evolution in bees and wasps in an effort to understand the maintenance and elaboration of social life. Dr. Robinson's keynote speech will focus on the evolution and mechanisms of social behaviour, and in related symposia following this keynote, current work in honey bee genomics, biology and semiochemicals will be covered.



Rufus Isaacs is an extension specialist in the Department of Entomology at Michigan State University whose team focuses on insect pest and pollinator management in farming. He has also been helping to guide the Michigan Pollinator Initiative which works in pursuit of research-based solutions for beekeepers, growers, land managers and policy makers to provide economic and ecological stability. Dr. Isaacs will deliver a keynote speech on Integrated Crop Pollination, an agricultural project in Michigan that investigates the performance, economics and farmer perceptions of different pollination strategies in various fruit and vegetable crops (icpbees.org). Related symposia following his talk will include honey bee and non-apis bee pollination, as well as pollination and flora with environmental change.



The work of Peter Rosenkranz has included research on the host-finding behaviour of Varroa destructor. His interest in honey bees comes from a scientific as well as a practical perspective, as Dr. Rosenkranz runs his own beekeeping business. He is the director of the Apicultural State Institute at the University of Hohenheim, and has also worked in applied research in bee pathology, extension work and honey bee breeding. His presentation, Worldwide Perspectives on Bee Health, will be followed by symposia which include breeding for mite and disease resistance, as well as issues concerning emerging diseases and pests which will be delivered by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide.



The final keynote speaker will be Thomas Seeley, Horace White professor of Biology at Cornell University. He teaches animal behaviour and studies the behaviour, social life and ecology of honey bees. He is highly regarded among beekeepers for his popular books on honey bees which are indispensable texts for those interested in this field. He is also well known for his research on feral honey bee colonies, how they differ from managed colonies and how they are able to survive and adapt to pests and disease. Recognizing that honey bees have a long evolutionary history, he applies this perspective to beekeeping to account for their ability to adapt by way of natural selection, and calls this Darwinian Beekeeping. This the focus of his keynote speech, and a related symposium on natural and forest beekeeping will follow.

The seven commissions will be covered in a wide variety of symposia which take place throughout each of the four days, following these keynote presentations, and in one of the main conference rooms, the oral presentations will be translated into French and Spanish. Over 940 abstracts from scientists engaged in cutting-edge research from around the world are considered for inclusion in this year's Congress. Some of these have been chosen for oral or poster presentations. The poster presentations will be located in an area easily accessible from the main conference rooms, and by many are considered to be the heart of the Congress, offering the opportunity for presenters and participants to interact. There are also several Round Table discussions being held concurrently with the symposia, offering participants to discuss current issues with visiting experts and scientists, as well as "cross-cutting" symposia, bringing two or more commissions together where areas of interest overlap.

The submitted abstracts have been rated by the seven Scientific Commission Presidents of Apimondia as well as the Canadian scientific program committee, which is comprised of 28 members from across Canada (many of whom are members of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists or CAPA), and a few from the U.S. Leading this local scientific committee is Stephen Pernal, who has brought 25 years of experience in apicultural research into putting together an extensive scientific program which is representative of current research and popular areas of interest.

The local scientific committee includes sub-chairs, specialists in their fields, who have played key roles in rating abstracts for each of the seven scientific commissions. These include Gard Otis from the University of Guelph, in charge of Rural Development; Johan van den Heever, an analytical chemist with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry in Edmonton, Alberta, for Technology and Honey Quality; Shelley Hoover, Apiculture Specialist for the Alberta Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, for Pollination; Ernesto Guzman, Professor and Director of the Honey Bee Research Centre at the University of Guelph, in charge of Bee Health; Stephen Page of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is working on Beekeeping Economy, Rob Currie at the University of Manitoba for Biology, and Stefan Stangaci, President of the Romanian and German Apitherapy Societies, in charge of Apitherapy. As a group, the local scientific committee has brought a wide array of experience and knowledge to designing a high-quality scientific program to this year's Congress.

The organizing team has placed more emphasis on the inclusion of workshops the year, most of which are being held in the evenings after the regular symposia, with a few being held concurrently. Some of the topics of these workshops and their presenters include: Honey Sensory Analysis with Raffaele Dall'Olio, Opportunities for Youth in Beekeeping with Dr. Robyn McCallum (sponsored by CAPA), Bees in the City: Biology, Regulations and Thinking Big with Dr. Andony Melathopoulos (sponsored by the Canadian Honey Council), and How to Create a Successful Beekeeping Development Project with Dr. Gard Otis (sponsored by VITA North America). These workshops are a unique focus at Apimondia 2019, an opportunity for learning in the atmosphere of a small group with recognized experts.

Another Canadian touch to this year's Congress is a focus on successful beekeeping businesses from around the country from a diversity of operations and geographies. These will be presented in two separate symposia during the Congress, and will include an Alberta operation with thousands of colonies, Ontario honey packers, queen and nuclei producers, a focus on beekeeping in Atlantic Canada and a honey producer in Saskatchewan. There is also a focus on three Quebec beekeeping operations in the technical tours, through which participants can visit these successful businesses to discover their beekeeping traditions, expertise, and products.

