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TÜRKİYE ULUSAL AJANSI
TURKISH NATIONAL AGENCY

Co-funded by the European Union

Medical Beekeeping for Beekeepers

Project No: 2021-1-TR01-KA220-VET-000034632

MEDI-BEEB

NEEDS ANALYSIS REPORT IN POLAND

AYDIN ARI YETİŞTİRİCİLERİ BİRLİĞİ
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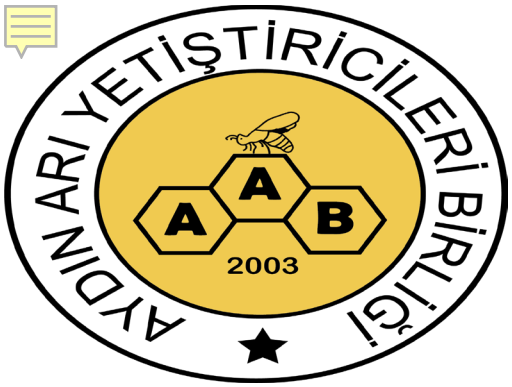
Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy we Wrocławiu

2022- Poland

Co-funded by
the European Union

MEDI-BEEB

Needs Analysis Report in Poland - Authors



Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy we Wrocławiu

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Dr. Maja SŁUPCZYŃSKA

Medicinal Beekeeping for Beekeepers" (MEDI-BEEB); project No: 2021-1-TR01-KA220-VET-000034632

Needs Analysis Report in Poland – General information

In Poland, a survey was used to conduct the National Need Analysis (Google app was used to create the online questionnaires).

Information about the survey was shared through the Polish Professional Beekeepers Associations (19 beekeepers associations from various regions of Poland: Stowarzyszenie Pszczelnicze Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej We Wrocławiu, Dolnośląski Związek Pszczelarzy we Wrocławiu, Koło Pszczelarzy Wrocław Fabryczna, Polski Związek Pszczelarski, Świętokrzyski Związek Pszczelarzy w Kielcach, Regionalny Związek Pszczelarzy w Toruniu, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Opolu, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Poznaniu, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Łodzi, Lubuski Związek Pszczelarzy, Regionalny Związek Pszczelarzy w Częstochowie, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Szczecinie, Śląski Związek Pszczelarzy w Katowicach, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Rzeszowie, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy

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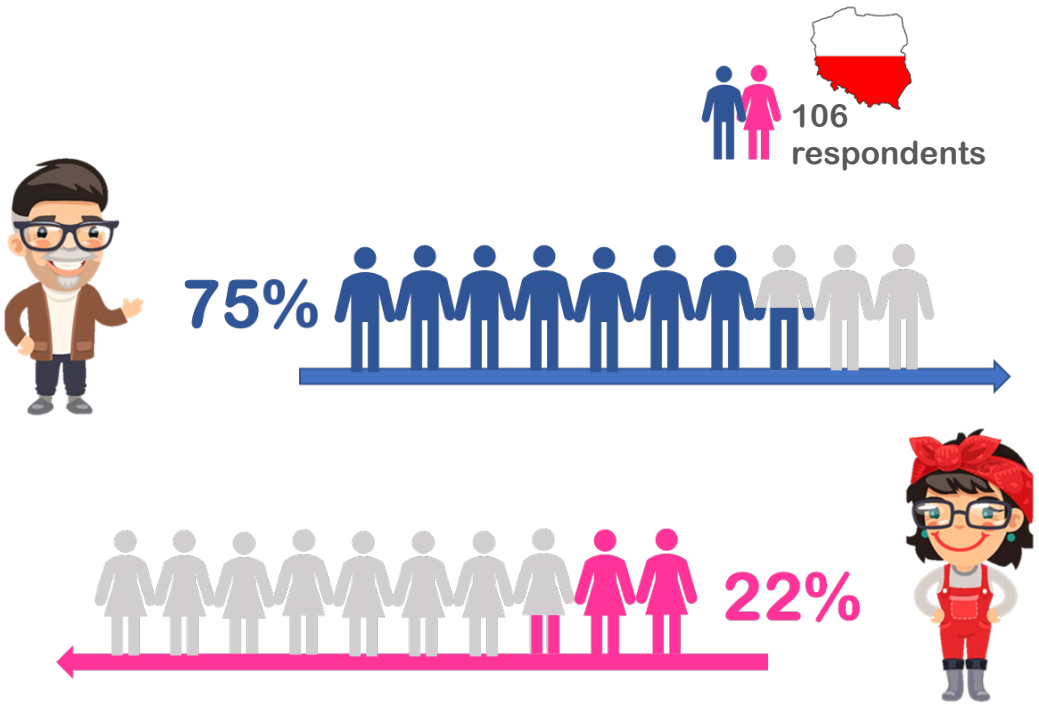
w Lublinie, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Olsztynie, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Gdańsku, Wojewódzki Związek Pszczelarzy w Krakowie, Podlaski Związek Pszczelarzy w Białymstoku) as well as the Facebook groups for persons involved (9 Facebook groups: Pszczelarstwo moje Hobby, Giełda pszczelarska, Wszystko czego potrzebuje pszczelarz, Klub pszczelarski, Pszczelarstwo.PL, Pszczelarstwo amatorskie, Apiterapia, Giełda Miodu, Polski miód i produkty pszczele, Pszczelarstwo z Pasją, Api-domek i apiterapia).

