Honey Bee Colonies

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January 1 Honey Bee colonies Up 6 Percent for Operations with Five or More colonies

Honey bee colonies for operations with five or more colonies in the United States on January 1, 2026 totaled 2.81 million colonies, up 6 percent from January 1, 2025. The number of colonies in the United States on April 1, 2026, was 2.84 million colonies. During 2025, honey bee colonies on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 were 2.64 million, 2.88 million, 3.12 million, and 2.95 million colonies, respectively.

Honey bee colonies lost for operations with five or more colonies from January through March 2026, was 454,890 colonies, or 16 percent. The number of colonies lost during the quarter of April through June 2026, was 321,910 colonies, or 11 percent. During the quarter of October through December 2025, colonies lost totaled 347,100 colonies, or 12 percent, the highest number lost of any quarter surveyed in 2025. The quarter surveyed in 2025 with the lowest number of colonies lost was April through June, with 302,100 colonies lost, or 11 percent.

Honey bee colonies added for operations with five or more colonies from January through March 2026 was 464,320 colonies. The number of colonies added during the quarter of April through June 2026 was 619,850. During the quarter of April through June 2025, the number of colonies added were 561,090 colonies, the highest number of honey bee colonies added for any quarter surveyed in 2025. The quarter of October through December 2025 added 170,560 colonies, the least number of honey bee colonies added for any quarter surveyed in 2025.

Honey bee colonies renovated for operations with five or more colonies from January through March 2026 was 215,440 colonies, or 8 percent. During the quarter of April through June 2026, the number of colonies renovated were 507,890 colonies, or 18 percent. The quarter surveyed in 2025 with the highest number of colonies renovated was April through June 2025 with 514,790 colonies renovated, or 18 percent. The quarter surveyed in 2025 with the lowest number of colonies renovated was October through December 2025, with 121,970, or 4 percent. Renovated colonies are those that were requeened or received new honey bees through a nucleus (nuc) colony or package.

Varroa Mites Top Colony Stressor for Operations with Five or More colonies

Varroa mites were the number one stressor for operations with five or more colonies during all quarters surveyed in 2025. The period with the highest percentage of colonies reported to be affected by varroa mites was January through March 2025 at 28.3 percent. The percent of colonies reported to be affected by varroa mites during January through March 2026 and April through June 2026 are 21.8 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively.

Colonies Lost with Colony Collapse Disorder Symptoms Down 18 Percent for Operations with Five or More colonies

Honey bee colonies lost with Colony Collapse Disorder symptoms on operations with five or more colonies was 93,770 colonies from January through March 2026. This represents a 18 percent decrease from the same quarter in 2025.

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Colonies, Maximum, Lost, Percent Lost, Added, Renovated, and Percent Renovated with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: January 1, 2025 and January-March 2025

State	January 1 colonies	January-March					
		Maximum colonies [1]	Lost colonies	Percent lost [2]	Added colonies	Renovated colonies [3]	Percent renovated [4]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(number)	(number)	(percent)
California	910,000	1,260,000	150,000	12	210,000	64,000	5
Florida	305,000	310,000	30,000	10	49,000	16,500	5
Georgia	144,000	146,000	19,000	13	57,000	8,000	5
Idaho	159,000	200,000	11,000	6	10,000	3,100	2
Iowa	39,000	46,000	3,600	8	1,700	-	(X)
Louisiana	38,000	55,000	3,000	5	18,000	3,900	7
Michigan	65,000	85,500	3,100	4	16,000	100	(Z)
Minnesota	60,000	78,300	1,000	1	6,000	290	(Z)
Mississippi	25,000	40,000	4,100	10	20,000	8,000	20
Montana	30,000	42,000	200	(Z)	2,300	150	(Z)
New York	39,000	41,300	8,500	21	1,500	580	1
North Carolina	24,000	26,000	3,200	12	3,700	4,600	18
North Dakota	73,000	96,000	7,500	8	7,000	410	(Z)
Ohio	20,000	28,000	1,800	6	5,000	290	1
Oregon	57,000	105,500	9,000	9	20,500	19,000	18
Pennsylvania	22,000	25,500	3,000	12	2,000	370	1
South Dakota	66,000	80,000	2,500	3	20	40	(Z)
Texas	162,000	300,000	25,000	8	62,300	22,000	7
Washington	68,000	100,000	2,500	3	10,500	1,600	2
Wisconsin	39,000	40,000	1,800	5	1,000	70	(Z)
Other States [5]	294,300	325,530	38,700	12	35,680	5,710	2
United States	2,639,300	(X)	328,500	12	539,200	158,710	6

