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MEDI-BEEB



Medical Beekeeping for Beekeepers

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MEDI-BEEB

NEEDS ANALYSIS REPORT IN LITHUANIA



Vytautas Magnus University

2022- Lithuania

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Needs Analysis Report in Lithuania - Authors



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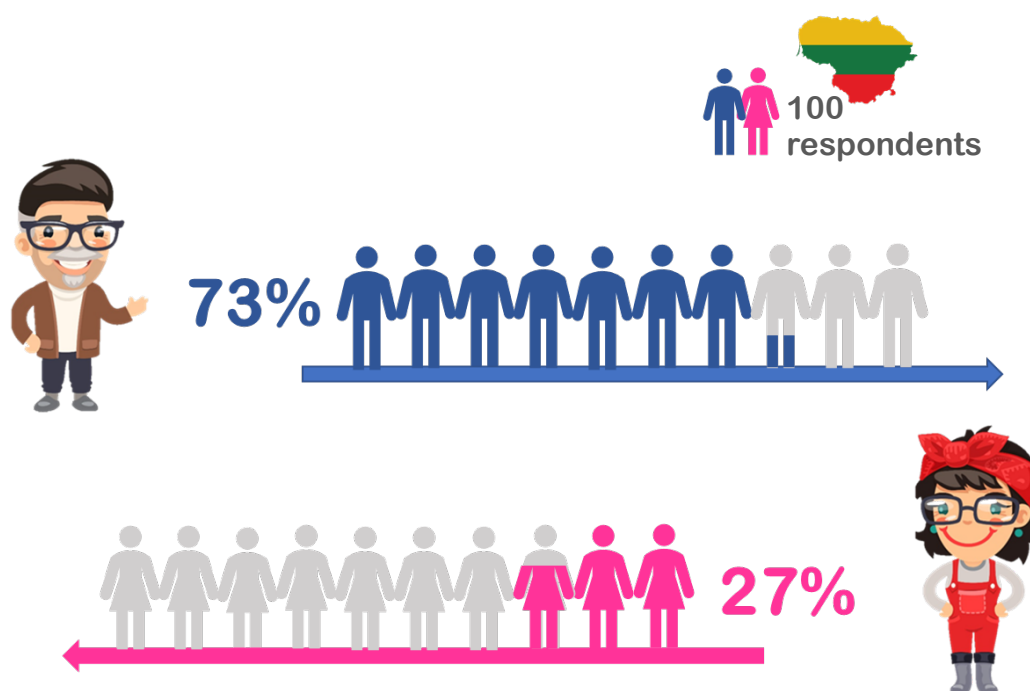
Needs Analysis Report in Lithuania – General information

In Lithuania, a questionnaire was used to do the National Need Analysis. The beekeepers were asked to fill out the survey. The platform for national surveys, <https://apklausa.lt/>, was used to create the online survey. Information about the survey was shared through the Lithuanian Professional Beekeepers Association "Austėja," the Lithuanian Beekeepers Union, the Lithuanian Beekeepers Association, and the Facebook groups Beekeepers and Lithuanian Beekeepers. In all, 100 answers have been gathered.

Needs Analysis Report in Lithuania – Responders' profile

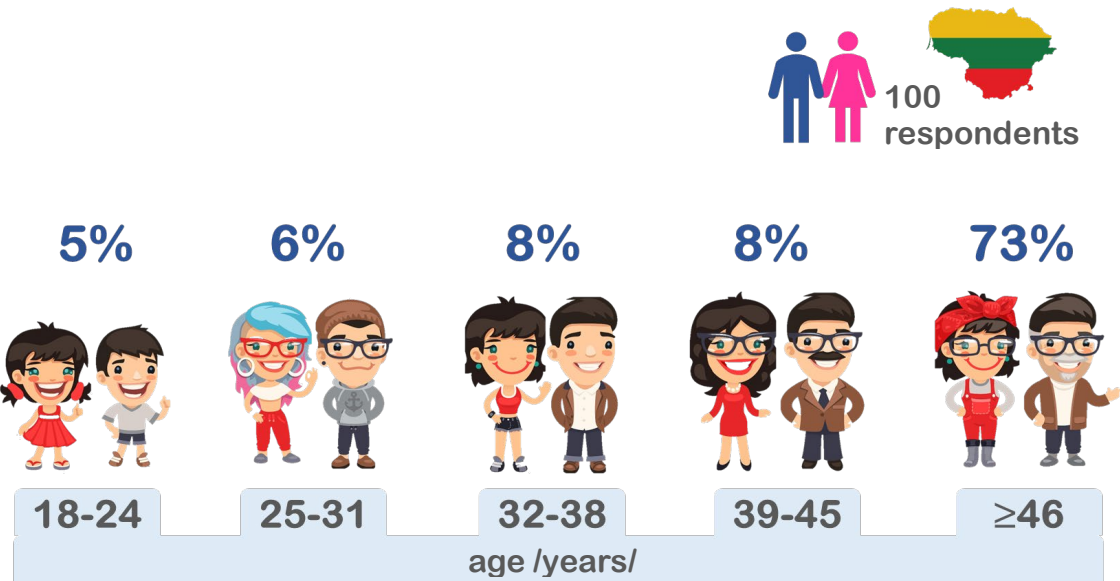
Question No. 1. Your gender?

Figure 1. Gender of responders in Lithuania



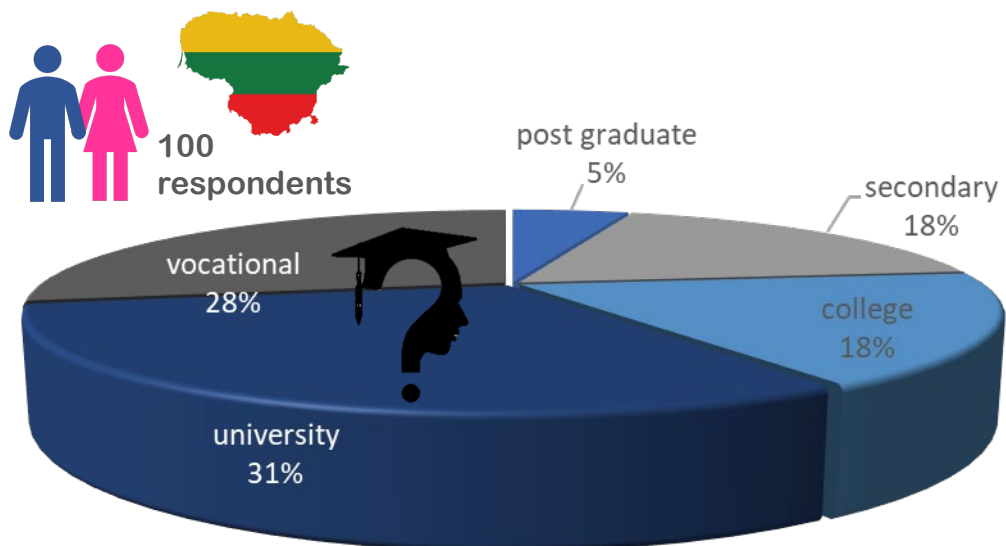
Question No. 2. Your age?