The World Beekeeping Awards a global contest of all things related to beekeeping, and everyone is encouraged to enter! It is an opportunity to have your hive products brought together and judged with those from across the globe. Categories include honey, beeswax, meads and other honey beverages, cosmetics and medicines. There are contests for best innovations and inventions for beekeeping, and also for books and magazines. Honey quality is a theme of the conference, and as something new to this year's Congress, all honeys which are brought to be evaluated as part of the World Honey Competition will be tested for authenticity using Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. Honeys will also be tested for acidity, moisture and presence of antibiotics, among other qualities. Contest rules are posted on the Congress website under the "World Beekeeping Awards". All honey classes that are required to be sent for laboratory analysis must be received by July 20, 2019.

Last but not least, there is the ApiEXPO – the biggest beekeeping trade show you'll have the opportunity to visit. The current list of exhibitors, which is at over 200 and growing, includes manufacturers of beekeeping equipment and attire, companies specializing in bee nutrition and hive technology, bee hive product and stock producers, as well as educational institutions and beekeeping associations. From the latest innovations in hive components and bee health products, to current advances in hive monitoring from companies around the world, there will be something here for everyone, regardless of the size of your operation.

More information about this year's Congress, including registration, schedules, travel details and hotel accommodation can be found at www.apimondia2019.com. The deadline for hotel registration is July 24, and the deadline for online registration for the Congress is July 31. We hope to see you there!



From the Canadian organizing team of Apimondia 2019



Pierre Giovenazzo
President



Rod Scarlett
Executive Secretary



Stephen F. Pernal
Scientific Co-ordinator

Beekeeping in Canada

Svenja Belaousoff

Beekeeping in Canada began over 250 years ago when the first bees were brought from Europe. For the first 150 years beekeeping was very different from today's beekeeping. In the time before the introduction of the Langstroth hive bees, with its moveable frames, bees were kept in skeps made from locally available materials. Although skep beekeeping had little cost, Canada's harsh conditions with long cold winters, and short but intense periods of honey made it difficult to maintain colonies. Once the Langstroth hive became available, bee management became easier and the industry began to expand across the country.

Statistics Canada first started taking records, nearly 100 years ago. At that time, there were 22,205 beekeepers working 280, 010 colonies and total Canadian production was 17 million pounds of honey. Ontario accounted for two thirds and Quebec for one quarter of that production. WW2 saw an increase in the demand of bees-

Hivelights file photos

wax which was used to waterproof ammunition and aircraft parts. During the early 1940's honey was used as a replacement for white sugar which was limited because of food rationing. During the war

period, the number of Canadian beekeepers continued to rise until 1945 when there was a high of 43340 with 522,530 colonies. After the wartime sugar rations were lifted, the demand for beeswax declined with a resulting large drop in the number of colonies, beekeepers and honey production. In the mid-1950s these figures reached their lowest post war point. Honey production started to shift to Western Canada and the declining industry trends reversed by the late 1950's. As early as the 1960s the prairie provinces were producing twice as much honey as Ontario, with Alberta becoming the most impor-



tant honey producing area in Canada.

Currently, beekeeping in Canada is very diverse. Today, there are

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over 10,000 beekeepers across Canada and over 790,000 colonies. Modern beekeeping operations range from small scale urban beekeepers in busy cities with a few colonies, to very large operations running over 10,000 colonies with multiple full time and seasonal employees. With large geographical and climatic differences, the industry is difficult to characterize. Honey is produced from a diversity of floral sources and beekeepers manufacture a wide assortment of honey products including mead and candles. As well, many beekeeping operations specialize in honey production for bulk honey sales, production of value added goods like specialty honey, mead and other products, queen and nucleus colony production, or pollination services for crops such as blueberries, apples and canola.

Canadian beekeeping is a thriving industry with a wide variety of outlets for sales of honey and honey products. Commercial beekeepers sell products in venues which range from farm gate and farmers' markets, grocery stores and on-line storefronts to international sales of bulk honey in shipping containers.

Canadian honey is renowned for quality and food safety. No matter how the honey is sold, all beekeepers follow the strict regulations which make the Canadian industry a global leader in food traceability, food safety and biosecurity. Early on, as global market began to demand food safe and biosecure food production practices Canadian beekeepers became early adopters of new strict industry regulations. Now, across Canada, despite the diversity in beekeeping operations, beekeepers use rigid production protocols. They follow strict Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) regulation, resulting in honey which is unsurpassed in quality.

Canada last hosted Apimondia in Vancouver in 1999. Since that time, the beekeeping industry has experienced some turmoil. Volatile global honey prices and the increasing global challenge of controlling bee pests have greatly impacted the industry. Despite these issues, the country's honey production and the number of beekeepers have steadily increased and the industry remains competitive. The strength of the industry continues to stem from Canada's ability of beekeepers to adapt, and take advantage of the large, diverse agricultural sector.