- Represents zero.
(X) Not applicable.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] January 1 colonies plus all colonies moved into that state during the quarter.
[2] Percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by the January 1 colonies.
[3] Defined as any surviving colony that was requeened or received new honey bees through nuc or package.
[4] Percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by the January 1 colonies.
[5] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colonies, Maximum, Lost, Percent Lost, Added, Renovated, and Percent Renovated with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: April 1, 2025 and April-June 2025

State	April 1 colonies	April-June					
		Maximum colonies [1]	Lost colonies	Percent lost [2]	Added colonies	Renovated colonies [3]	Percent renovated [4]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(number)	(number)	(percent)
California	820,000	840,000	80,000	10	55,000	131,000	16
Florida	320,000	325,000	38,000	12	39,000	39,000	12
Georgia	155,000	156,000	25,000	16	35,000	21,000	13
Idaho	114,000	132,000	8,000	6	30,000	15,500	12
Iowa	45,000	56,000	3,700	7	9,000	8,000	14
Louisiana	70,000	81,000	15,500	19	15,000	11,500	14
Michigan	84,000	87,000	7,500	9	31,000	22,000	25
Minnesota	85,000	114,000	3,000	3	15,500	11,000	10
Mississippi	57,000	69,000	3,800	6	9,000	4,200	6
Montana	45,000	100,000	8,000	8	7,000	9,000	9
New York	35,000	53,000	2,000	4	14,000	3,900	7
North Carolina	27,000	27,000	2,300	9	6,500	3,500	13
North Dakota	71,000	395,000	17,000	4	12,000	50,000	13
Ohio	25,000	25,000	2,200	9	8,500	4,900	20
Oregon	100,000	106,000	5,500	5	37,000	14,500	14
Pennsylvania	25,000	30,000	930	3	9,930	2,700	9
South Dakota	36,000	220,000	7,000	3	2,600	11,000	5
Texas	330,000	380,000	30,000	8	68,000	73,000	19
Washington	100,000	113,000	7,500	7	24,000	19,500	17
Wisconsin	40,000	57,000	2,800	5	10,500	8,500	15
Other States [5]	292,810	363,040	32,370	9	122,560	51,090	14
United States	2,876,810	(X)	302,100	11	561,090	514,790	18

(X) Not applicable.

[1] April 1 colonies plus all colonies moved into that state during the quarter.

[2] Percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by the April 1 colonies.

[3] Defined as any surviving colony that was requeened or received new honey bees through nuc or package.

[4] Percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by the April 1 colonies.

[5] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colonies, Maximum, Lost, Percent Lost, Added, Renovated, and Percent Renovated with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: July 1, 2025 and July-September 2025

State	July 1 colonies	July-September					
		Maximum colonies [1]	Lost colonies	Percent lost [2]	Added colonies	Renovated colonies [3]	Percent Renovated [4]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(number)	(number)	(percent)
California	550,000	570,000	67,000	12	28,000	76,000	13
Florida	265,000	280,000	26,000	9	30,500	32,000	11
Georgia	160,000	162,000	29,000	18	28,700	30,000	19
Idaho	139,000	150,000	16,000	11	8,100	20,000	13
Iowa	55,000	55,000	2,200	4	2,200	1,200	2
Louisiana	73,000	73,000	2,400	3	1,000	1,900	3
Michigan	86,000	87,000	18,500	21	4,400	18,500	21
Minnesota	129,000	129,000	15,000	12	610	1,200	1
Mississippi	23,000	26,000	3,400	13	1,900	60	(Z)
Montana	101,000	111,000	4,600	4	690	1,400	1
New York	66,000	67,000	5,000	7	2,000	7,000	10
North Carolina	29,000	29,000	6,500	22	5,000	8,000	28
North Dakota	385,000	430,000	45,000	10	16,500	30,000	7
Ohio	31,000	31,000	2,400	8	1,800	3,700	12
Oregon	106,000	110,000	10,000	9	5,000	36,000	33
Pennsylvania	38,000	39,000	1,300	3	1,500	2,500	6
South Dakota	198,000	200,000	12,500	6	-	3,700	2
Texas	139,000	156,000	8,000	5	3,000	14,500	9
Washington	81,000	81,000	6,100	8	6,500	31,000	38
Wisconsin	66,000	67,000	8,500	13	2,700	6,500	10
Other States [5]	401,610	428,370	38,440	9	32,650	31,650	7
United States	3,121,610	(X)	327,840	11	182,750	356,810	11

