The complete pollen count for your sample is listed below. A summary of the pollen types found and the pollen concentration values is also noted.

ANALYSIS

Samples 2019:

Your honey sample is a good example of a Multifloral Honey because it is not dominated by one pollen or nectar type in a percentage greater than 45%. However, as you may know, sourwood pollen is highly underrepresented in honey samples. Therefore, if we use pollen coefficient values (see attached article) to determine the true nectar value (TNV) for your sample, it reveals that it is a very good sourwood honey with about 94% sourwood nectar. As with all good examples of sourwood honey, your sample also has a low pollen concentration value meaning that it is a good example of sourwood honey.

The pollen concentration value for your honey sample is **2,956** pollen grains per 10 grams of honey placing it in Category I. For good sourwood honey, the lower the pollen concentration value, the better the honey sample. Actually, for sourwood honey in general, you should have less than 10,000 pollen gains per 10 grams of honey; therefore, you can see that your honey is exceptionally good.

Relative Pollen Counts of the 2019 Honey Sample
Table 1

KBeeH,LLC Honey 2019

Pollen Taxa	2019	%
Acer (maple)	4	2.4%
AMARANTHACEAE (amaranth & goosefoot)	0	0.0%
APIACEAE (umbels)	0	0.0%
ASTERACEAE (dandelion-type)	0	0.0%
ASTERACEAE (ragweed-type)	0	0.0%
ASTERACEAE (sunflower-type)	0	0.0%
Betula (birch)	0	0.0%
BRASSICACEAE (mustard family)	0	0.0%
Carya (pecan, hickory)	0	0.0%
Castanea (chestnut, chinquapin)	0	0.0%
Celtis (hackberry)	0	0.0%
Centaurea (thistle)	0	0.0%
Cephalanthus (buttonbush)	0	0.0%
Cirsium (thistle)	0	0.0%
Citrus (orange, lemon, etc.)	0	0.0%

Cliftonia (black ti-ti)	0	0.0%
Dalea (prairie clover)	0	0.0%
Diospyros (persimmon)	0	0.0%
Fraxinus (ash)	0	0.0%
Ilex (holly)	5	3.0%
Juglans (walnut)	0	0.0%
Lagerstroemia (crepe myrtle)	0	0.0%
LAMIACEAE (cf. *Salvia* sage)	0	0.0%
Ligustrum (privet)	0	0.0%
Liriodendron (tulip tree)	4	2.4%
Ludwigia (water primrose)	0	0.0%
Lythrum (loosestrife)	0	0.0%
Magnolia (magnolia)	0	0.0%
Melilotus (clover)	0	0.0%
Nuphar (cowlily)	0	0.0%
Nyssa (tupelo)	26	15.6%
ONAGRACEAE	0	0.0%
Oxydendrum arboreum (sourwood)	40	24.0%
Parthenocissus (Virginia creeper)	1	0.6%
Phacelia (phacelia)	0	0.0%
Pinus (pine)	0	0.0%
Plantago (plantain)	31	18.6%
Platanus (sycamore)	0	0.0%
POACEAE (grass family)	0	0.0%
Primula (primrose)	1	0.6%
Quercus (oak)	2	1.2%
RANUNCULACEAE (buttercups)	0	0.0%
Rhododendron/Kalmia (laurel)	32	19.2%
Rhus /Toxicodendron (sumac, poison ivy)	14	8.4%
ROSACEAE (rose family)	1	0.6%
Rubus (blackberry, dewberry)	0	0.0%
Sabal/ Serenoa (palmetto)	0	0.0%
Salix (willow)	4	2.4%
Symplocos (sweetleaf)	0	0.0%
Tilia (basswood, linden)	1	0.6%
Trifolium/Melilotus (clover)	0	0.0%
Ulmus (elm)	0	0.0%
Vicia (vetch)	0	0.0%
Vitis (grape)	1	0.6%
Zea mays (maize)	0	0.0%
	0	0.0%

Unknown pollen	**0**	**0.0%**
Totals	**167**	**100.0%**
Lycopodium spores counted	**1,092**	
Pollen conc. per 10 g of honey		**2,956**

Honey Pollen Categories

Honey Pollen Concentration Categories

A= >45% predominant pollen type
B= 16-45% secondary pollen type
C= 3-15% important minor pollen type
D= <3% minor pollen type

Category I	0-20,000/10 g
Category II	20,000-100,000/10 g
Category III	100,000-500,000/10 g
Category IV	500,000-1,000,000/10 g
Category V	over 1,000,000/10 g

Should you desire additional clarification of this report please let me know. If we can assist you in the future, please let us know. We did receive your check; thank you.

Sincerely,

Vaughn M. Bryant, Jr.
Regents Professor and Director