The questionnaire consisted of 4 questions about personal information and 22 questions about their activities related to beekeeping. The beekeepers were asked to fill out the survey. In all, 106 answers have been gathered.

Needs Analysis Report in Poland – Responders' profile

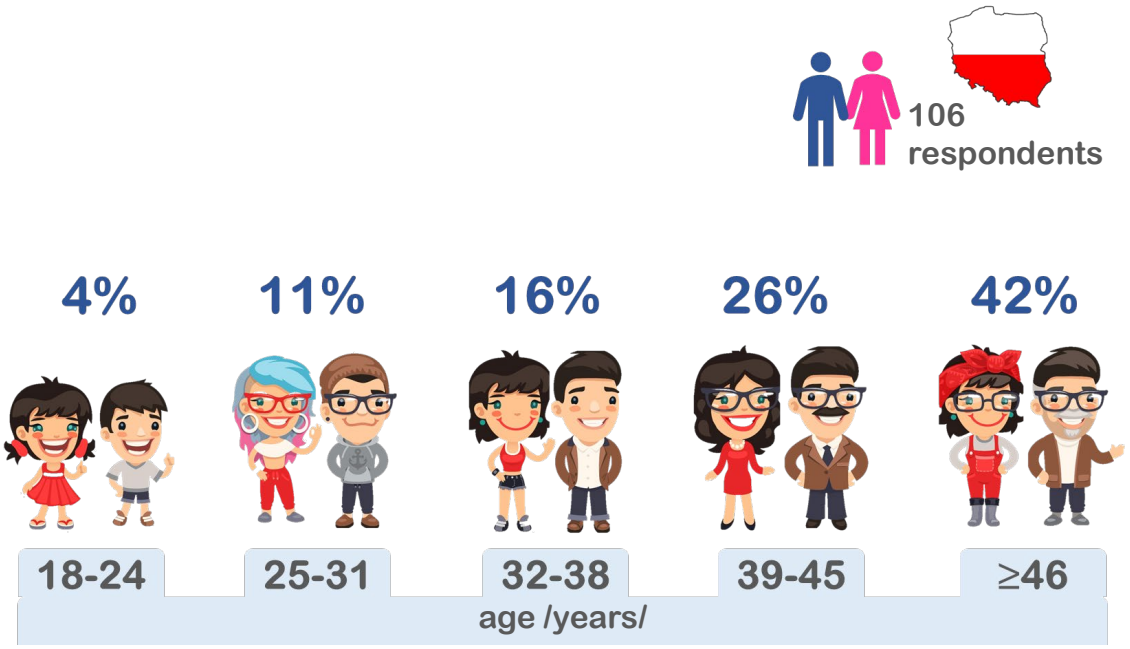
Question No. 1. Your gender?