Figure 2. Age of responders in Lithuania



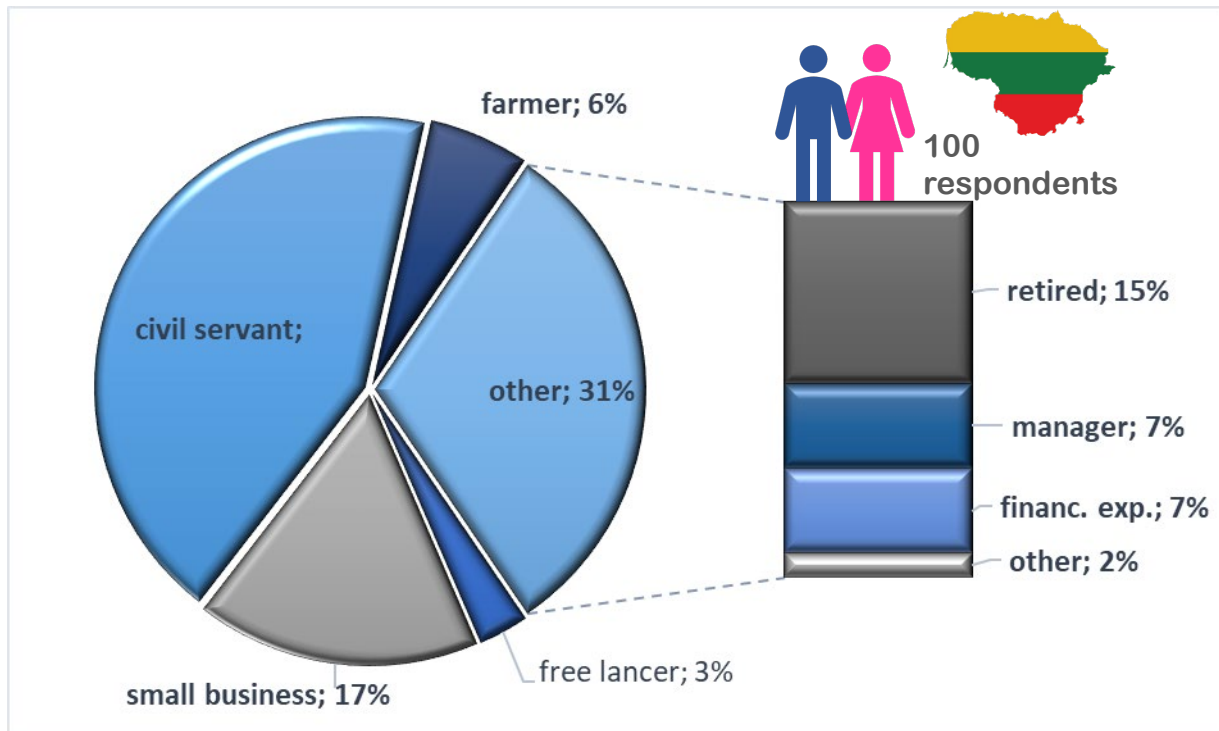
Question No. 3. Your education?

Figure 3. Education of responders in Lithuania



Question No. 4. Your profession?

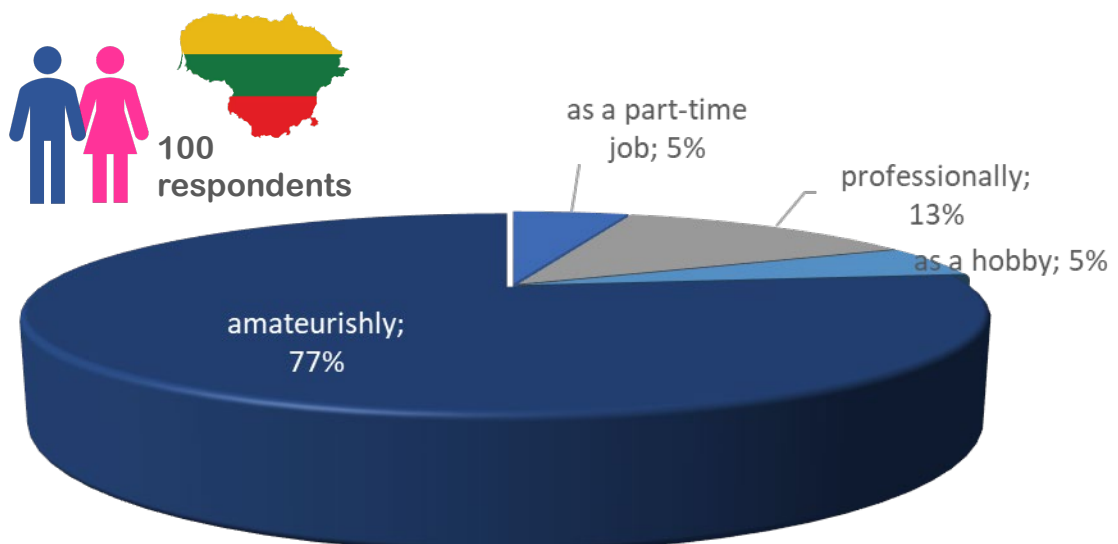
Figure 4. Profession of responders in Lithuania



Needs Analysis Report in Türkiye – Responders’ beekeeping profile

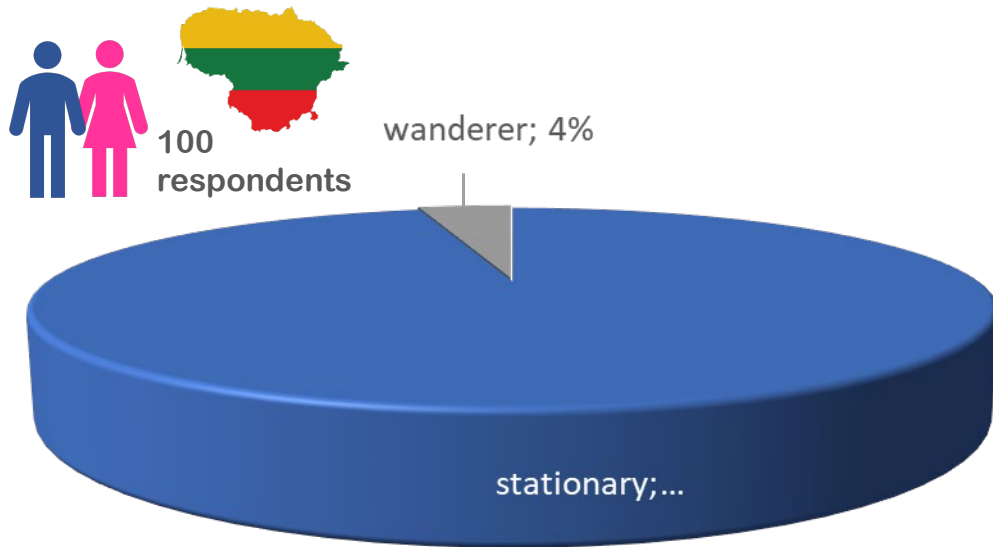
Question No. 5. How do you do beekeeping?

Figure 5. Beekeeping type of responders in Lithuania



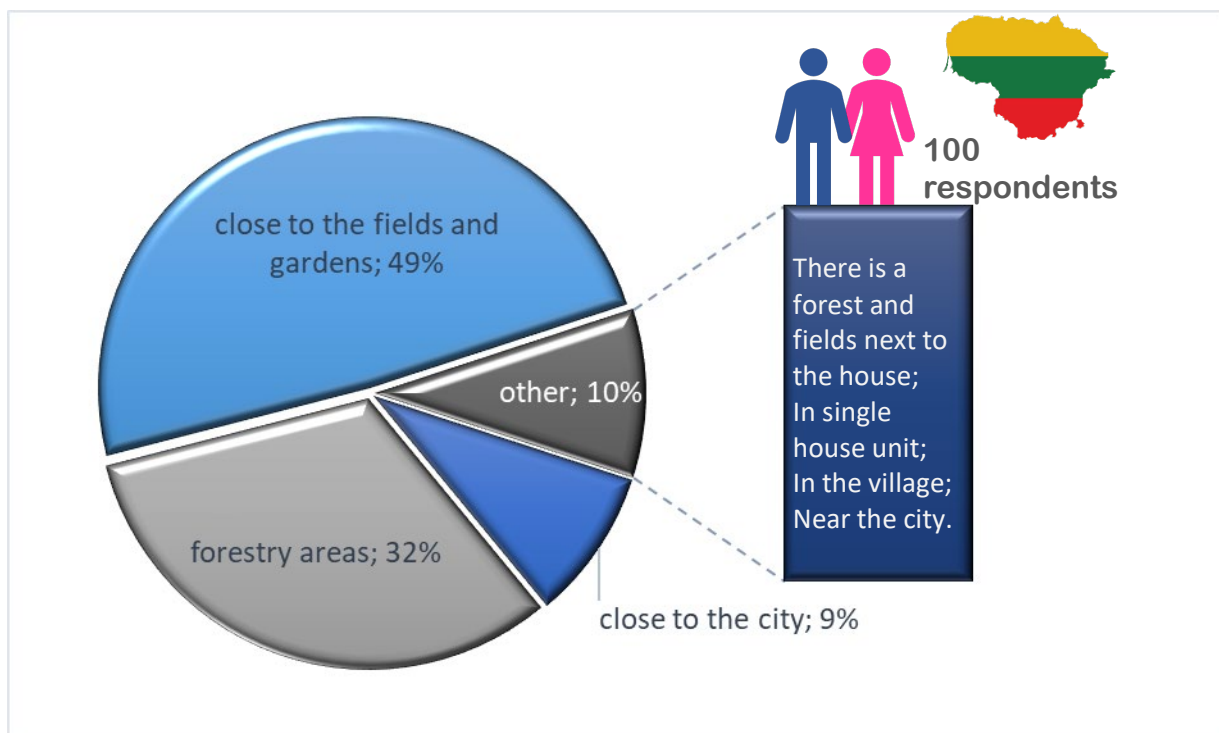
Question No. 6. What is your beekeeping style?