- Represents zero.
(X) Not applicable.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] July 1 colonies plus all colonies moved into that state during the quarter.
[2] Percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by the July 1 colonies.
[3] Defined as any surviving colony that was requeened or received new honey bees through nuc or package.
[4] Percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by the July 1 colonies.
[5] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colonies, Maximum, Lost, Percent Lost, Added, Renovated, and Percent Renovated with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: October 1, 2025 and October-December 2025

State	October 1 colonies	October-December					
		Maximum colonies [1]	Lost colonies	Percent lost [2]	Added colonies	Renovated colonies [3]	Percent renovated [4]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(number)	(number)	(percent)
California	520,000	910,000	75,000	8	65,000	29,000	3
Florida	290,000	320,000	52,000	16	27,000	29,000	9
Georgia	165,000	172,000	34,000	20	9,500	7,000	4
Idaho	145,000	215,000	13,500	6	1,400	6,500	3
Iowa	51,000	51,000	3,600	7	1,400	2,000	4
Louisiana	73,000	80,000	7,000	9	10,500	5,500	7
Michigan	64,000	64,000	8,500	13	660	200	(Z)
Minnesota	115,000	115,000	8,000	7	440	3,200	3
Mississippi	25,000	53,000	4,200	8	10,000	7,000	13
Montana	84,000	85,000	6,500	8	-	30	(Z)
New York	65,000	67,000	2,100	3	370	1,900	3
North Carolina	27,000	27,000	3,000	11	1,200	1,400	5
North Dakota	350,000	355,000	12,000	3	6,500	860	(Z)
Ohio	24,000	24,000	1,900	8	320	1,600	7
Oregon	107,000	121,000	18,000	15	210	1,200	1
Pennsylvania	40,000	43,000	3,300	8	820	1,000	2
South Dakota	134,000	141,000	8,500	6	20	170	(Z)
Texas	154,000	235,000	16,300	7	16,500	1,600	1
Washington	83,000	100,000	9,500	10	180	150	(Z)
Wisconsin	48,000	48,000	10,000	21	1,800	3,200	7
Other States [5]	390,950	432,850	50,200	12	16,740	19,460	4
United States	2,954,950	(X)	347,100	12	170,560	121,970	4

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[1] October 1 colonies plus all colonies moved into that state during the quarter.
[2] Percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by the October 1 colonies.
[3] Defined as any surviving colony that was requeened or received new honey bees through nuc or package.
[4] Percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by the October 1 colonies.
[5] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colonies, Maximum, Lost, Percent Lost, Added, Renovated, and Percent Renovated with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: January 1, 2026 and January-March 2026

