

## Apiary Inspectors of America 2020 Survey Results

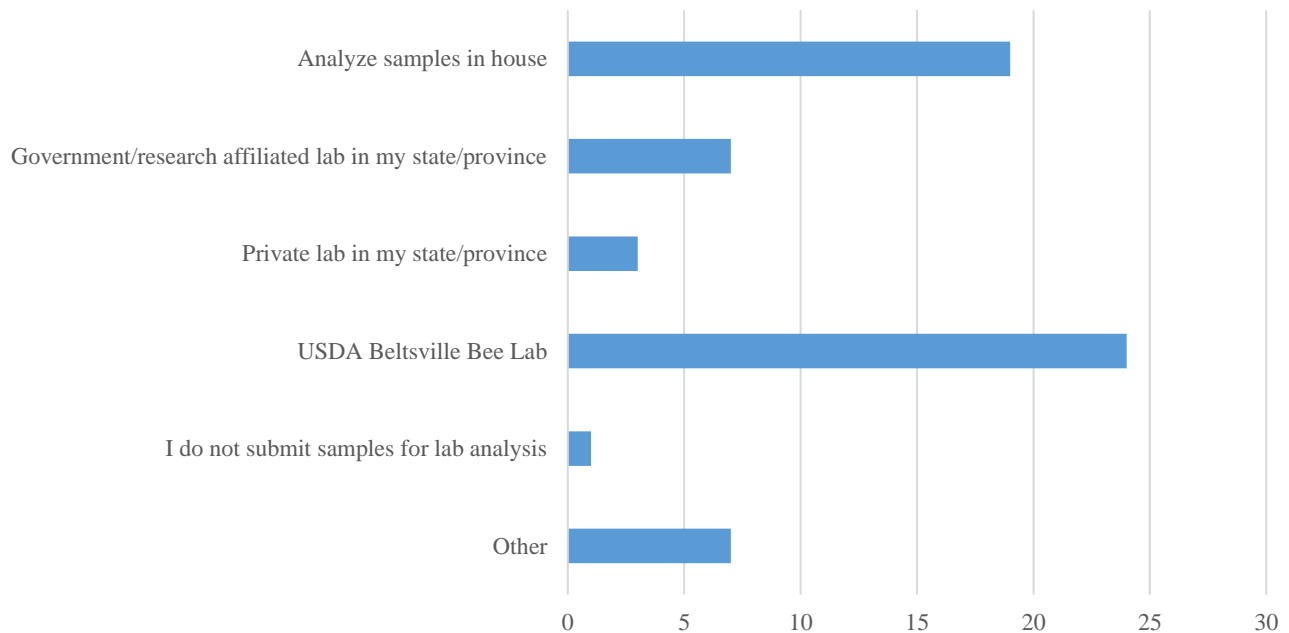
### 1. Total number of state, regional, or other apiarists/inspectors/assistants in your state/province.

- 14 respondents have only one inspector for the whole year, some of which have part-time or seasonal inspectors
- Florida: 13; Hawaii: 4; Massachusetts: 5; Maryland: 7 positions (4 are filled); North Dakota: 2 FT, 1 seasonal; Ohio: 50-60 county inspectors; Pennsylvania: 8; South Carolina: 1 coordinator, 3 inspectors; Texas: 3; Utah: 13 (2 state inspectors, 11 county inspectors); Vermont: 3; Virginia: 12; Washington: no inspectors currently; Wyoming: 4 part time inspectors.
- Manitoba: 5 inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture; Ontario: 16; Prince Edward Island: 2; Alberta: 1-6 depending on the time of year

