
WELCOME

MVP,s

Karmayogi Dulaji Sitaram Patil College of Agriculture, Nashik.

Affiliated to MPKV, Rahuri

EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING PROGRAMME

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ENTOMOLOGY

Commercial Beekeeping

PROBLEMS FOR BEEKEEPING AND ITS OVERCOME

Presented by:-

ABHISHEK SANTOSH WAJE

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Guided by:-

Dr. S. D Aher Sir

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INTRODUCTION

- *The India economy largely depends upon agriculture and allied industries.*
- *Enterprises like poultry, piggery, dairy, mushroom growing etc.require higher initial costs than beekeeping.*
- *Due to its low cost farmers prefer beekeeping as an important subsidiary occupation, which provide high returns as honey, Royaljelly, Bee wax, Bee venom, propolis, etc.*

CONSTRAINT AND ITS OVERCOME

1.Shortage of bee forage:-

Moreover, burning of undergrowth and destroying of forestland for expansion of farmland could trigger a reduction of honey producing floras and foraging areas. The elimination of good nectar and pollen producing tree species in many areas makes it difficult to maintain bee colonies without feeding.

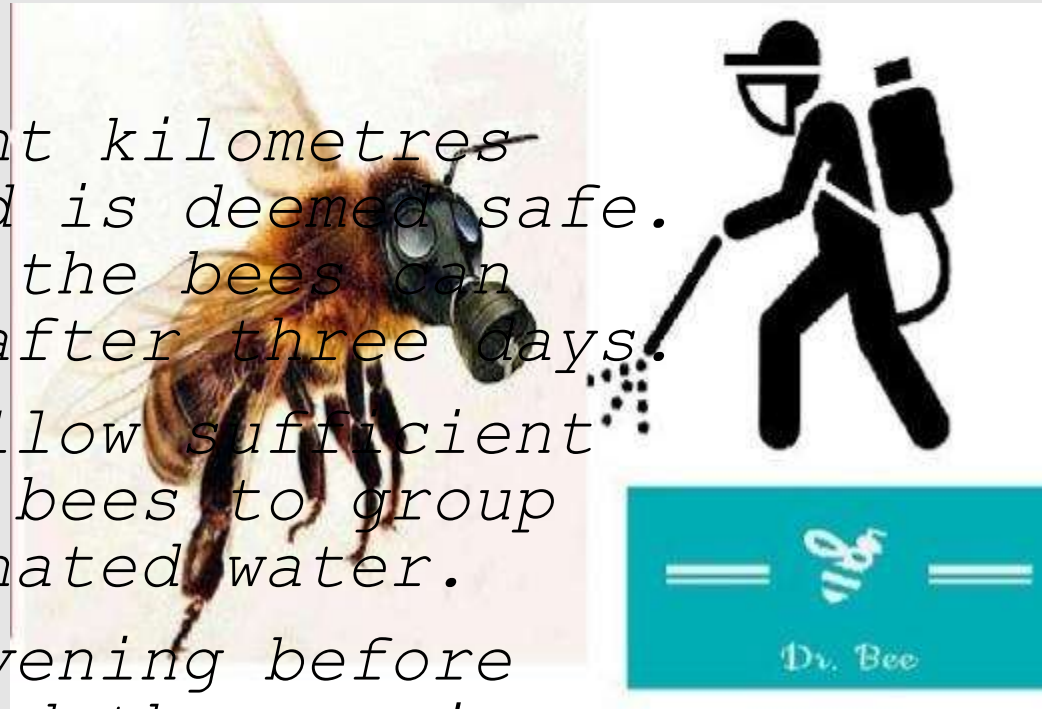
Overcome

It is important that the apiary is placed in an

2.Pesticides poisoning:-

- *The use of chemicals and pesticides for crop pests, weeds, Tsetse fly, mosquitoes and household pests control brings in to focus the real possibility of damaging the delicate equilibrium in the colony, as well as the contamination of hive products.*
- *The chemicals used for crop protection are the main pesticides that kill the bees.*

Overcome



- *Bees must be moved away about eight kilometres from the area that will be sprayed is deemed safe. In the case of some insecticides, the bees can only be brought back to the area after three days.*
- *But provisions must be made to allow sufficient ventilation, additional space for bees to group together, and access to uncontaminated water.*
- *The hives should be covered the evening before*

3.Lack of skilled manpower and training institutions:-

- *Beekeeping is one of the disciplines which suffered and is being suffering from the lack of skilled manpower, appropriately skilled trainers, training materials and training institutions in the region.*
- *Majority of the beekeepers lack the knowledge of appropriate methods of beekeeping. In the country there is no concerned college or university which can provide diploma or certificate level course in beekeeping.*

Overcome

Holetta Bee Research Center is the only institute

4.Honeybee pest and diseases:-

- *Pests and predators cause devastating damage on honeybee colonies with in short period of time and even over night.*
- *According to Kerealem (2005) ants, honey badger, bee-eater birds, wax moth, spider and beetles were the most harmful pests and predators in order of to decreasing importance.A major category of diseases which cause economic loss comprises amoeba, nosema and chalk brood*