State	January 1 colonies	January-March					
		Maximum colonies [1]	Lost colonies	Percent lost [2]	Added colonies	Renovated colonies [3]	Percent renovated [4]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(number)	(number)	(percent)
California	885,000	1,250,000	220,000	18	179,000	73,000	6
Florida	290,000	305,000	45,000	15	40,000	30,000	10
Georgia	142,000	149,000	26,000	17	40,000	46,000	31
Idaho	161,000	210,000	32,000	15	8,000	8,500	4
Iowa	43,000	46,000	1,900	4	2,000	170	(Z)
Louisiana	85,000	91,000	7,500	8	32,000	1,300	1
Michigan	47,000	65,000	3,000	5	13,500	230	(Z)
Minnesota	55,000	67,000	1,100	2	5,700	-	(X)
Mississippi	60,000	75,000	5,000	7	23,000	7,000	9
Montana	57,000	62,000	10	(Z)	-	-	(X)
New York	35,000	35,000	6,000	17	1,400	1,700	5
North Carolina	23,000	28,500	5,000	18	4,000	4,800	17
North Dakota	66,000	124,000	2,100	2	730	100	(Z)
Ohio	17,500	23,000	1,500	7	3,000	460	2
Oregon	78,000	100,000	7,100	7	7,200	2,200	2
Pennsylvania	33,000	35,000	8,000	23	1,200	720	2
South Dakota	76,000	129,000	1,100	1	-	-	(X)
Texas	225,000	335,000	38,000	11	59,000	23,000	7
Washington	69,000	88,000	1,700	2	7,800	6,000	7
Wisconsin	29,000	35,000	2,800	8	7,000	330	1
Other States [5]	328,870	354,650	40,080	11	29,790	9,930	3
United States	2,805,370	(X)	454,890	16	464,320	215,440	8

- Represents zero.
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(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] January 1 colonies plus all colonies moved into that state during the quarter.
[2] Percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by the January 1 colonies.
[3] Defined as any surviving colony that was requeened or received new honey bees through nuc or package.
[4] Percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by the January 1 colonies.
[5] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colonies, Maximum, Lost, Percent Lost, Added, Renovated, and Percent Renovated with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: April 1, 2026 and April-June 2026

State	April 1 colonies	April-June					
		Maximum colonies [1]	Lost colonies	Percent lost [2]	Added colonies	Renovated colonies [3]	Percent renovated [4]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(number)	(number)	(percent)
California	770,000	790,000	89,000	11	124,000	200,000	25
Florida	270,000	270,000	50,000	19	50,000	23,000	9
Georgia	147,000	163,000	28,000	17	46,000	35,000	21
Idaho	117,000	136,000	4,900	4	21,000	9,500	7
Iowa	47,000	49,000	7,500	15	10,500	7,500	15
Louisiana	94,000	94,000	5,500	6	6,000	5,000	5
Michigan	77,000	85,000	6,000	7	10,500	4,300	5
Minnesota	73,000	89,000	4,300	5	25,000	29,000	33
Mississippi	37,000	37,000	3,500	9	9,500	16,000	43
Montana	60,000	120,000	3,900	3	18,500	5,000	4
New York	31,000	48,000	2,500	5	10,500	6,000	13
North Carolina	28,000	30,000	3,900	13	9,000	5,500	18
North Dakota	98,000	420,000	23,000	5	47,000	22,000	5
Ohio	25,000	27,000	1,400	5	9,000	3,900	14
Oregon	102,000	105,000	7,000	7	38,000	37,000	35
Pennsylvania	27,000	27,000	530	2	6,500	3,600	13
South Dakota	33,000	168,000	6,000	4	4,300	8,500	5
Texas	355,000	375,000	31,000	8	62,000	16,500	4
Washington	96,000	110,000	9,500	9	24,000	22,000	20
Wisconsin	40,000	47,000	2,300	5	11,000	5,500	12
Other States [5]	314,280	395,550	32,180	8	77,550	43,090	11
United States	2,841,280	(X)	321,910	11	619,850	507,890	18

(X) Not applicable.

[1] April 1 number of colonies plus all colonies moved into that state during the quarter.

[2] Percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent lost is the number of lost colonies divided by the April 1 number of colonies.

[3] Defined as any surviving colony that was requeened or received new honey bees through nuc or package.

[4] Percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by maximum colonies except for the United States, where percent renovated is the number of renovated colonies divided by the April 1 number of colonies.

[5] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colony Health Stressors with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: January-March 2025

[Percent of colonies affected by stressors anytime during the quarter. A colony may be affected by multiple stressors during the quarter]