Figure 6. Apiary form of responders in Lithuania



Question No. 7. Where do you locate your bee hives?

Figure 7. Responders' bee hives localization in Lithuania



Other:

There is a forest and fields next to the house;

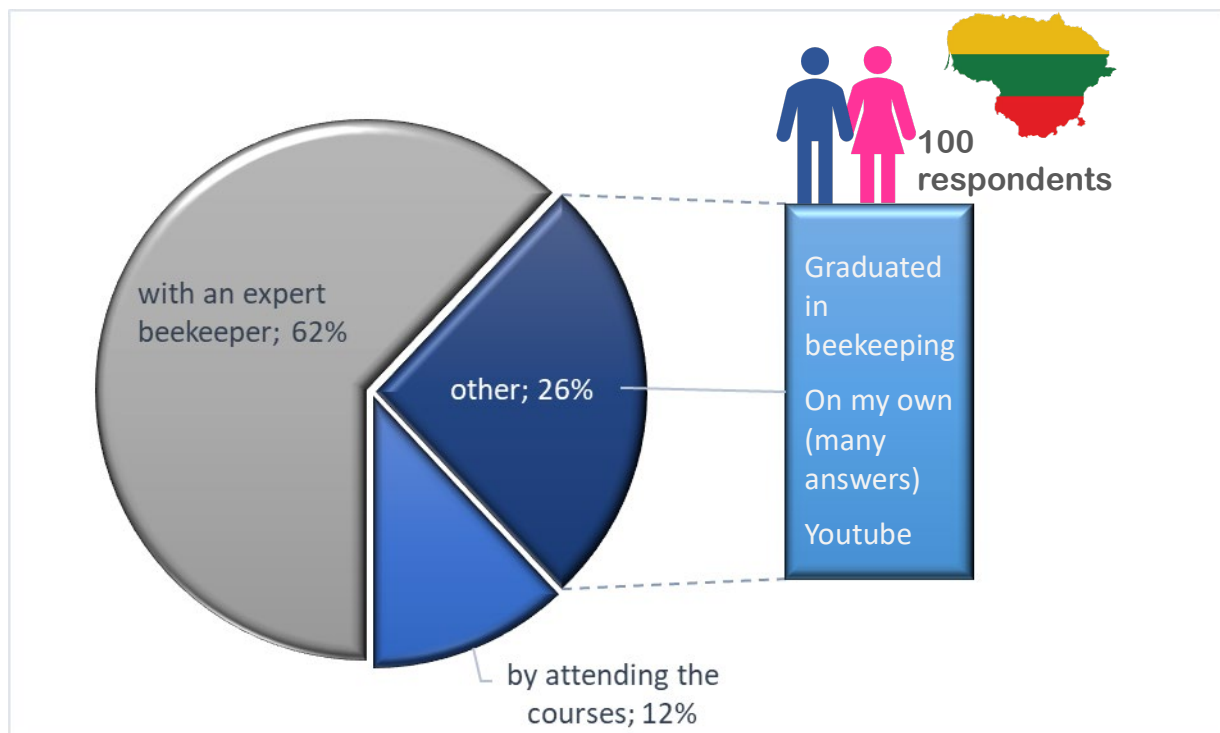
In single house unit;

In the village;

Near the city.

Question No. 8. How did you start beekeeping?

Figure 8. Start with beekeeping of responders in Lithuania



Other:

Graduated in beekeeping as a beekeeper technologist

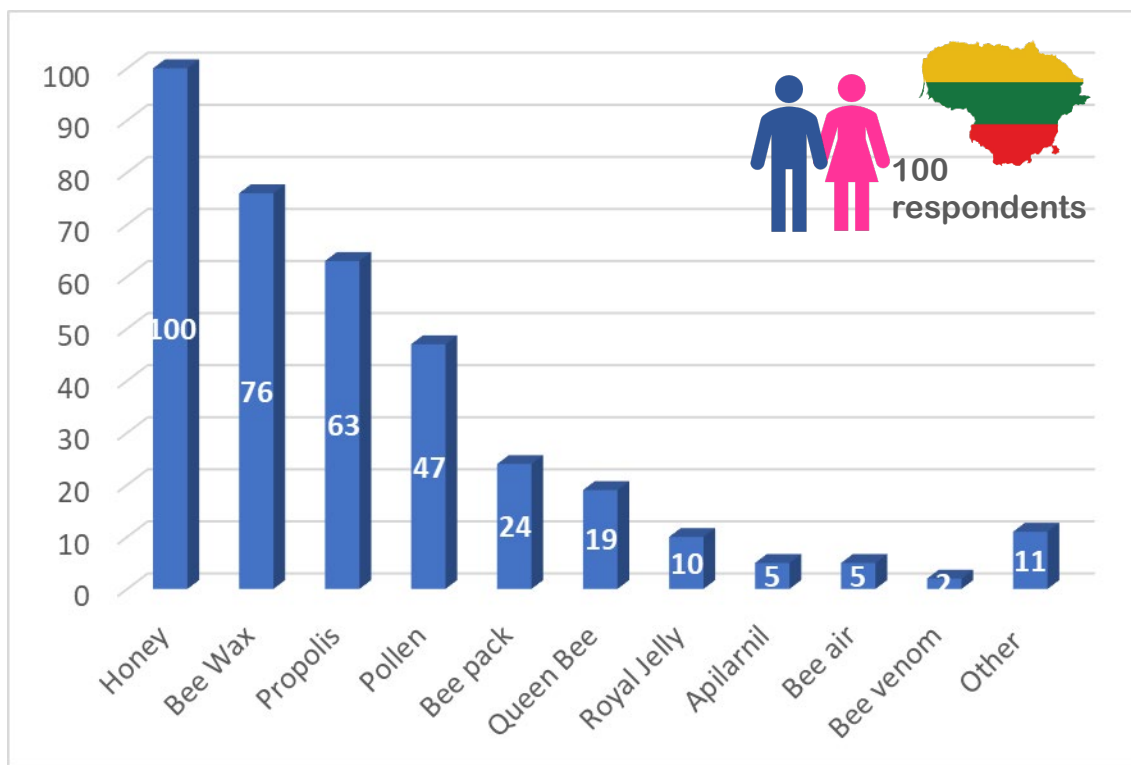
On my own (many answers)

Based on the book: Kriščiūnas, Jonas. Bitininkystė (Beekeeping). Vilnius: 1961.

Youtube

Question No. 9. Which bee products do you produce?

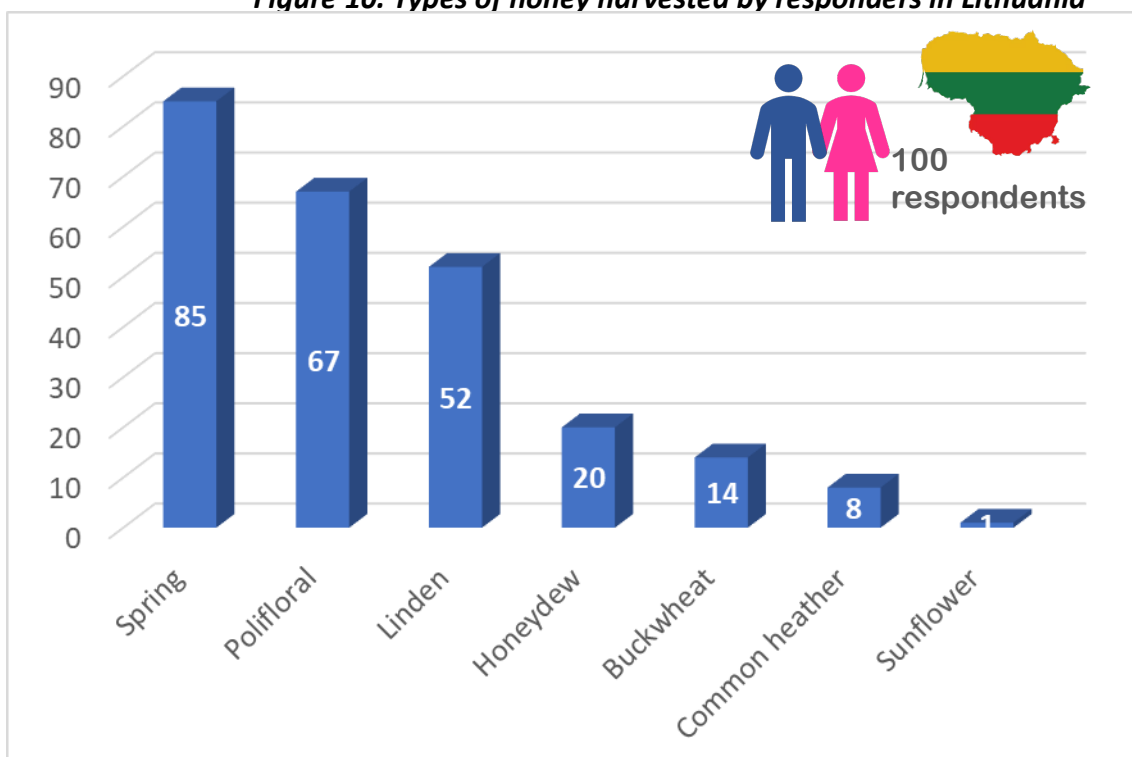
Figure 9. Bee products produced by responders in Lithuania