### 2. How many hives do you inspect in a given operation?

State	Hives Inspected
Colorado	4
Delaware	10% - 100%
District of Columbia	100%
Florida	All hives if 10 or less; 5% of total inventory, but at least 10 hives
Hawaii	10%
Indiana	100% if less than 20 hives; 20% of large marshalling yards
Kentucky	Depends on the requirements of the state that the hives are being moved to. Typically no more than 50 hives.
Massachusetts	Minimum 10%, ideally 20% if commercial, otherwise 100%
Maine	10% - 100%
Michigan	10%
Minnesota	10% of shipment or more
Montana	8
New Jersey	20% - 100%
North Dakota	5%
Ohio	50% - all depending on the number per yard
Pennsylvania	100% if up to 10 colonies, 10% - 15% if more
South Carolina	10%
Texas	Maximum 5 apiaries, 10%-50% within each apiary
Utah	10%
Vermont	10% if over 15 hives, 50% if 8-15 hives, 100% if under 8 hives
Virginia	22
Washington	0 (no inspectors in this state)
West Virginia	20% - 100%
Wisconsin	10%
Alberta	Depends on the purpose of the inspection. Typically 24 colonies, 6 hives in 4 different apiaries
Manitoba	10% of the colonies, up to 60 colonies per operation
Ontario	Minimum 6 hives
Prince Edward Island	25

### 3. What lab do you use for analyzing pest/pathogen samples?



#### Other labs used:

- Dave Wick's lab in Montana for viral testing
- NAGC
- National Bee Diagnostic Centre (affiliated with Grande Prairie Regional College and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)
- National Bee Diagnostic Centre in Beaverlodge, Alberta

### 4. Do you submit samples of honey for pesticide/contaminant testing? Or do you recommend beekeepers to send their samples to a specific lab? If yes for either question, please indicate the lab that is utilized.

- Yes = 32%; No = 68%
- Labs utilized:
  - Beekeepers are referred to the National Honey Board website
  - WSDA Yakima Chemistry Lab
  - Government of Alberta, Food Safety Branch Agri-Foods Laboratories, Edmonton, Alberta
  - Agriculture and Food Lab, University of Guelph, Ontario
  - National Bee Diagnostic Centre
  - Penn State University is researching possible pesticides found in honey made from Spotted Lanternfly honeydew honey

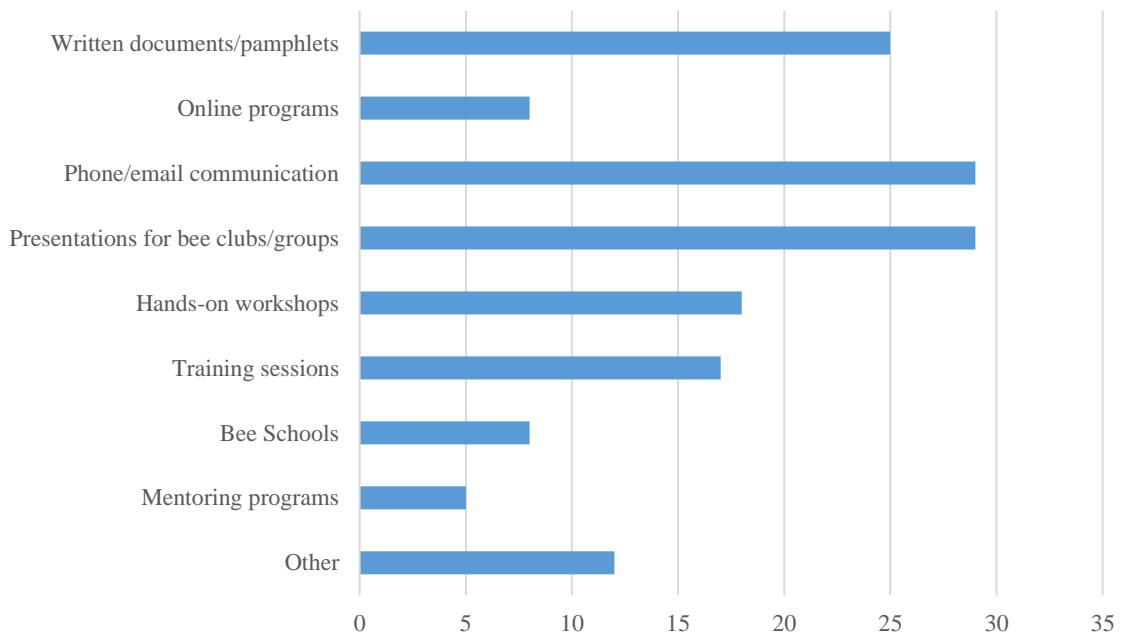
**5. Does your state/province have a honey promotional program?**