The Canadian Honey Council (CHC) and the provincial associa-

tions have been key organizations that have helped Canadian beekeepers overcome recent challenges. The CHC is the national organization, with representatives from across the country are proactive in communicating with beekeepers about concerns to the industry. The CHC has led the Canadian industry by helping to educate and promote food safety and bee biosecurity. Some of these efforts include producing documents for beekeepers on topics concerning good production practices, food safety and traceability, bee biosecurity and best management practices.. These documents are readily accessible on-line, and have been supported by nationwide outreach to educate beekeepers across the country. The CHC also work with industry members and government representatives to ensure Canadian beekeepers have access to pest control products.

The Canadian beekeeping industry is well served by the research in the country. A vast array of applied and theoretical apiculture research is provided by a federal research lab, university labs, and beekeeper directed technical adaptation teams. This provides a basis for research from across the spectrum of theoretical bee research with impacts five to ten year in the future, to applied projects with immediate impacts that can be applied immediately to beekeeping businesses. These research groups are located across the country and work on a wide range of issues including bee genetics, diseases, pollination and management practices.

Every province has individual regulatory and extension services provided by the respective provincial government. In a country as geographically diverse as Canada it is important to have regional support to help to determine how to best manage bees in their specific areas. The provincial regulatory and extension services together with the leadership of provincial associations and local bee associations provide the support beekeepers need manage their bees effectively in their regions within Canada.

The industry's greatest resource is its hard working and creative beekeepers. With all that this industry has going for it, beekeeping in Canada is set to continue to grow, diversify and lead the world in producing high quality premium honey.

Current Beekeeping Statistics by Province:

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British Columbia

Canada's most western province has over 2,600 beekeepers, mostly running small scale operations. Although they represent 25% of Canada's beekeepers, 6.5% of Canada's bee hives are run by BC operations.

British Columbia is also known for fruit and vegetables that require pollination. This pollination service is provided both by local beekeepers and bees brought in from other provinces. Each year beekeepers from the prairie provinces send about 40,000 colonies for overwintering and to pollinate various fruit crops (apples, high-bush blueberries, cherries, etc.)

Value added honey and bee product sales are a major source of income from bee colonies in the province. Most of the honey produced is sold within the province.

Types of honey produced: various, including fireweed, berries, clover/ alfalfa, and canola.



Alberta

The Alberta beekeeping industry represents 40% of all bee colonies in Canada which are run by the province's 1,540 beekeepers.

Alberta also has a thriving market for Hybrid Canola seed pollination, which annual rents approximately 80,000 colonies for pollination services.

Typically 35-40 million pounds of honey are annually harvested in Alberta. It is common for colonies to average over 160 pounds of honey per hive. Much of the honey produced in Alberta is sold to the domestic and international market.

Types of honey produced: canola, and clover/alfalfa.



Saskatchewan

With about 114,000 colonies, Saskatchewan is Canada's third largest beekeeping province, just behind Manitoba. Saskatchewan's colonies are also owned by commercial beekeepers, with only 10% of Canada's beekeepers located in this prairie province.

Saskatchewan's beekeeping business is primarily based on honey production. On average between 18-23 million pounds of honey are produced annually. Most of this honey is sold in bulk to the domestic and international market.

Types of honey produced: canola and clover/alfalfa.

Manitoba

The beekeeping industry Manitoba, is slightly larger than Saskatchewan's with 114,100 colonies. The 834 beekeepers, representing about 8% of Canada's beekeepers.

Manitoba's beekeeping industry is also primarily based on bulk honey production with beekeepers harvesting 15-21 million pounds of honey annually. Most of this honey is sold in bulk to the domestic and international market.

Types of honey produced: canola and clover/alfalfa.

Ontario

Ontario has 3,026 beekeepers, about 30% of Canada's total number. There are some commercial beekeepers, but this province also has many small scale beekeepers. The bulk of commercial pollination in Southern Ontario with a high density of pollination dependent fruit crops (e.g., apples, berries, etc.). Commercial beekeepers also annually export roughly 30,000 colonies to Atlantic Canada to pollinate wild blueberries and cranberries.

Typically about 8-9 million pounds of honey are harvested annually. Most of this honey is sold regionally as a value added commodity. Handcrafted bee products such as candles and skin care products are sold by many farm gate stores.

Types of honey produced: clover, alfalfa, soy and others.

The beekeeper of Quebec faces the challenges arising from the weather conditions in the province. The early, long and harsh winter partly explains the massive use of indoor wintering hives (73% of colonies in 2017). Spring, which is often wet and cool, delays the spring development of hives and makes it necessary to import queens and the early production of nuclei to prepare colonies for the pollination of apples, blueberries and cranberries, the main crops requiring the services of the domestic honeybee.

Statistics

In 2018, Quebec had 1,129 registered beekeepers with a total of 65,128 colonies. As a result, the province has seen an increase in the number of colonies by almost 120% since 2007. The vast majority of these beekeepers produce honey on an artisanal or recreational basis. About 50 commercial beekeepers alone have 80% of the bee population in the province. For 2018, the average yield of honey was 36.3 kg / hive*. For this same year, 54 288 colonies belonging to beekeepers with more than six colonies were rented for commercial pollination, of which 59% for blueberries and 34% for cranberries.