Figure 1. Gender of responders in Poland



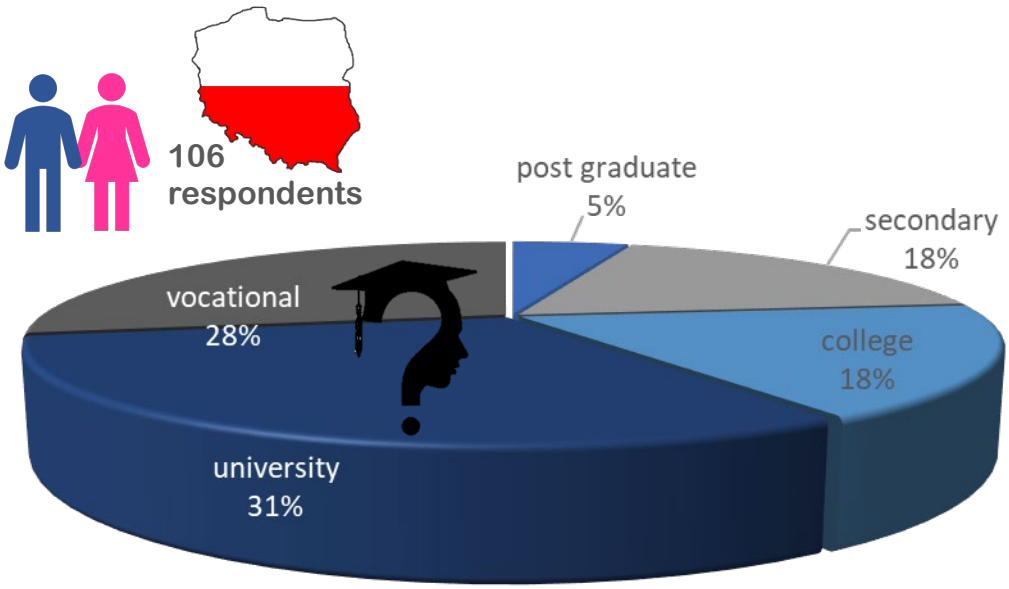
Question No. 2. Your age?

Figure 2. Age of responders in Poland



Question No. 3. Your education?

Figure 3. Education of responders in Poland



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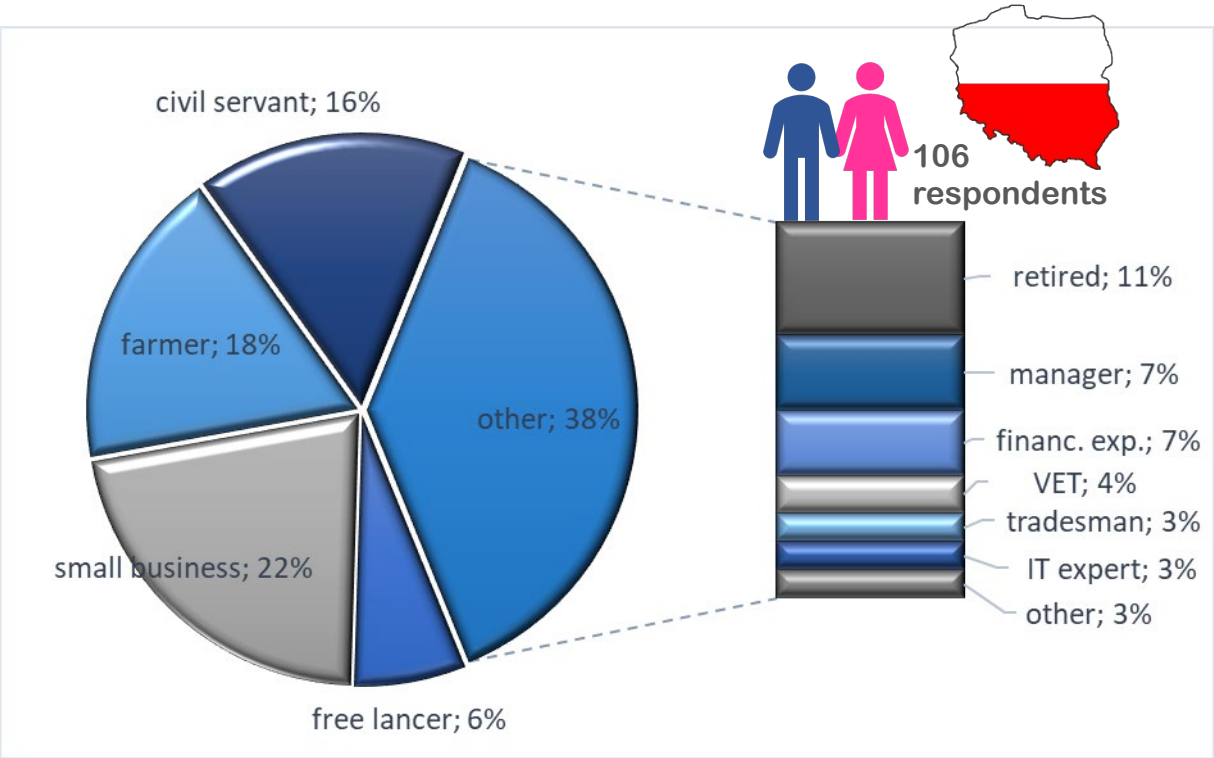
Question No. 4. Your profession?