- Yes = 25%; No = 75%
- States with a program: Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin

**6. Does your state/province have an apiculture extension agent or an apiculture researcher who has extension requirements?**

- Yes = 62.5%; No = 37.5%
- States/provinces with an apiculture extension agent:
  - **USA:** Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Arkansas, Florida
  - **Canada:** Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Prince Edward Island

**7. What are some educational efforts your state/province supplies to beekeepers?**



Other responses:

- **Colorado:** Research project with hive inspection and sampling
- **Indiana:** Inspecting hives with new beekeepers there at time of inspection
- **Kentucky:** Participate in the state fair
- **Michigan:** Michigan Pollinator Initiative
- **Minnesota:** University of Minnesota Extension offers beekeeping classes and the Bee Squad
- **Texas:** Help manage the Texas Master Beekeeper Program

**8. Is apiary/hive/beekeeper registration required by law in your state/province?**

- Yes = 62.5%; No = 37.5%
- States/provinces where registration is required:
  - **USA:** Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
  - **Canada:** Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario

**9. Are beekeepers required to renew their registration on an annual basis?**

- Yes = 50% ; No = 31.25% ; Other = 18.75%
- All of the states and provinces listed above that require registration also require that it be renewed on an annual basis, except for Manitoba.
  - Exceptions
    1. **Manitoba** does not require annual renewal of registration.
    2. **Arkansas** requires out of state beekeepers to register annually.
    3. **Pennsylvania** registration is valid for up to two years.
  - **Hawaii** – program is voluntary and registration is valid for one year.

**10. Are there fees associated with registration?**

- Yes = 34%; No = 66%
- States that have a registration fee: District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming

**11. Are there tax benefits for managing honey bee colonies in your state/province?**

- Yes = 32%; No = 68%
- States/provinces with honey bee tax benefits:
  - **USA:** Texas, Wisconsin, Maryland, West Virginia, Florida, Montana, Utah, Washington
  - **Canada:** Ontario

**12. Does your state/province provide compensation for hive loss (i.e. from natural disasters, state mandated destruction, etc.)? If yes, how much do beekeepers get compensated?**

- Yes = 23%; No = 77%
- States/provinces that provide compensation for hive loss:
  - **USA:** Michigan, Minnesota, Vermont, Florida, Montana
  - **Canada:** Manitoba, Ontario
- Compensation amount:
  - **Michigan:** State Mandated Destruction, by law – bee colonies can be indemnified to the amount approved by the legislature.
  - **Minnesota:** some compensation for losses to pesticide
  - **Vermont:** only if full time beekeeper, for bear destruction, nominal compensation

- **Florida:** for AFB destructions only, up to \$25 per hive
- **Montana:** depends on the claim, usually 75%
- **Manitoba:** Manitoba has a wildlife damage compensation program that will compensate beekeepers for 80% of the cost of replacement equipment. Manitoba also has an overwintering bee mortality insurance program which beekeepers can purchase, which initially protects them from losses greater than 30% mortality.
- **Ontario:** For wildlife damage (bears, raccoons, skunks, deer): Maximum compensation value for a Bee Colony is \$150; Maximum compensation value for a Bee Hive / Bee Hive Related Equipment is \$100

**13. Does your state/province have a lab capable of testing for Africanized honey bees?**

- Yes = 32%; No = 68%
- States that have a lab: Hawaii, South Carolina, Virginia, Alberta, Arkansas, Maryland, Washington, Vermont, Florida

**14. Does your state/province restrict the importation of honey bees from areas known to have Africanized honey bees?**

- Yes = 37%, No = 63%
- States/provinces that have this restriction:
  - **USA:** Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Montana, Hawaii, South Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas
  - **Canada:** Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta

**15. Does your state/province require some sort of European honey bee certification for selling bees, importing bees, etc.? If yes, what are the requirements?**

- Yes = 47%; No = 53%
- States/provinces that require certification:
  - Arkansas
  - **Wisconsin:** Requires a certificate of inspection
  - **Utah:** Bees must be certified free of American Foulbrood disease or get an inspection upon arrival to the state.
  - **Vermont:** certificate must indicate that the bees are free from American Foulbrood
  - **Florida:** Technically they cannot include "unwanted races of honeybees". Also, there is a "stock dealers certificate" for selling bees that requires the queens to come from European matriline, but that's pretty difficult to enforce so right now we basically don't.
  - **Massachusetts:** Health certificate from a government agency from the state of origin; must be free of American Foulbrood and inspected when actively rearing brood within the last 60 days.
  - **Ohio:** Requires a health certificate from the state of origin.
  - **Pennsylvania:** Requires a Certificate of Inspection for health of bees within 30 days of transport.

- **Montana:** Sellers must have a valid health certificate from Montana or state of origin.
- **Hawaii:** Importation is prohibited by state law. Certification is required for movement between islands and export.
- **South Carolina:** Import and export requirements. Imports require an inspection from the state of origin, then an Import permit is issued. Exports require an inspection and an Export certificate.
- **Virginia:** Requires a certificate/report from state authority
- **Ontario:** Bees must be from a region that is certified free of Africanized honey bees. Importers must undergo testing to the CFIA, USDA conditions.
- **Manitoba:** Recognizes the Federal government queen importation permit, which requires Africanized testing from countries documented as having Africanized honey bees.

**16. Does your state/province utilize Field Watch or any pesticide spray-tracking program? If yes, are beekeepers required to register their apiaries with the program?**

- Yes = 55%; No = 45%
- States that have a pesticide spray-tracking program:
  - **Maryland:** Voluntary registration
  - **Indiana:** Voluntary registration
  - **Kentucky:** Voluntary registration
  - **Delaware:** Voluntary registration
  - **North Dakota:** utilize the North Dakota Bee Map
  - **Colorado:** Voluntary registration
  - **Texas:** Voluntary registration
  - **Michigan:** utilized Field Watch; voluntary registration
  - **Minnesota:** utilize Driftwatch; registration is required if seeking compensation
  - **Wisconsin:** Voluntary registration
  - **Ohio:** utilize Field Watch; voluntary registration
  - **Pennsylvania:** utilize Field Watch; voluntary registration
  - **Montana:** has contract with Field Watch, but USAPlants is the preferred database
  - **South Carolina:** utilize Kelly Solutions mapping program; voluntary registration
  - **Virginia:** Voluntary registration
  - **Arkansas:** Voluntary registration

**17. Has your state/province enacted any new legislation this year pertaining to beekeeping, beekeepers, honey bees, pollinators, etc.?**

- Yes = 26%; No = 74%
- States that have enacted new legislation: New Jersey, Maine, Washington, Vermont, Indiana, Delaware, Ohio, Montana

**18. Does your state participate in the USDA National Honey Bee Survey?**

- Yes = 79%; No = 21%
- States that participate: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

**19. In comparison to previous years, what was the greatest beekeeping issue(s) you saw in your state/province? 1 = greatest issue, 9 = least greatest issue**

1. Parasites – Varroa mites, Tracheal mites, Small Hive Beetles, etc.
2. Pathogens – American Foulbrood, European Foulbrood, Chalkbrood, Nosema, viruses, etc.
3. Pests – bears, skunks, mice, etc.
4. Beekeeper management and husbandry
5. Genetics and breeding
6. Pesticides
7. Environmental issues – weather, land use, etc.
8. Nutrition – availability of resources
9. Other
  - Zoning
  - Unregistered apiaries