Beekeeping sector table

The mission of the Quebec beekeeping sector table is to promote the development of the production, marketing and processing of products and services related to Quebec's beekeeping industry in order to increase the competitiveness of the sector and the place of bee products in the domestic and foreign markets. It brings together representatives from all sectors of the beekeeping industry: producers, packers / processors, research and development, professional training, pollination clients and government. It aims to maintain dialogue among community stakeholders on the issues facing Quebec beekeeping, including: improving the health of the bee and better control of the hive; competitiveness of Quebec beekeepers; marketing; sustainable development.

Research

Most beekeeping research is done in collaboration with the Deschambault Center for Animal Science Research (CRSAD), which has a provincial apiculture consultant, a recognized research team, and approximately 400 research colonies. In collaboration with various partners: CRSAD, blueberry growers (SPBQ), beekeepers and Université Laval have a Teaching Chair in Bee Science Education to support training in apicultural science and thus contribute to profitability and sustainability of the industry.

Bee health

The ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ) coordinates the activities of the Beekeeping Network, which monitors the health status of bees. Made up of veterinary doctors and agronomists from MAPAQ, sentinel beekeepers from each region, researchers, representatives of beekeeper associations and overseen by the provincial veterinarian responsible for beekeeping, the network promotes the rapid detection of any situation where the health of herds is compromised and the implementation of appropriate sanitary measures in addition to disseminating relevant information to the concerned stakeholders.

*According to the Quebec Institute of Statistics, which considers only beekeepers with six or more colonies

L'apiculteur du Québec doit relever les défis découlant des conditions climatiques de la province. L'hiver hâtif, long et rigoureux explique en partie le recours massif à l'hivernage intérieur des ruches (73 % des colonies en 2017). Par ailleurs, le printemps souvent pluvieux et frais retarde le développement printanier des ruches et rend nécessaires l'importation de reines et la production hâtive de nucléi afin de préparer les colonies en vue de la pollinisation des pommes, bleuets et canneberges, principales cultures requérant les services de l'abeille domestique.

Statistiques

En 2018, le Québec comptait 1 129 apiculteurs enregistrés possédant un total de 65 128 colonies. La province a donc connu une augmentation du nombre de colonies de près de 120 % depuis 2007. La vaste majorité de ces apiculteurs produisent du miel de façon artisanale ou récréative. Une cinquantaine d'apiculteurs commerciaux possèdent à eux seuls 80 % du cheptel apicole de la province. Pour 2018, le rendement moyen en miel a été de 36,3 kg/ruche*. Pour cette même année, 54 288 colonies appartenant aux apiculteurs possédant plus de six colonies furent louées à des fins de pollinisation commerciale, dont 59% pour les bleuets et 34% pour les canneberges.

Table filière

La Table filière apicole québécoise a pour mission de favoriser le développement de la production, de la mise en marché et de la transformation des produits et des services liés à l'industrie apicole du Québec afin d'accroître la compétitivité du secteur et la place des produits apicoles du Québec sur les marchés intérieurs et extérieurs. Elle regroupe des représentants de tous les maillons de l'industrie apicole: producteurs, emballeurs/transformatateurs, recherche et développement, formation professionnelle, clients de la pollinisation et gouvernement. Elle vise à maintenir une concertation entre les acteurs du milieu au sujet des enjeux de l'apiculture québécoise, entre autres : amélioration de la santé de l'abeille et meilleure régie de la ruche; compétitivité des apiculteurs québécois; mise en marché; développement durable.

Recherche

La plupart des activités de recherche en apiculture se font en collaboration avec le Centre de recherche en sciences animales de Deschambault (CRSAD) qui dispose d'un consultant apicole provincial, d'une équipe de recherche reconnue et environ 400 colonies de recherche. En collaboration avec divers partenaires : le CRSAD, les producteurs de bleuets (SPBQ), les apiculteurs et l'Université Laval se sont dotés d'une Chaire de leadership en enseignement en sciences apicoles afin de soutenir la formation en sciences apicoles et ainsi contribuer à la rentabilité et la pérennité de l'industrie.

Santé des abeilles

Le ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ) coordonne les activités du Réseau apicole qui surveille le statut sanitaire des abeilles. Composé de médecins vétérinaires et d'agronomes du MAPAQ, d'apiculteurs sentinelles de chaque région, de chercheurs, de représentants des associations d'apiculteurs chapeautés par la vétérinaire-responsable provinciale de l'apiculture, le réseau favorise la détection rapide de toute situation où la santé des cheptels est compromise et la mise en place de mesures sanitaires appropriées en plus de diffuser l'information pertinente aux intervenants concernés.

*Selon l'Institut de la Statistique du Québec, qui considère uniquement les apiculteurs possédant six colonies et plus.

New Brunswick

There about 388 beekeepers, running 8,141 colonies, in this province. The vast blueberry and cranberry production requires an annually additional 24,000 from Ontario for pollination.

About 469,000 pounds of honey each year is harvested. This honey is sold within the region and locally sold in farmer's markets and through the farm gate.



Types of honey produced: clover, alfalfa, soy and others including blueberry.

Nova Scotia

In Nova Scotia there are 631 beekeepers running about 246,426 colonies. Value added honey and bee product sales are a major source of income from bee colonies in the province. Most beekeepers use their hives for the pollination of wild blueberries and fruit crops.

About 553,000 pounds of honey is annually produced and locally sold in farmer's markets and through the farm gate.