Figure 4. Profession of responders in Poland



Other: In section other “retired” was the highest percentage of responses (8%). Moreover, the respondents answered: management staff, teacher, IT worker, sales representative, sales representative, professional driver, veterinarian, beekeeping technician, student.

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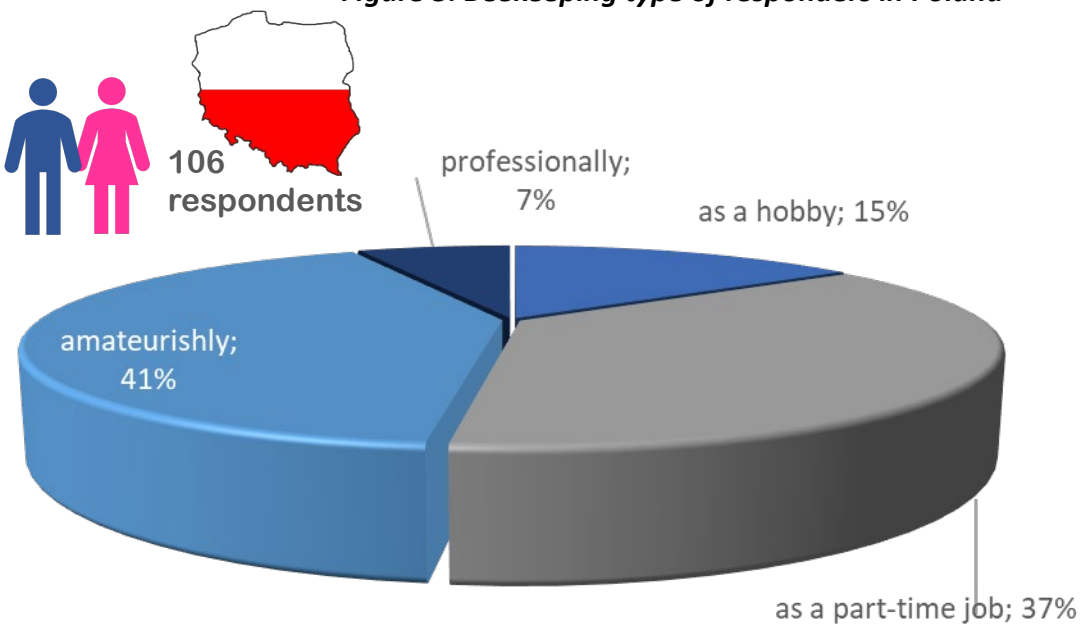
Needs Analysis Report in Poland – Responders' beekeeping profile

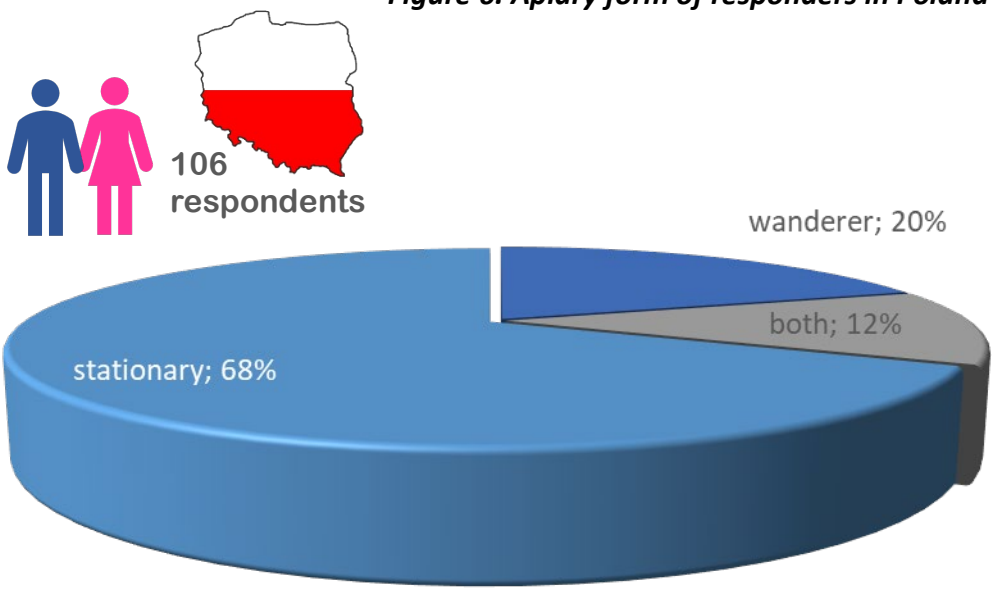
Question No. 5. How do you do beekeeping?