State	Varroa mites	Other pests and parasites [1]	Diseases [2]	Pesticides	Other [3]	Unknown
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	38.4	7.6	8.7	7.6	7.3	8.3
Florida	36.1	13.9	3.9	9.4	4.2	8.1
Georgia	40.4	21.2	2.1	8.5	5.8	10.5
Idaho	24.8	(Z)	(Z)	14.5	4.5	3.2
Iowa	7.0	(Z)	1.0	(Z)	1.5	1.3
Louisiana	15.5	7.8	-	3.5	3.0	(Z)
Michigan	4.9	2.2	0.6	(Z)	1.8	1.2
Minnesota	5.9	1.1	(Z)	0.5	1.2	1.2
Mississippi	21.3	0.8	-	7.5	2.8	10.3
Montana	2.0	1.2	-	(Z)	(Z)	0.5
New York	27.8	3.4	1.8	1.0	5.6	6.0
North Carolina	5.4	3.0	(Z)	(Z)	2.1	4.2
North Dakota	21.2	(Z)	2.1	-	2.1	(Z)
Ohio	24.0	4.5	(Z)	0.9	10.6	5.0
Oregon	27.2	-	2.0	(Z)	-	2.0
Pennsylvania	17.3	5.9	2.1	1.7	3.4	4.3
South Dakota	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5
Texas	27.0	14.0	4.2	10.3	5.3	5.3
Washington	24.0	0.6	1.9	0.5	6.2	0.7
Wisconsin	17.5	0.5	(Z)	-	2.4	3.8
Other States [4]	14.6	4.8	1.1	2.3	4.6	5.1
United States	28.3	7.1	4.4	6.2	5.1	5.9

- Represents zero.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Tracheal mites, nosema, hive beetle, wax moths, etc.
[2] Includes American and European foulbrood, chalkbrood, stonebrood, paralysis (acute and chronic), kashmir, deformed wing, sacbrood, IAPV, Lake Sinai II, etc.
[3] Includes weather, starvation, insufficient forage, queen failure, hive damage/destroyed, etc.
[4] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colony Health Stressors with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: April-June 2025

[Percent of colonies affected by stressors anytime during the quarter. A colony may be affected by multiple stressors during the quarter]

State	Varroa mites	Other pests and parasites [1]	Diseases [2]	Pesticides	Other [3]	Unknown
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	41.6	15.3	6.3	10.5	9.3	2.5
Florida	20.2	7.4	2.7	3.1	8.4	1.2
Georgia	20.0	7.5	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.2
Idaho	27.2	5.0	2.4	5.6	4.7	(Z)
Iowa	21.0	14.3	1.8	3.6	2.8	(Z)
Louisiana	10.2	3.2	1.5	5.3	9.0	(Z)
Michigan	9.0	5.2	(Z)	(Z)	8.0	0.5
Minnesota	8.6	0.6	(Z)	4.8	3.7	(Z)
Mississippi	28.9	9.2	-	(Z)	4.9	5.5
Montana	11.0	3.6	8.8	(Z)	3.5	-
New York	14.7	2.1	0.8	(Z)	2.4	1.0
North Carolina	26.3	6.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.6
North Dakota	36.8	13.0	3.5	10.6	1.2	1.4
Ohio	32.0	7.0	1.7	7.0	8.8	2.4
Oregon	31.0	(Z)	6.6	10.7	3.3	1.0
Pennsylvania	30.0	9.9	1.1	(Z)	3.4	2.0
South Dakota	20.7	8.3	9.0	8.9	-	0.5
Texas	17.0	8.0	7.0	6.8	2.0	4.8
Washington	24.4	6.5	4.7	4.5	6.4	(Z)
Wisconsin	12.3	11.4	(Z)	4.6	1.5	9.6
Other States [4]	19.7	7.2	2.2	3.2	4.5	2.5
United States	26.3	9.2	4.3	6.5	5.0	2.0

- Represents zero.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Tracheal mites, nosema, hive beetle, wax moths, etc.
[2] Includes American and European foulbrood, chalkbrood, stonebrood, paralysis (acute and chronic), kashmir, deformed wing, sacbrood, IAPV, Lake Sinai II, etc.
[3] Includes weather, starvation, insufficient forage, queen failure, hive damage/destroyed, etc.
[4] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colony Health Stressors with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: July-September 2025

[Percent of colonies affected by stressors anytime during the quarter. A colony may be affected by multiple stressors during the quarter]