Other: Ointments Bee bread. Mixtures of honey

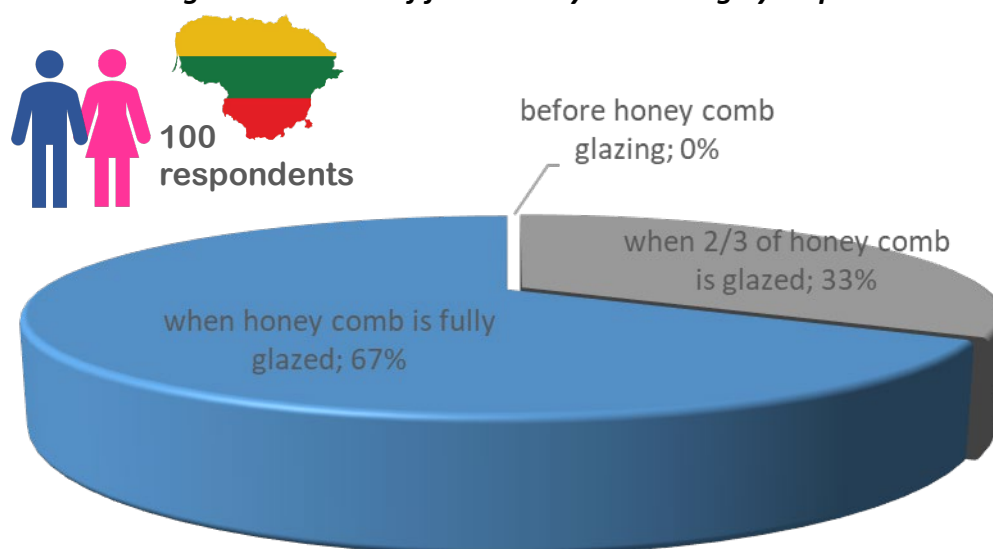
Question No. 10. Which honey types do you harvest?

Figure 10. Types of honey harvested by responders in Lithuania



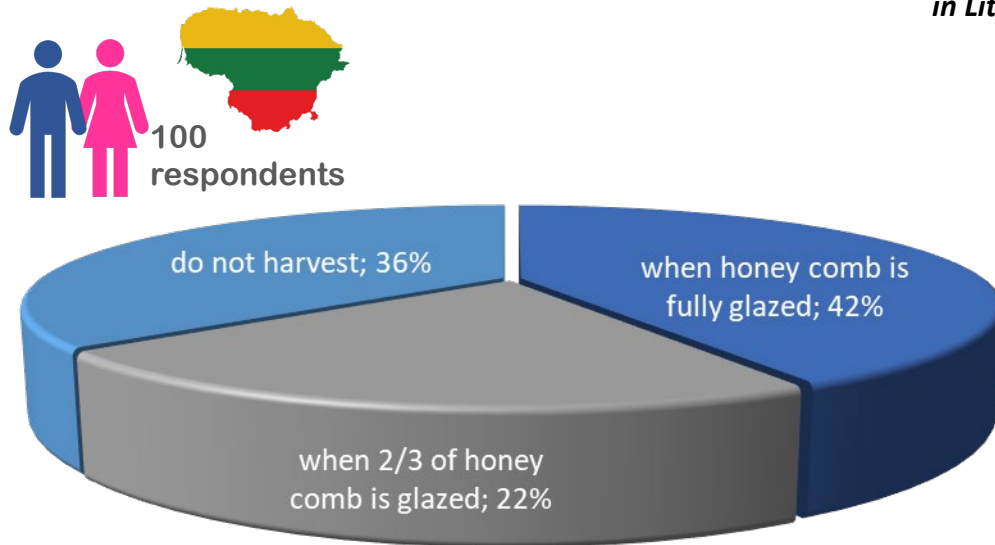
Question No. 11. During which period do you harvest flower honey?

Figure 11. Period of floral honey harvesting by responders in Lithuania



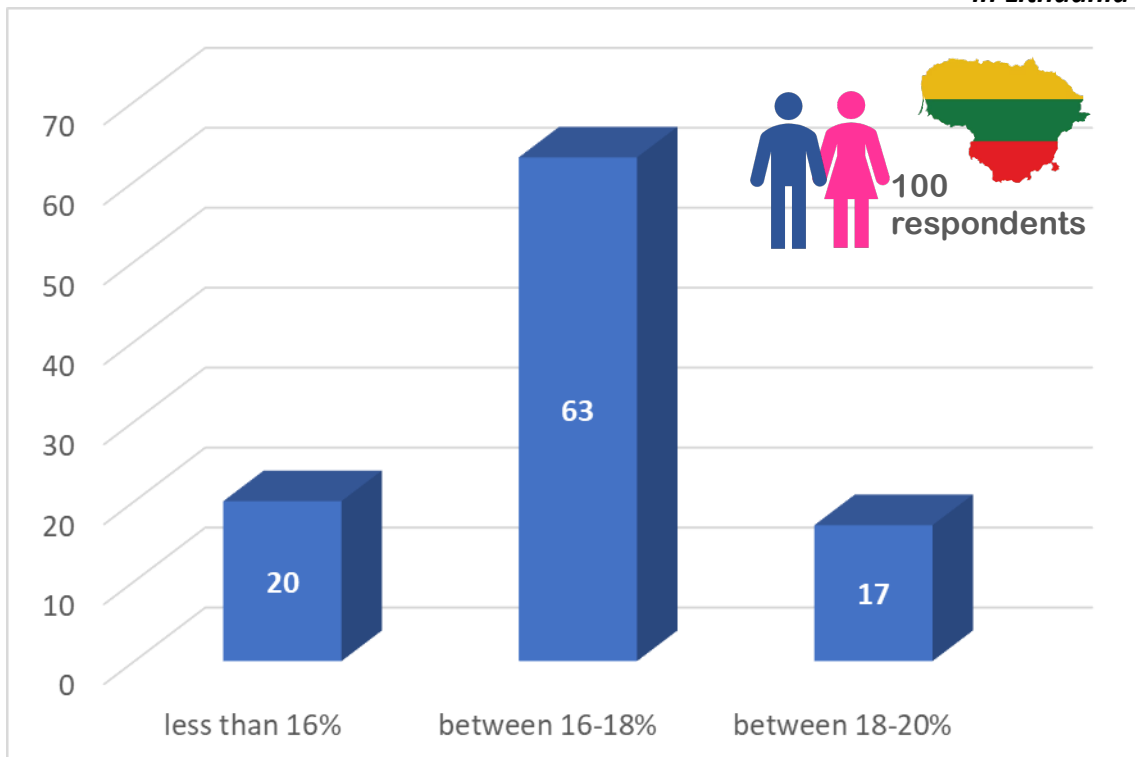
Question No. 12. During which period do you harvest secretion (e.g. pine, honeydew) honey

Figure 12. Period of secretion (e.g. pine, honeydew) honey harvesting by responders in Lithuania