Overcome

Maintain clean equipment, monitor regularly, and

5.Marketing problems:-

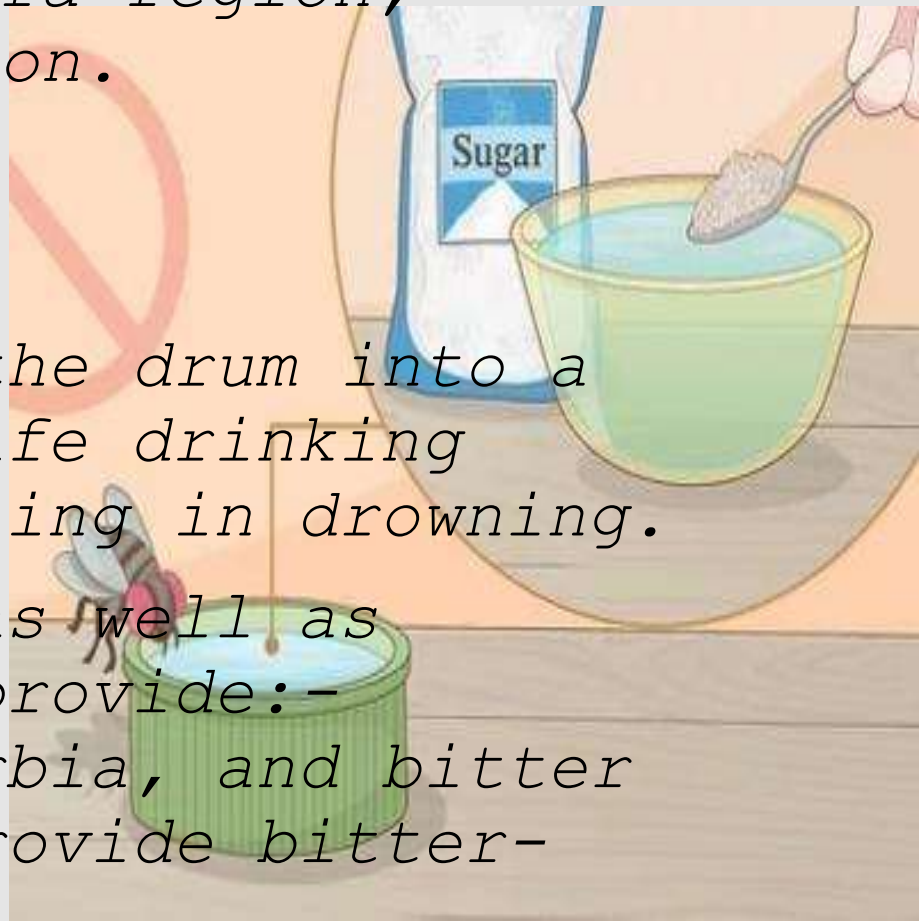
- *It has been observed that in the region the marketing system of honey has many problems. Most of the local markets are far away from the beekeepers and are inaccessible.*
- *The lack of grading systems does not encourage farmers to produce high quality products, thus, the price of honey changes widely based on the good will of buyers.*

Overcome

- *Offer tastings at local markets to introduce people to the unique flavors of your honey.*
- *Leverage customer reviews and testimonials to build trust with potential buyers. online*
- *Use attractive packaging design to make your*

6.Inadequate feed sources (nectar, pollen, and water):-

Due to drought and deforestation is a major limiting factor to honeybee production in Amhara region, particularly during the long dry season.



Overcome

- *Dripping water through a pipe from the drum into a sand filter pan will also provide safe drinking water and prevent the bees from falling in drowning.*
- *Some plants provide lots of nectar as well as pollen.The plants in the area must provide:- Euphorbia species, like honey euphorbia, and bitter almond (Brabeium stellatifolium), provide bitter-*

7.Weather and Environmental Factors:-

- *Recently, it has been discussed that climate change could significantly affect honey bees and beekeeping by causing extreme weather, flooding, wildfire, increased pest infestation and reduced forage availability.*
- *Temperature: Bees are sensitive to temperature changes.*
- *Rainfall: Adequate rainfall is crucial for the availability of nectar-producing flowers.*

Overcome

Provide shade, ensure adequate water sources, and use protective measures like hive wraps

8.Swarming :-

- *Bees leave the hive with a new queen, reducing colony strength.*

- *Swarming also caused due to the overcrowding or overpopulation*

Overcome

Monitor for swarm cells, split strong colonies, and provide adequate space by rotation (Replacement with new & empty frames)

9.Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD):-

- *CCD is the phenomenon that occurs when the majority of worker*

bees in a colony disappear and leave behind a queen, plenty of food and a few nurse bees to care for the remaining immature bees and the queen.

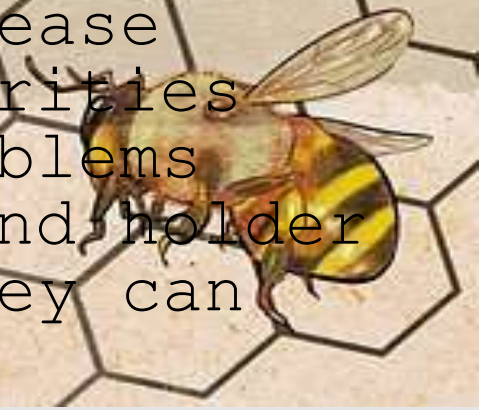
- *This disorder cause great economic loss because bees play an important role in the pollination of many agricultural crops*

Overcome

Maintain healthy colonies, avoid pesticides, ensure adequate forage and water, and split strong colonies

CONCLUSION

- Due to low cost farmers prefer beekeeping as an important subsidiary occupation, which provide high returns as various honeyproducts.
- Beekeeping production is affected by indiscriminate use of pesticides, bee diseases and enemies, adverse effects of weather, low price of products, etc.
- The susceptibility of honey bees to different diseases, pesticide hazards and marketing of bee products were found to be major limiting factors in the prospects of beekeeping.
- Majority of the beekeepers wanted to increase their level of business. Government authorities should possess serious concern to the problems faced by bee keepers and promote small land holder farmers for honey bee farming, so that they can fetch maximum return from apiculture.



Thank You!