State	Varroa mites	Other pests and parasites [1]	Diseases [2]	Pesticides	Other [3]	Unknown
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	18.5	4.6	7.6	1.7	0.6	2.3
Florida	37.9	17.9	8.2	1.6	3.8	8.6
Georgia	19.8	8.0	(Z)	2.7	8.0	5.7
Idaho	23.3	3.1	-	3.7	0.7	5.1
Iowa	7.8	1.5	(Z)	4.0	2.5	1.5
Louisiana	6.8	1.0	(Z)	-	-	0.5
Michigan	29.9	8.0	8.6	10.9	8.0	0.9
Minnesota	20.2	5.7	(Z)	8.4	1.9	2.7
Mississippi	26.9	6.5	5.8	10.0	1.4	2.7
Montana	28.8	6.4	2.0	11.7	(Z)	-
New York	27.6	5.1	1.2	3.9	6.8	1.2
North Carolina	29.3	6.2	(Z)	0.6	2.8	1.3
North Dakota	30.9	8.3	3.4	8.1	2.7	2.1
Ohio	29.0	6.7	0.6	2.2	6.3	1.9
Oregon	29.1	5.5	5.9	4.0	1.0	5.0
Pennsylvania	23.1	10.1	1.3	3.3	4.6	3.5
South Dakota	10.0	2.3	1.7	5.0	2.6	(Z)
Texas	12.2	6.1	1.4	3.5	2.0	2.6
Washington	20.4	1.8	(Z)	3.6	0.6	4.4
Wisconsin	29.9	12.4	3.1	3.9	8.4	1.4
Other States [4]	15.3	5.1	1.2	3.1	2.9	2.2
United States	22.2	6.6	3.5	4.3	2.7	2.9

- Represents zero.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Tracheal mites, nosema, hive beetle, wax moths, etc.
[2] Includes American and European foulbrood, chalkbrood, stonebrood, paralysis (acute and chronic), kashmir, deformed wing, sacbrood, IAPV, Lake Sinai II, etc.
[3] Includes weather, starvation, insufficient forage, queen failure, hive damage/destroyed, etc.
[4] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colony Health Stressors with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: October-December 2025

[Percent of colonies affected by stressors anytime during the quarter. A colony may be affected by multiple stressors during the quarter]

State	Varroa mites	Other pests and parasites [1]	Diseases [2]	Pesticides	Other [3]	Unknown
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	34.1	8.7	12.9	9.0	7.1	10.4
Florida	30.0	10.2	4.5	7.1	5.5	7.1
Georgia	31.1	6.2	2.1	5.8	4.6	9.8
Idaho	27.6	3.1	3.3	9.5	3.3	4.5
Iowa	12.9	0.8	0.7	(Z)	5.9	5.0
Louisiana	8.1	5.5	5.9	1.8	(Z)	1.4
Michigan	20.0	14.3	1.4	1.2	5.0	1.5
Minnesota	13.6	4.1	2.0	5.4	3.0	3.2
Mississippi	33.0	6.0	8.5	3.2	6.0	12.3
Montana	20.9	-	3.1	(Z)	1.6	3.0
New York	14.2	4.5	2.4	1.7	3.6	1.7
North Carolina	26.4	13.6	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.2
North Dakota	19.4	2.0	3.5	(Z)	0.9	1.8
Ohio	28.8	8.1	(Z)	5.1	5.4	1.7
Oregon	39.7	3.1	3.8	2.0	0.9	1.4
Pennsylvania	30.2	8.2	1.0	1.9	3.3	1.4
South Dakota	5.2	1.3	(Z)	1.3	(Z)	1.8
Texas	17.9	1.8	(Z)	1.2	8.5	4.3
Washington	12.4	(Z)	(Z)	-	(Z)	3.1
Wisconsin	28.9	(Z)	8.7	1.8	0.7	7.1
Other States [4]	23.8	5.8	1.8	1.9	5.8	3.6
United States	25.4	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.6	5.7

- Represents zero.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Tracheal mites, nosema, hive beetle, wax moths, etc.
[2] Includes American and European foulbrood, chalkbrood, stonebrood, paralysis (acute and chronic), kashmir, deformed wing, sacbrood, IAPV, Lake Sinai II, etc.
[3] Includes weather, starvation, insufficient forage, queen failure, hive damage/destroyed, etc.
[4] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colony Health Stressors with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: January-March 2026

[Percent of colonies affected by stressors anytime during the quarter. A colony may be affected by multiple stressors during the quarter]