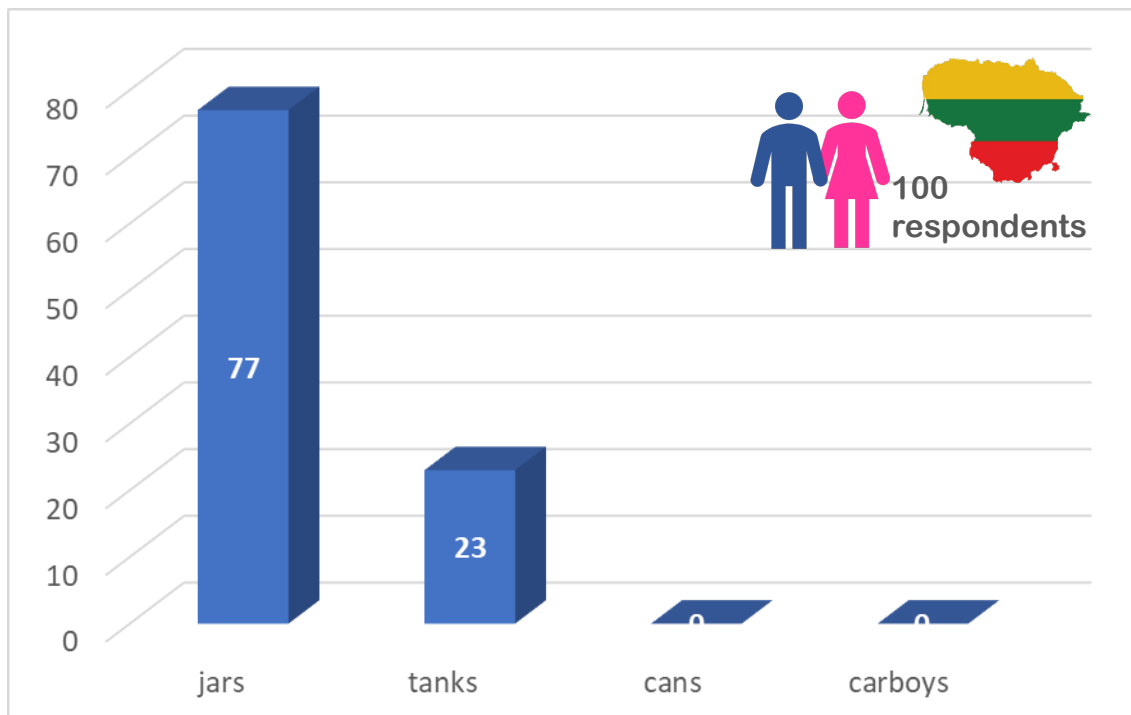
Question No. 13. What must the water ratio be in the honey harvested?

Figure 13. Required water content in harvested honey according to responders in Lithuania



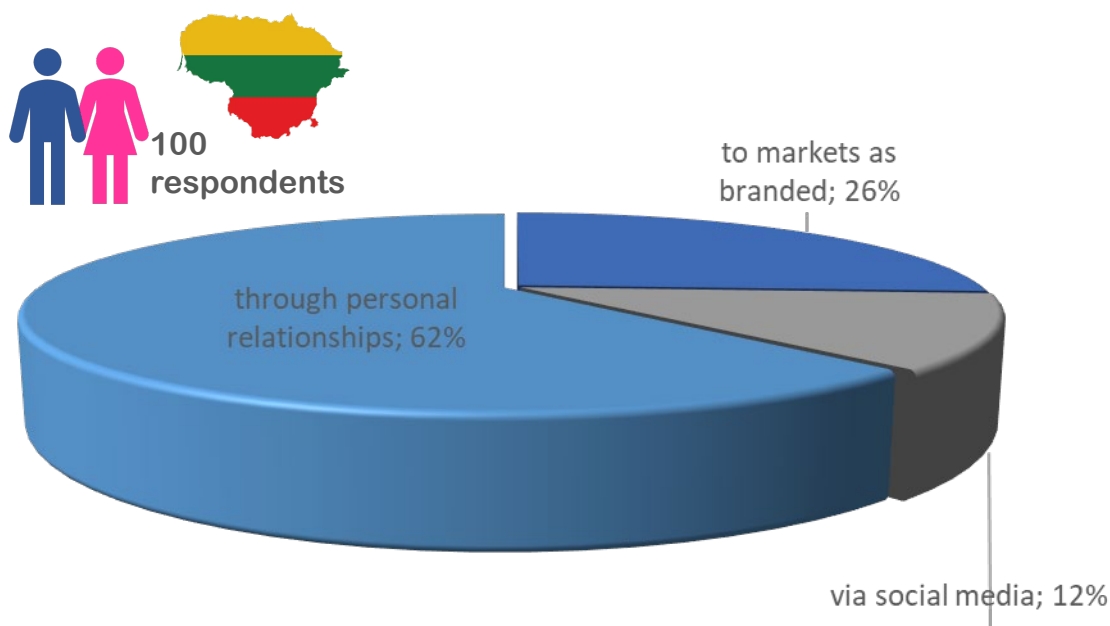
Question No. 14. How do you store honey?

Figure 14. Methods of honey storage according to responders in Lithuania



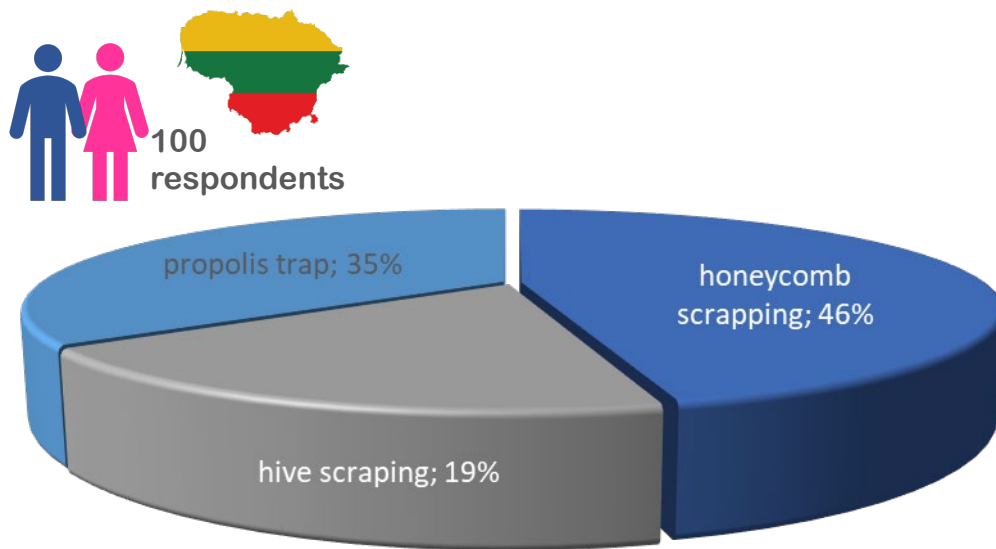
Question No. 15. How do you market the honey?

Figure 15. Ways of honey sale according to responders in Lithuania



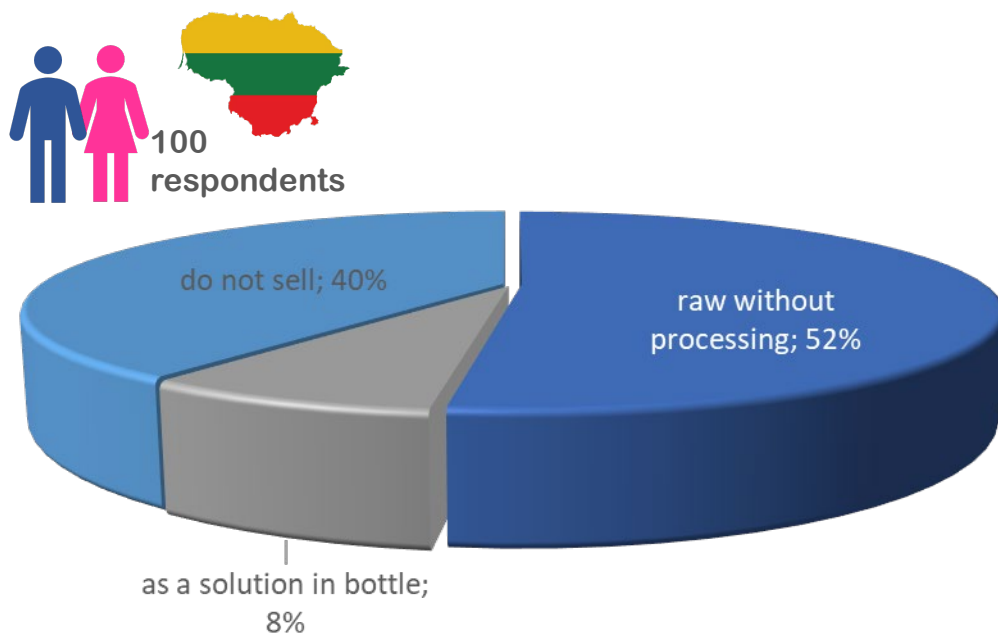
Question No. 16. How do you produce propolis?