State/Province	Total # of beekeepers	Total # of colonies	# of hobbyist/backyard beekeepers (1-50 colonies)	# of sideliner beekeepers (51-500 colonies)	# of commercial beekeepers (501+ colonies)	Total # of registered apiaries/beekeepers
Arkansas	Approx.. 4000	46,939	1566	Unknown	5	5487
Colorado	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	19	0
Delaware	400	6,000	292	6	2	302
District of Columbia	150	600	128	0	0	128 (512 colonies)
Florida	4700	645,000	4200	250	250	4700
Hawaii	500	21,000	600	30	5	400
Indiana	Approx. 4500	20,000	4400	50	50	Unknown
Kentucky	4000	10,000 – 15,000 depending on time of year	3600	200 – 300	100	1000
Maine	1200	10,080	1185	12	3	Unknown
Massachusetts	4500	40,000 – 45,000	95%	4%	1%	352
Michigan	10,000	125,000 – 175,000 during the summer	9500	400	100	N/A
Minnesota	Unknown	Approx 140,000	Majority	100 – 200	50 – 100	0
Montana	284 currently registered, possibly another 1000 hobbyist beekeepers	237,980 registered	260 registered	6	89	6262 apiaries, 284 beekeepers
North Dakota	286	670,660	95	34	157	17,767 apiaries
Ohio	8500	60,000	45,100 (hives)	14,885 (hives)	15	66,000
Pennsylvania	5216	62,000	5055	137	24	5216
South Carolina	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Texas	Approx. 6000	400,000	Approx. 5500	Approx. 300	200	2000 beekeepers
Utah	1800	37,000	1400	300	100	1800 beekeepers
Vermont	750	14,500	720	25	5	1300
Virginia	3500	38,000	3200	230	70	N/A
West Virginia	1200	15,000	1175	20	5	1200 beekeepers
Wisconsin	Approx. 2000	Approx. 53,000	Approx. 1700	200	Approx. 40	0
Wyoming	380	42,000	300	45	35	380 beekeepers
Alberta	Approx. 2090	319,651	1566	123	96	11,240
Manitoba	904	114,668	682	224	60	904 beekeepers
Ontario	2570	91,953	2270	250	50	6011 apiaries
Prince Edward Island	50	5000	35	13	2	0



<b>State/Province</b>	<b># of honey bee colonies that migrate in and out of state/province each year</b>	<b># of packages of bees that are imported into your state/province each year</b>	<b># of nucleus colonies that are imported into your state/province each year</b>	<b>Total number of apiaries/beekeepers inspected in 2019</b>
Arkansas	Unknown	5	Unknown	6192
Colorado	38,000	Unknown	Unknown	20
Delaware	4200	500	200	1300 colonies
District of Columbia	0	80	100	113 colonies
Florida	>400,000	Unknown	Unknown	1800
Hawaii	0	0	0	50
Indiana	8000	Unknown	Approx. 50	50
Kentucky	5000	6000	2500	45
Maine	50,000	2000 – 4000	1000 – 2000	194
Massachusetts	34,000	12,000	10,000	568
Michigan	Approx. 100	Unknown	Unknown	12,200
Minnesota	140,000	Unknown	Unknown	24
Montana	6000	800	500	38
North Dakota	670,000	Unknown	Unknown	240 apiaries, 24 beekeepers
Ohio	16,000	30,000	Unknown	Undetermined
Pennsylvania	27,000	Unknown	Unknown	1088
South Carolina	25,000	10,000	10,000	99
Texas	300,000	Unknown	Unknown	218 beekeepers
Utah	35,000	Unknown	Unknown	170
Vermont	4000	1000	3000	50
Virginia	4000	3000	500	257
West Virginia	4000	Unknown	Unknown	150
Wisconsin	Approx. 40,000	Approx. 30,000	Approx. 5000	205
Wyoming	Approx. 40,000	800	725	85 beekeepers
Alberta	Approx. 44,600	Unknown	11,468	Unknown
Manitoba	Approx. 6000 – 8000	Approx. 400 – 1200	0 – 200	100 – 250 beekeepers
Ontario	32	5000	200	577 apiaries, 473 beekeepers, 2735 colonies
Prince Edward Island	2000	0 – 300	250	12