State	Varroa mites	Other pests and parasites [1]	Diseases [2]	Pesticides	Other [3]	Unknown
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	31.1	10.2	9.9	13.7	3.6	7.5
Florida	24.9	7.8	6.2	5.9	9.9	5.3
Georgia	15.4	4.2	0.9	2.0	3.3	10.1
Idaho	29.3	3.2	4.2	(Z)	1.0	6.9
Iowa	10.2	1.9	2.1	(Z)	2.4	(Z)
Louisiana	25.3	1.8	4.4	2.7	3.1	(Z)
Michigan	5.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.5
Minnesota	0.7	(Z)	(Z)	-	0.5	(Z)
Mississippi	12.0	4.7	5.5	-	4.9	4.8
Montana	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-
New York	16.8	2.1	0.5	(Z)	9.1	4.7
North Carolina	9.8	4.2	0.5	0.5	6.0	2.6
North Dakota	12.9	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
Ohio	47.8	9.6	2.7	0.5	4.3	3.7
Oregon	6.5	(Z)	-	-	(Z)	3.9
Pennsylvania	12.8	6.4	2.2	1.3	5.1	4.2
South Dakota	3.3	-	-	1.1	2.2	(Z)
Texas	18.9	2.5	0.5	7.4	3.5	0.7
Washington	25.0	(Z)	0.9	(Z)	3.5	(Z)
Wisconsin	15.7	0.7	(Z)	0.6	2.6	2.8
Other States [4]	14.3	3.6	1.0	1.4	2.9	2.2
United States	21.8	5.6	4.8	6.4	3.5	4.6

- Represents zero.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Tracheal mites, nosema, hive beetle, wax moths, etc.
[2] Includes American and European foulbrood, chalkbrood, stonebrood, paralysis (acute and chronic), kashmir, deformed wing, sacbrood, IAPV, Lake Sinai II, etc.
[3] Includes weather, starvation, insufficient forage, queen failure, hive damage/destroyed, etc.
[4] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colony Health Stressors with Five or More Colonies – States and United States: April-June 2026

[Percent of colonies affected by stressors anytime during the quarter. A colony may be affected by multiple stressors during the quarter]

State	Varroa mites	Other pests and parasites [1]	Diseases [2]	Pesticides	Other [3]	Unknown
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	25.2	3.5	1.3	8.6	3.9	1.2
Florida	43.0	12.2	6.9	10.0	2.0	1.8
Georgia	31.3	3.5	2.2	4.9	3.0	12.9
Idaho	13.7	1.9	7.0	-	(Z)	4.9
Iowa	20.7	6.9	(Z)	1.3	1.4	5.6
Louisiana	3.7	3.3	-	(Z)	1.3	1.0
Michigan	21.2	2.9	2.5	3.2	1.9	0.6
Minnesota	10.1	(Z)	-	6.7	1.5	5.6
Mississippi	14.9	14.4	2.7	(Z)	4.5	4.1
Montana	19.2	2.6	4.8	-	9.2	-
New York	28.1	6.1	4.6	7.7	0.9	1.1
North Carolina	16.8	3.2	0.9	5.4	9.5	9.5
North Dakota	14.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	3.2	-
Ohio	40.7	6.3	2.7	7.0	4.0	(Z)
Oregon	41.6	12.3	11.5	8.0	4.1	2.9
Pennsylvania	29.6	14.9	1.6	7.8	3.5	(Z)
South Dakota	21.1	11.8	(Z)	8.7	1.4	1.3
Texas	11.2	7.0	0.8	4.3	3.0	0.7
Washington	38.2	7.4	5.4	9.6	12.9	(Z)
Wisconsin	13.6	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	4.5	0.8
Other States [4]	18.7	4.0	0.8	2.4	3.3	1.9
United States	22.2	5.2	2.4	5.2	3.5	2.0