Figure 16. Methods of propolis harvesting according to responders in Lithuania



Question No. 17. How do you market propolis?

Figure 17. Propolis marketing according to responders in Lithuania

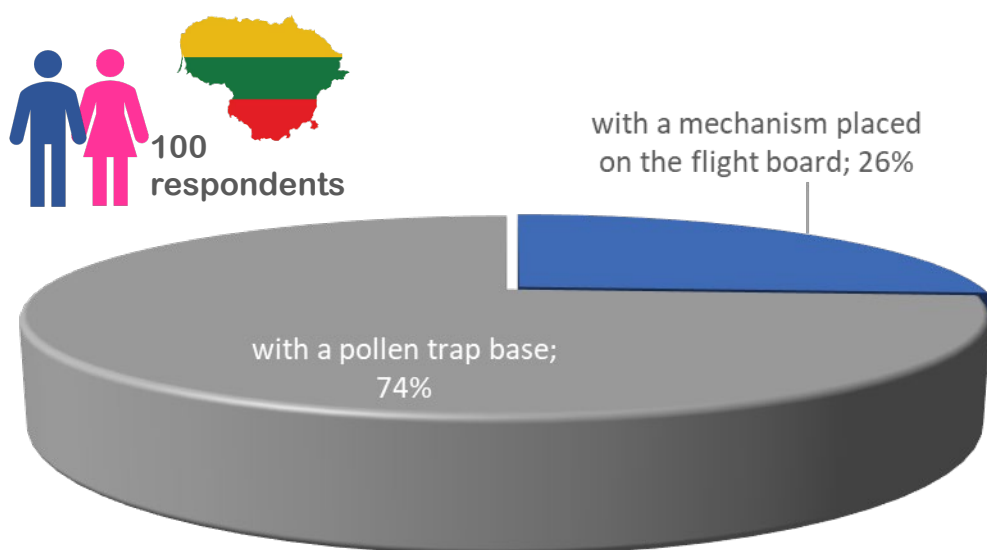


Question No. 18. How much is your annual pollen production?

Figure 18. Annual production of pollen by responders in Lithuania

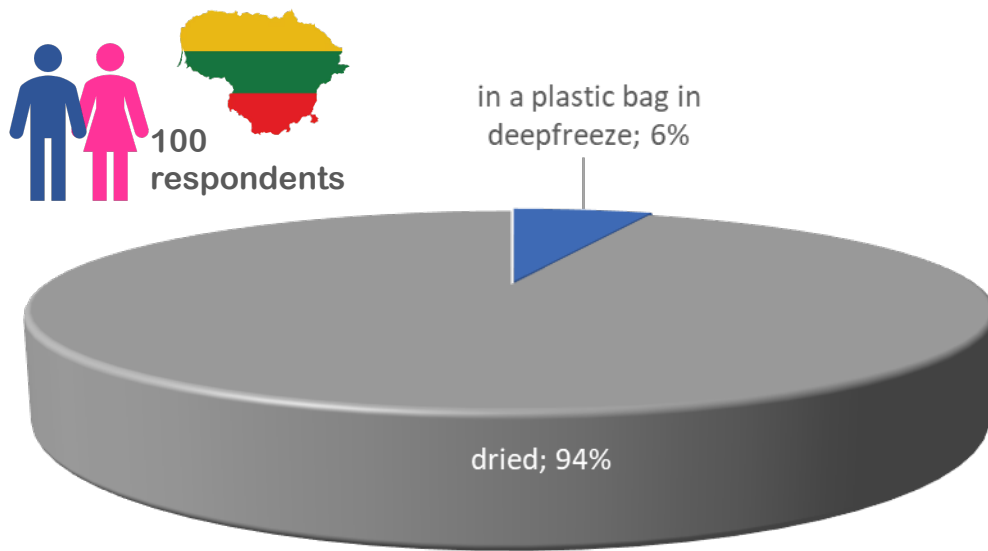


Question No. 19. How do you collect pollen?



Question No. 20. How do you store pollen?

Figure 20. Methods of pollen storage according to responders in Lithuania



Question No. 21. If you produce bee bread, how much is your annual production?

Figure 21. Annual bee bread production by responders in Lithuania

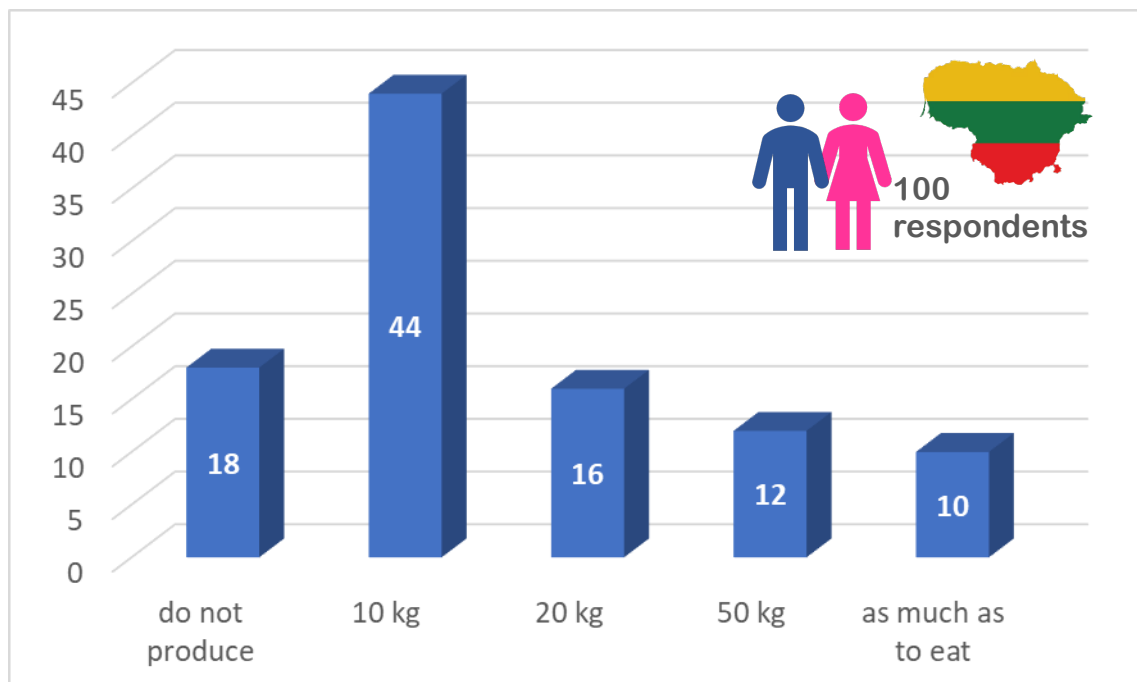
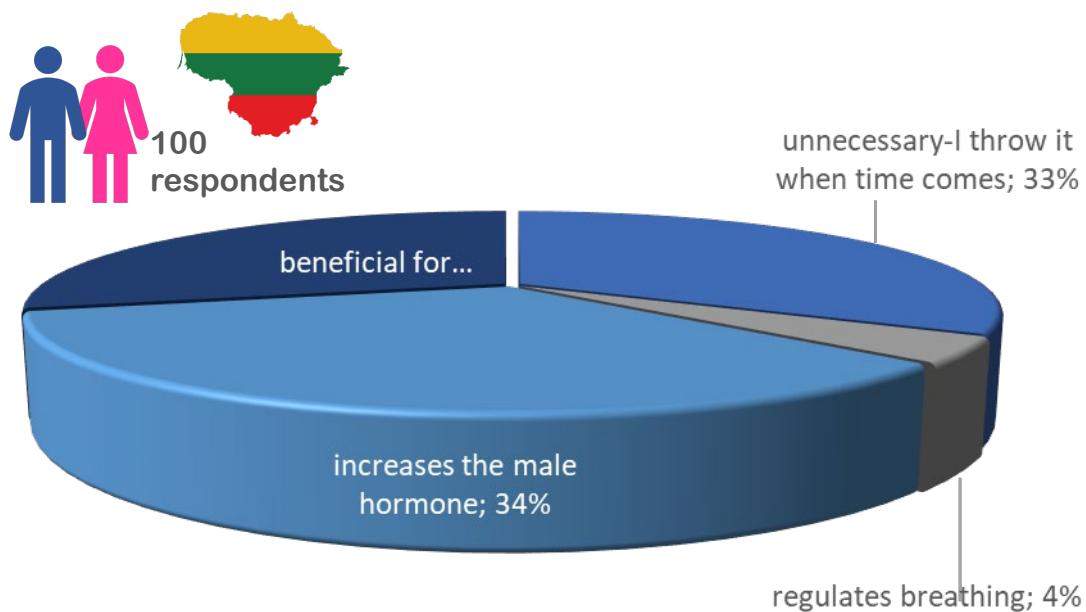