Types of honey produced: clover, alfalfa, soy and others including blueberry.

Prince Edward Island (PEI)

In PEI there are 50 beekeepers running 4453 colonies. The pollination demand from wild blueberries exceeds the capacity of PEI's industry and thousands of hives are typically imported from Ontario every year.

On average 168,000 pounds of honey are harvested from this province each year and locally sold in farmer's markets and through the farm gate.

Types of honey produced: clover, alfalfa, soy and others including blueberry.

Newfoundland and Labrador

In Newfoundland and Labrador there are 7 beekeepers who run 310 colonies. Beekeepers use their colonies to pollinate various fruit crops, including wild blueberries. The annual honey harvest in Newfoundland and Labrador is about 18000 pounds which is mainly sold locally at farmers' markets and through the farm gate.

Newfoundland and Labrador sets itself apart from the rest of Canada as the only province without varroa mites.

Types of honey produced: clover, alfalfa, soy and others including blueberry. ■

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Report: Enhanced honey authenticity surveillance (2018-19)



1. Introduction

In recent years, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has become aware of the risk that the adulteration of honey with foreign sugars has increased, both in Canada and globally. Adulteration occurs when other ingredients are mixed into a food and yet the food is represented as being genuine honey. Honey that has been deliberately adulterated is considered food fraud, which deceives consumers about what they are buying and creates an unfair market for those selling authentic honey.

All foods in Canada, including honey, must be safe for consumption and truthfully represented. In order to best address and respond to the risk of honey adulteration in the Canadian market, in 2018-19 the CFIA undertook a targeted surveillance strategy. The objectives of this strategy were to better understand the prevalence of honey adulteration, take control and enforcement action on instances of non-compliance, and generate data and information to refine future compliance and enforcement activities.

2. Surveillance overview

Honey sampling as part of the targeted surveillance strategy began in June 2018 and was carried out over a 14 week period ending in September 2018. Sampling was targeted based on risk intelligence, to focus on risk areas such as establishments with a history of non-compliance, gaps in preventive controls, or unusual trading patterns.

A total of 240 samples were collected across Canada. Samples included bulk honey intended for further processing and retail packaged honey intended for sale to consumers. Products represented as containing only honey or blends of honey from multiple sources were sampled. Multi-ingredient products with honey as an ingredient (e.g. granola bar containing honey) were outside of the scope of the sampling. Samples were taken from a variety of establishment types, including importers, brokers, distributors, blenders, graders, domestic processing facilities and retailers.

The samples were tested for adulteration with foreign sugars using two techniques. CFIA conducted analyses using Stable Isotope Ratio Analysis (SIRA) to detect adulteration with sugar cane and corn syrups (C4 sugars). Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) analyses were conducted by a contract laboratory to detect added foreign sugars from these as well as other sources such as C3 sugars. NMR analyses were conducted for the purposes of both detecting adulteration in the samples and informing the CFIA as to effectiveness of this technique to complement SIRA testing.

3. Authorities

CFIA inspection and enforcement activities were carried out as part of this surveillance strategy under the authorities of the:

- *Canada Agricultural Products Act and Honey Regulations (replaced by the Safe Food for Canadians Act and Safe Food for Canadians Regulations on January 15, 2019).*
- *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations (food provisions were replaced by the Safe Food for Canadians Act and Safe Food for Canadians Regulations on January 15, 2019).*
- *Food and Drugs Act and Food and Drug Regulations*

4. Results

The results for the 240 samples analyzed using both the SIRA and NMR techniques are as follows:

- 188 samples were satisfactory by both methods: 78.3% (188/240)
- 52 samples were unsatisfactory by one or both methods: 21.7% (52/240)

All domestic samples were satisfactory by both tests. All of the unsatisfactory results were for samples of imported product.

The detailed analytical results can be viewed at the Government of Canada Open data portal: <https://open.canada.ca/>.

Samples were assessed as unsatisfactory if either SIRA or NMR testing showed the presence of added sugars in the honey. The SIRA testing assessment is based on an internationally recognized Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) method and has a threshold limit for detection of adulteration of 7% calculated C4 sugars. The NMR testing assessment is based on the comparison of the sample to the profile of authentic honey, developed from the analysis of over 18,000 authentic honey samples and sugar syrups used for adulteration.

SIRA and NMR testing are complementary as each has advantages and limitations. SIRA testing can detect lower levels of foreign C4 sugars (such as from corn and cane sugar) but cannot detect C3 sugars (such as from rice syrup). NMR testing can detect adulteration with both C3 and C4 sugars. Due to these differences, the detailed analytical results indicate:

- 16 samples were unsatisfactory for SIRA testing: 6.3% (16/240)
- 44 samples were unsatisfactory for NMR testing: 18.3% (44/240)

Some samples were unsatisfactory for both tests while some were unsatisfactory for only one.

- SIRA testing found 8 (out of 15) samples unsatisfactory that were not found by NMR
- NMR testing found 34 (out of 44) samples unsatisfactory that were not found by SIRA.

These differences were expected, given the abilities and limitations of each technique, and demonstrate the importance of analyzing the

results together to assess compliance.