- Represents zero.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Tracheal mites, nosema, hive beetle, wax moths, etc.
[2] Includes American and European foulbrood, chalkbrood, stonebrood, paralysis (acute and chronic), kashmir, deformed wing, sacbrood, IAPV, Lake Sinai II, etc.
[3] Includes weather, starvation, insufficient forage, queen failure, hive damage/destroyed, etc.
[4] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Colonies Lost with Colony Collapse Disorder Symptoms with Five or More Colonies – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Loss reported that met all of the following criteria: 1) Little to no build-up of dead bees in the hive or at the hive entrance 2) Rapid loss of adult honey bee population despite the presence of queen, capped brood, and food reserves 3) Absence or delayed robbing of the food reserves 4) Loss not attributable to varroa or nosema loads. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Year	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
2025	114,680	53,710	72,290	103,070
2026	93,770	58,350		

Terms and Definitions of Honey Bee Colony Estimates

Added colonies: A new or replacement, surviving colony that was either created or purchased whole by an operation.

Colony: A hive containing a queen honey bee and attendant worker bees and/or drone bees.

Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) criteria: Colonies reported as being lost due to CCD must have fully met four criteria: 1) Little to no build-up of dead bees in the hive or at the hive entrance 2) Rapid loss of adult honey bee population despite the presence of queen, capped brood, and food reserves 3) Absence or delayed robbing of the food reserves 4) Loss not attributable to varroa or nosema loads. Colonies lost due to CCD were collected on a quarterly basis for operations with five or more colonies.

Lost colony: A completely failed colony, loss of most workers, and possibly the queen. Colony is no longer viable. Sometimes referred to as a dead out.

Maximum colonies: Refers to the sum of colonies in a state on the first of the quarter plus all those moved into the state during that period. Maximum colonies is considered the base number from which a data user can do further analysis. It does not include the colonies that were added, lost, or renovated in the state. Colonies are counted in every state they were in during the quarter; therefore, a national level maximum number of colonies cannot be calculated due to duplication.

Nucleus colony (nuc): A smaller sized hive box with reduced numbers of bees and brood, usually containing a queen; used for expansion of the apiary operation or renovating an existing colony.

Package: A shipping container with several pounds of honey bees that may or may not include a queen; used for expansion of the apiary operation or renovating an existing colony.

Percent lost: The state-level percentage of colonies lost is the number of colonies lost in that state divided by the maximum colonies for that state. The national level percentage of colonies lost is the total number of all colonies lost in the United States divided by the number of colonies on the first of the quarter.

Percent renovated: The state-level percentage of colonies renovated is the number of colonies renovated in that state divided by the maximum colonies for that state. The national level percentage of colonies renovated is the total number of all colonies renovated in the United States divided by the number of colonies on the first of the quarter.

Renovated colony: An existing colony that was requeened or received a nuc or package.

Stressors: State level colony health stressors for operations with five or more colonies are the percent of the maximum colonies reported to be affected, by quarter. The national level colony stressors is the summed number for the United States divided by the number of colonies on the first of the quarter.

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Data for operations with honey bee colonies are collected quarterly from a stratified sample of operations that responded as having five or more honey bee colonies on the *Bee and Honey Inquiry* and from the NASS list frame. NASS Regional Field Offices maintain a list of all known operations with honey bees and use known sources of producers to update their lists. All operations are mailed a questionnaire and given adequate time to respond by mail or electronic data reporting (EDR). Those that do not respond by mail or EDR are telephoned or possibly enumerated in person.

Estimation Procedures: Estimates were prepared by the Agricultural Statistics Board after reviewing recommendations and analysis submitted by each Regional Field Office. All data were analyzed for unusual values. Data from each operation were compared to their own past operating profile and to trends from similar operations. Data for missing operations were estimated based on similar operations or historical data. National and State survey data were reviewed for reasonableness with each other and estimates from the previous quarters using a balance sheet.

Revision Policy: The previous year's estimates are subject to revision when current year's estimates are made. Revisions are the result of late reports or corrected data.

Reliability: Since all operations with honey bees are not included in the sample, survey estimates are subject to sampling variability. Survey results are also subject to non-sampling errors such as omissions, duplication, and mistakes in reporting, recording, and processing the data. While these errors cannot be measured directly, they are minimized through strict quality controls in the data collection process and a careful review of all reported data for consistency and reasonableness.

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For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

If you have specific questions you would like an expert to respond to, please visit our "Ask A Specialist" website at www.nass.usda.gov/Contact_Us/Ask_a_Specialist.

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