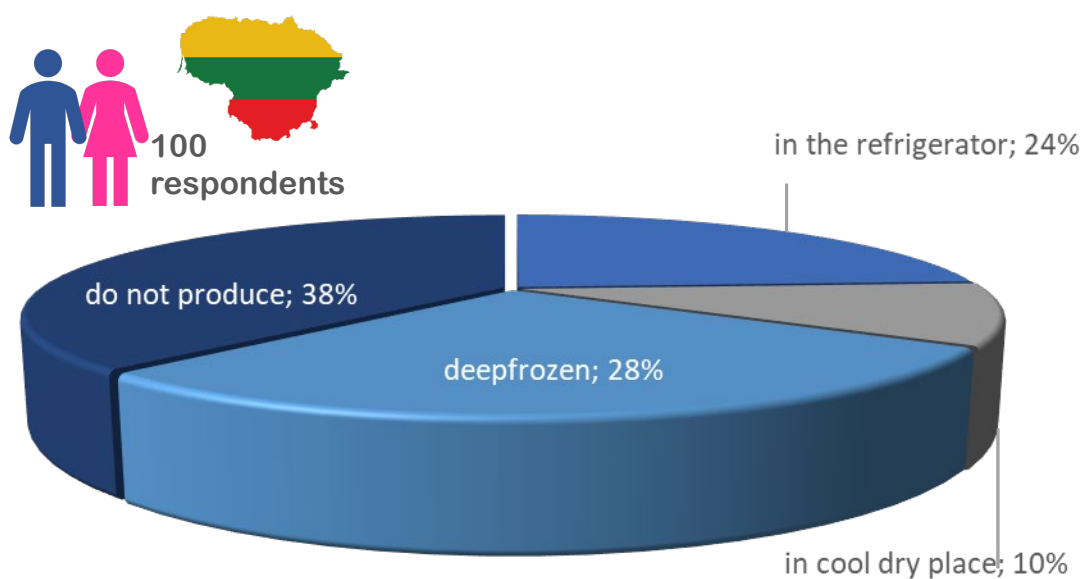
Figure 22. Possibilities of using the larvae according to responders in Lithuania



Question No. 22. What is drone larvae used for?

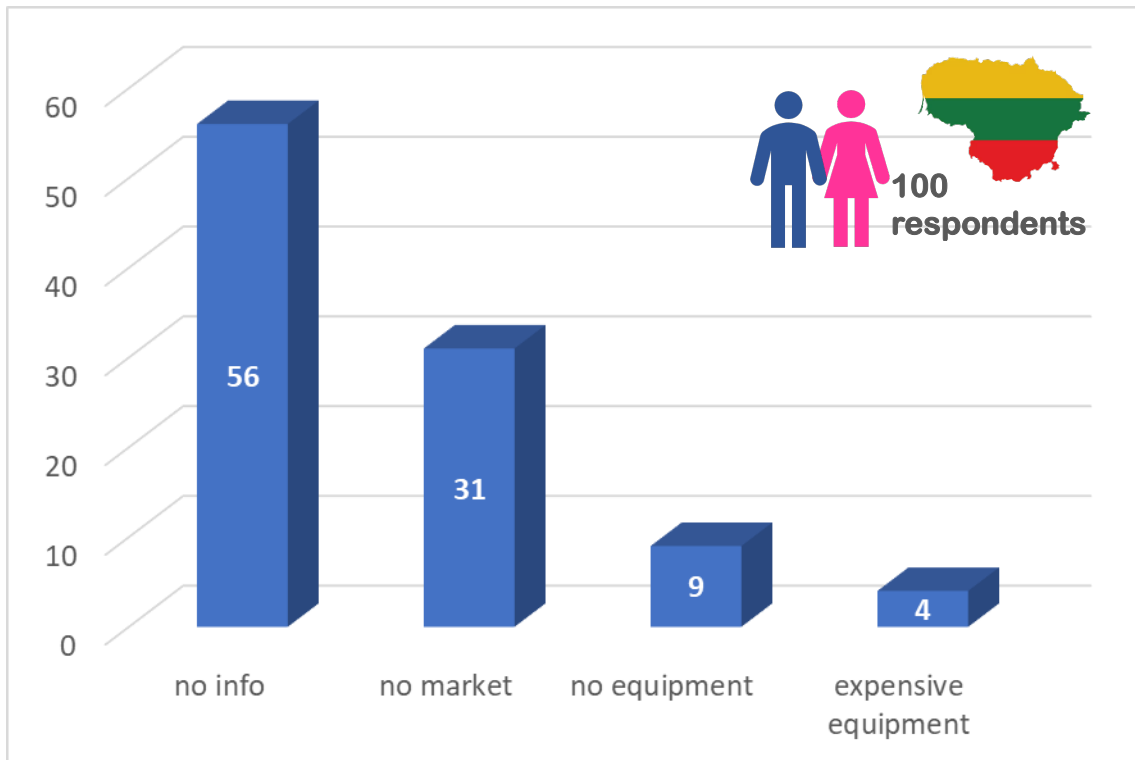
Question No. 23. If you are producing royal jelly, how do you store it?

Figure 23. Methods of royall jelly storage according to responders in Lithuania



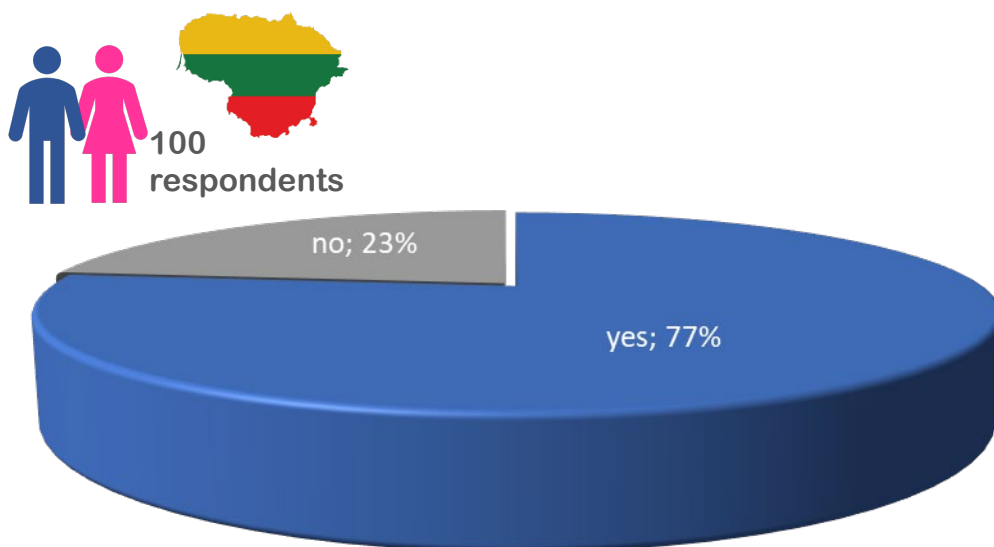
Question No. 24. Why don't you produce bee venom?

Figure 24. Reasons why responders in Lithuania do not produce bee venom



Question No. 25. Do you know what “apitherapy” is?