It is important to note that the sampling was targeted as opposed to random. As such, the levels of adulteration are not necessarily representative of the Canadian marketplace overall.

5. Enforcement

As of January 3, 2019, the CFIA had taken enforcement actions that prevented an estimated 12,762 kg of adulterated honey valued at \$76,758 CAD from entering the Canadian market.

Enforcement actions as of January 3, 2019 included disposal of product or removal from Canada. In some cases, enforcement activities are ongoing. Appropriate enforcement actions are considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the harm caused by the non-compliance, the compliance history of the regulated party, and whether there is intent to violate federal requirements. The CFIA continues to follow up on all products found to be noncompliant.

Regulated parties have been reminded of regulatory requirements and of their obligations to have in place preventive control plans to mitigate risks and prevent re-occurrence.

The CFIA publishes information regarding certain compliance and enforcement activities on a quarterly basis. These include reports of non-compliant and disposed of food products, which will continue to be updated following the publication of this report.

6. Collaboration and engagement

The CFIA engaged the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) on this project from the outset, and the CFIA's laboratory results were shared with CBSA. Pure honey is duty-free whereas artificial honey (whether or not mixed with genuine honey) involves a rate of duty.

The CFIA has also engaged in discussions with Canadian provinces and territories on activities to prevent and take actions against food fraud, and will continue to do so. International discussions to share intelligence and best practices are also underway.

The CFIA recognizes the important role that industry plays in preventing food fraud through preventive controls, sourcing from trusted suppliers, and being able to demonstrate authenticity. The CFIA will continue to engage industry associations to promote compliance and best practices.

7. Next steps

The CFIA will continue to monitor honey imported and for sale in Canada for compliance with federal requirements. The CFIA intends to use the results of this surveillance to improve the targeting of future sampling and inspection activities, inform analytical needs, and refine program design. The CFIA also plans to use lessons learned to plan similar strategies for other commodities at risk going forward.

Sample # - No d'échantillon	Sampled From - Lieu d'échantillonnage	Declared Country of Origin	Pays d'origine déclaré	Declared Floral Source	Source florale déclarée	Calculated C4 Sugar Addition - Addition de sucre C4 calculé	SIRA Assessment - Évaluation d'ARIS	NMR Assessment - Évaluation de RMN	Sample Assessment - Évaluation d'échantillon
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0073	AB	Pakistan	Pakistan	undeclared	non déclaré	16.1	U-I	S	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0120	AB	Romania	Roumanie	forest honey	miel de forêt	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0140	AB	Canada	Canada	undeclared	non déclaré	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0141	AB	Canada	Canada	undeclared	non déclaré	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0234	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	undeclared	non déclaré	0.2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0246	QC	Greece	Grèce	flower and conifer	fleur et conifère	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0247	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	1.2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0248	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0249	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	1.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0268	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0269	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0270	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0272	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	9.4	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0275	ON	USA	États-Unis	wild berry	baie sauvage	3.2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0276	ON	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	3.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0284	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	2.4	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0285	BC	Zambia	Zambie	undeclared	non déclaré	4.2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0290	QC	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	2.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0291	QC	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0292	QC	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0293	QC	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0.3	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0294	QC	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	4.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0295	QC	USA	États-Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	2.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0299	QC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	5.5	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0300	QC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	6.3	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0301	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	5.3	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0302	BC	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0303	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	6.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0304	BC	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0305	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	undeclared	non déclaré	2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0306	ON	India, Thailand	Inde, Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	5.8	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0321	BC	Mexico, Thailand	Mexique, Thaïlande	blossom	fleur	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0322	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0323	QC	Turkey	Turquie	undeclared	non déclaré	-	ND-AD	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0325	ON	USA, Viet Nam, India, Uruguay	États-Unis, Viet Nam, Inde, Uruguay	undeclared	non déclaré	1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0340	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	4.3	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0341	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0342	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0343	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0355	ON	USA, Viet Nam, India, Uruguay	États Unis, Viet Nam, Inde, Uruguay	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0357	ON	Myanmar, Thailand	Myanmar, Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0358	ON	Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Thailand	Espagne, Mexique, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgarie, Thaïlande	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	S	S	S