Figure 25. Knowledge of responders in Lithuania on apitherapy



Most often suggested by responders definitions:

I am a member of the association of pharmacologists

Treatment with bee products

Apitherapy

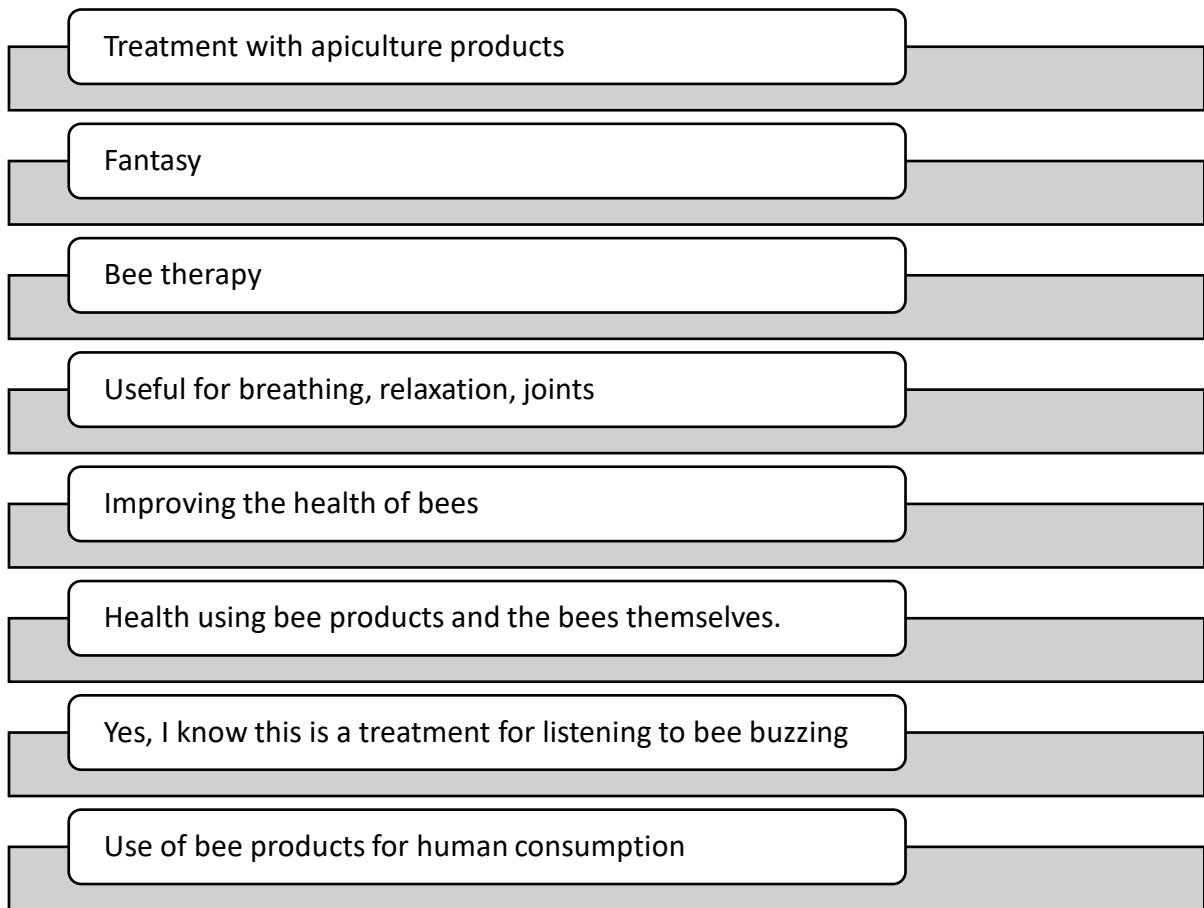
Method of treatment and prevention of bee products.

I am a member of the Association of Aphiterapists, it is a treatment with bee products

Methods of treatment and prevention using products made by bees and collected with the help of beekeepers.

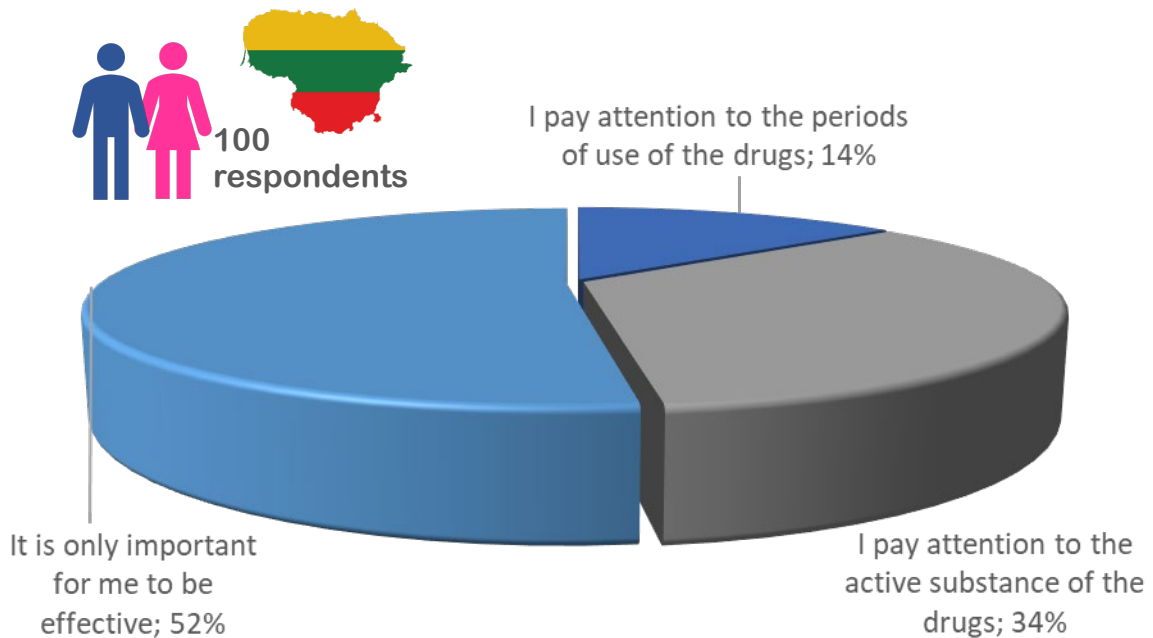
Treatment with bee products

Using hive odors, bee roaring and the electromagnetic field they generate to maintain health.



Question No. 26. What are your thoughts on the use of drugs in the hive?

Figure 26. Attitude of responders in Lithuania to the use of drugs in the hive



Needs Analysis Report in Lithuania – Summary

- * The following was the general respondent profile: 73 % of participants were men, and the age group of 46 and up predominated (73 %). In terms of education, 31 % of respondents have a university degree, 28 % have vocational training, and 43 % are civil servants.
- * 77 % of beekeepers are amateurs, 13 % are professionals, the stationary form predominates (96 %), and beehives are located near fields (49 %) or in forest areas (32 %).
- * Beekeeping began primarily with an expert beekeeper (62%), but some respondents began on their own, relying on knowledge from books or mass media.
- * All beekeepers produce honey, other main bee products are bee wax (76 %) and propolis (63%).
- * Regarding the honey, 85% produce spring, 67% - polifloral, 52% - linden honey. Honeydew, buckwheat and common heather honey are produced as well.
- * 67 % of respondents harvest flower honey and 42% - secretory honey types like honeydew honey when the honeycomb is fully glazed, 36% do not harvest secretory honey types like honeydew honey. More than half of respondents (63%) believe, that in harvested honey water ratio should be 16-18%.
- * Honey is mostly collected in jars (77%) and sold to close friends and relatives (62 %).
- * 46 % of respondents produce propolis by scraping honeycombs or trapping propolis (35 %), 52 % of propolis is sold raw - unprocessed, and 40 % of beekeepers do not sell propolis at all.
- * 88 % of respondents produce less than 20 kg of pollen, primarily collecting with pollen trap bases (74%) and storing by drying (94 %).
- * About 44 % of beekeepers produce about 10 kg of bee bread, 16 % produce about 20 kg, and 18 % do not produce at all.
- * 34 % of respondents believe, that drone larva increases male hormone, 33 % - it is unnecessary and remove it from the hive, while 29% believe it is beneficial to health.

- * Almost 2/5 (38%) of respondents do not produce Royal jelly, while those who do store it in deep freeze (28 %) and in the refrigerator (24 %).
- * The main reason for not producing bee venom (56 %) is a lack of information, as well as a lack of a market (31 %).
- * Apitherapy is known to 77 % of respondents.
- * In the hive, only the effectiveness of the drug is important to 52 % of respondents; the active ingredients of the drug are important to 34 % of respondents.