OTT-FD-2018-CH-0366	AB	Netherlands	Pays-Bas	acacia	acacia	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0367	AB	Netherlands	Pays-Bas	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0368	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0369	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0372	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	3.1	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0373	BC	India	Inde	Neem	margousier	7.1	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0374	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	6.9	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0375	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	8.1	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0376	ON	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0377	ON	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	8.2	U-I	S	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0378	ON	Australia, Brazil	Australie, Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0379	ON	Australia, Brazil	Australie, Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0380	ON	Australia	Australie	Manuka	Manuka	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0389	BC	Brazil, Mexico	Bresil, Mexique	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0390	BC	Brazil, Mexico	Bresil, Mexique	blossom	fleur	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0391	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	acacia	acacia	0.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0392	ON	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0393	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0394	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	undeclared	non déclaré	1.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0395	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	undeclared	non déclaré	0.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0396	ON	Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	undeclared	non déclaré	0.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0398	ON	USA, Viet Nam, India, Uruguay	États Unis, Viet Nam, Inde, Uruguay	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0399	BC	Italy	Italie	acacia	acacia	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0400	BC	Turkey	Turquie	multiflower	multifleur	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0401	BC	Spain	Espagne	forest blossom	fleur de forêt	1.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0402	ON	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0.3	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0411	ON	Pakistan	Pakistan	undeclared	non déclaré	13.2	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0414	QC	Germany	Allemagne	undeclared	non déclaré	0.1	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0415	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	4.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0418	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0423	ON	USA	États Unis	wildflower	fleur sauvage	2.8	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0424	ON	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0430	QC	Thailand	Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	2.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0431	QC	Thailand	Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	1.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0432	QC	Thailand	Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0433	ON	Mexico, Brasil	Mexique, Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	1.8	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0434	BC	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0436	ON	Cuba, Mexico, Argentina	Cuba, Mexique, Argentine	blossom	fleur	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0443	ON	India, Thailand	Inde, Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0444	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	5.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0445	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	rata	rata	0.4	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0446	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	beechwood	hêtre	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0454	ON	Brazil	Bresil	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0457	QC	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0.8	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0458	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0459	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0460	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0461	ON	Brasil, Uruguay, India	Bresil, Uruguay, Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0462	ON	Romania	Roumanie	acacia	acacia	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0463	ON	Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Thailand	Espagne, Mexique, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgarie, Thaïlande	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0482	ON	India, US	Inde, États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0.5	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0485	ON	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0486	ON	USA	États Unis	clover	trèfle	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0487	ON	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	1.2	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0488	ON	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	4.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0489	ON	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	2.8	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0492	BC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	6.2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0494	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0495	QC	USA	États Unis	clover	trèfle	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0496	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0497	QC	USA	États Unis	clover	trèfle	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0498	BC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0499	ON	Iran	Iran	undeclared	non déclaré	66.6	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0500	AB	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	4.4	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0506	ON	Ukraine	Ukraine	sunflower	tournesol	2.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0507	QC	Thailand	Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0508	ON	Mexico, Brasil	Mexique, Bresil	blossom	fleur	0.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0514	BC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0515	BC	Mexico	Mexique	orange blossom	fleur d'oranger	4.3	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0516	ON	Zambia	Zambie	undeclared	non déclaré	0.6	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0534	ON	Portugal	Portugal	lavender	lavande	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0535	ON	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	12.6	U-I	S	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0536	ON	Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Thailand	Espagne, Mexique, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgarie, Thaïlande	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0.8	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0537	ON	India	Inde	wildflower	fleur sauvage	5.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0548	MB	Canada	Canada	canola	canola	0	S	S	S

OTT-FD-2018-CH-0549	QC	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0550	QC	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0551	QC	Argentina	Argentine	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0552	ON	Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay	Mexique, Cuba, Argentine, Uruguay	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0553	ON	Pakistan	Pakistan	sidr	sidr	10.2	U-I	\$	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0554	ON	Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay	Mexique, Cuba, Argentine, Uruguay	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0558	BC	USA	États Unis	blossom	fleur	0.3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0571	ON	Croatia	Croatie	linden	tilleul	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0572	ON	Croatia	Croatie	acacia	acacia	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0573	ON	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	3.2	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0574	ON	Austria	Autriche	blossom	fleur	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0581	ON	Australia	Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	6.8	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0582	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0583	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	1.4	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0584	ON	Brasil, Australia	Bresil, Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0585	ON	Brasil, Australia	Bresil, Australie	orange blossom	fleur d'oranger	2.4	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0586	ON	Brasil, Australia	Bresil, Australie	undeclared	non déclaré	1.7	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0592	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0593	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	-	ND-AD	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0598	ON	Turkey	Turquie	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0599	ON	Turkey	Turquie	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0600	ON	India	Inde	White Himalayan	blanc himalayen	1.9	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0601	ON	India	Inde	Neem	margousier	1.1	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0602	ON	India	Inde	Neem	margousier	5.6	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0603	ON	India	Inde	White Himalayan	blanc himalayen	3.2	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0604	ON	India	Inde	acacia	acacia	2.9	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0605	ON	India	Inde	Neem	margousier	6.3	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0606	ON	India	Inde	acacia	acacia	4	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0607	ON	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0608	ON	Israel	Israël	citrus blossom	fleur d'agrumes	2.8	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0609	ON	Israel	Israël	ziziphus blossom	fleur de ziziphe	24.0	U-I	\$	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0610	ON	Israel	Israël	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0611	ON	Israel	Israël	avocado blossom	fleur d'avocat	3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0612	ON	Israel	Israël	starthistle blossom	fleur de chardon des champs	36.8	U-I	\$	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0613	AB	Spain	Espagne	undeclared	non déclaré	2.7	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0622	SK	Canada	Canada	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0623	BC	India	Inde	acacia	acacia	4.5	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0624	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	3.6	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0625	QC	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0626	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	2.4	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0627	ON	USA, Argentina	États Unis, Argentine	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0628	ON	Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Thailand	Espagne, Mexique, Guatemala, Ukraine, Bulgarie, Thaïlande	wildflower	fleur sauvage	2.3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0629	ON	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	1.3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0630	ON	USA	États Unis	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0631	QC	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	9.1	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0633	QC	France	France	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0636	MB	Canada	Canada	canola, alfalfa	canola, luzerne	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0638	MB	Canada	Canada	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0644	QC	USA, Viet Nam, India, Uruguay	États Unis, Viet Nam, Inde, Uruguay	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0645	QC	Romania	Roumanie	Linden	tilleul	4.5	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0646	QC	Romania	Roumanie	acacia	acacia	2.3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0659	QC	Thailand	Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	5.7	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0660	QC	Thailand	Thaïlande	undeclared	non déclaré	3.1	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0661	AB	Canada	Canada	strawberry	fraise	2.5	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0662	AB	Canada	Canada	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0663	AB	Canada	Canada	undeclared	non déclaré	0.4	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0671	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	9.3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0672	ON	Greece	Grèce	undeclared	non déclaré	0.7	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0673	ON	Greece	Grèce	undeclared	non déclaré	0.4	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0674	ON	Greece	Grèce	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0675	ON	Greece	Grèce	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0676	ON	Greece	Grèce	undeclared	non déclaré	0.2	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0677	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	12.1	U-I	\$	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0678	ON	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0679	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	5	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0680	ON	Greece	Grèce	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0681	ON	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0682	AB	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	3.3	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0684	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0685	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	\$	\$	\$
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0686	QC	Taiwan, prov. China	Taiwan, prov. de Chine	undeclared	non déclaré	-	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0687	QC	Taiwan, prov. China	Taiwan, prov. de Chine	undeclared	non déclaré	-	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0688	ON	Italy	Italie	acacia	acacia	0.7	\$	\$	\$

OTT-FD-2018-CH-0689	ON	Italy	Italie	acacia	acacia	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0690	ON	Italy	Italie	chestnut	châtaigne	0.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0691	ON	Italy	Italie	wildflower	fleur sauvage	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0692	ON	Italy	Italie	orange blossom	fleur d'oranger	0.4	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0693	ON	France	France	orange blossom	fleur d'oranger	3.5	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0694	ON	France	France	acacia	acacia	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0695	ON	France	France	chestnut	châtaigne	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0696	ON	France	France	lavender	lavande	1.2	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0698	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	5.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0699	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	7.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0700	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0702	QC	Thailand	Thailande	undeclared	non déclaré	2.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0704	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	0.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0705	QC	Brazil	Bresil	undeclared	non déclaré	-	ND-AD	S	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0730	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	6.7	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0734	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	8.4	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0736	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	5.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0737	ON	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	2.6	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0748	QC	India	Inde	undeclared	non déclaré	0.0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0757	ON	Germany	Allemagne	forest	forêt	0.4	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0758	ON	Germany	Allemagne	acacia	acacia	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0759	QC	Greece	Grece	undeclared	non déclaré	0.0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0760	SK	Canada	Canada	alfalfa	luzerne	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0761	QC	Canada	Canada	clover	trèfle	2.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0763	ON	India, Uruguay, Viet Nam	Inde, Uruguay, Viet Nam	undeclared	non déclaré	0.9	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0764	ON	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zelande	Manuka	Manuka	6.1	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0765	ON	Pakistan	Pakistan	undeclared	non déclaré	33.7	U-I	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0769	ON	Germany	Allemagne	undeclared	non déclaré	0.0	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0770	ON	Italy	Italie	acacia	acacia	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0772	ON	Austria	Autriche	blossom	fleur	0.0	S	S	S
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0774	ON	Germany	Allemagne	undeclared	non déclaré	0.5	S	U-I	U-I
OTT-FD-2018-CH-0778	ON	Austria	Autriche	undeclared	non déclaré	0.0	S	S	S

Report: Enhanced honey authenticity surveillance/11919454

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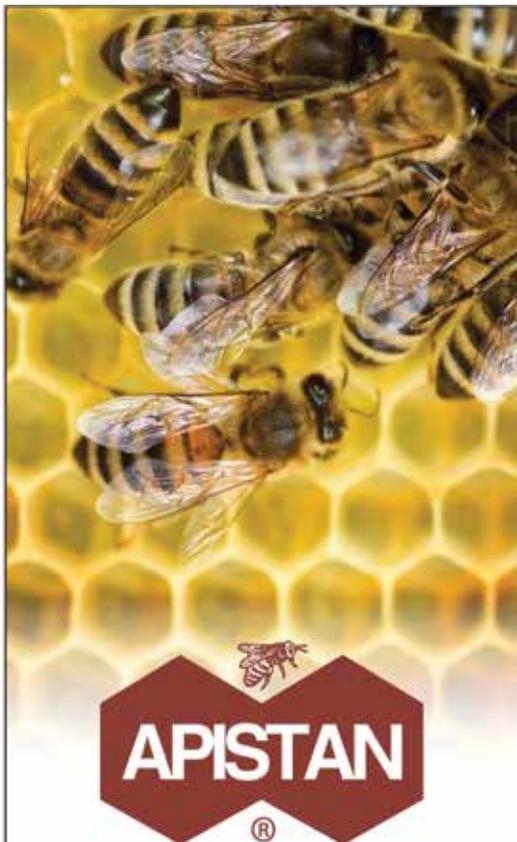
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