Figure 5. Beekeeping type of responders in Poland



Question No. 6. What is your beekeeping style?

Figure 6. Apiary form of responders in Poland



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

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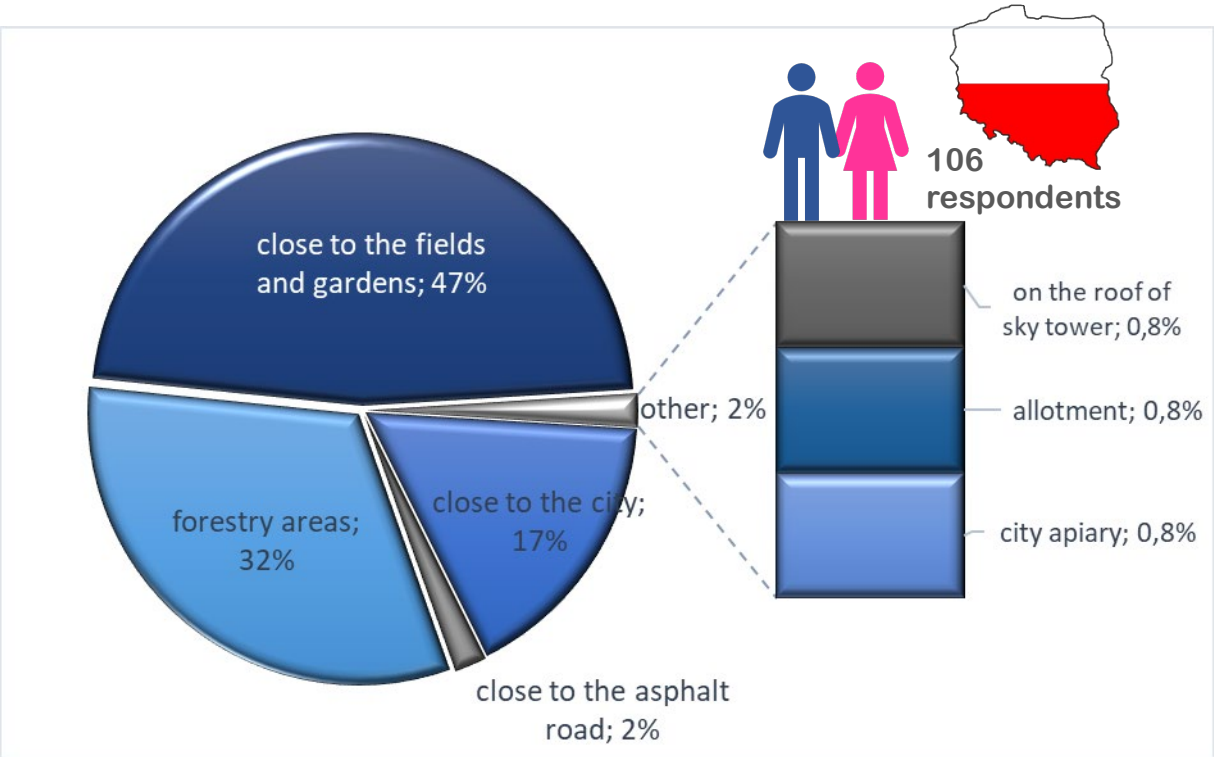
Figure 7. Responders' bee hives localization in Poland



In section other respondents answered: near small city, plot of land, city apiary

Question No. 8. How did you start beekeeping?

Figure 8. Start with beekeeping of responders in Poland

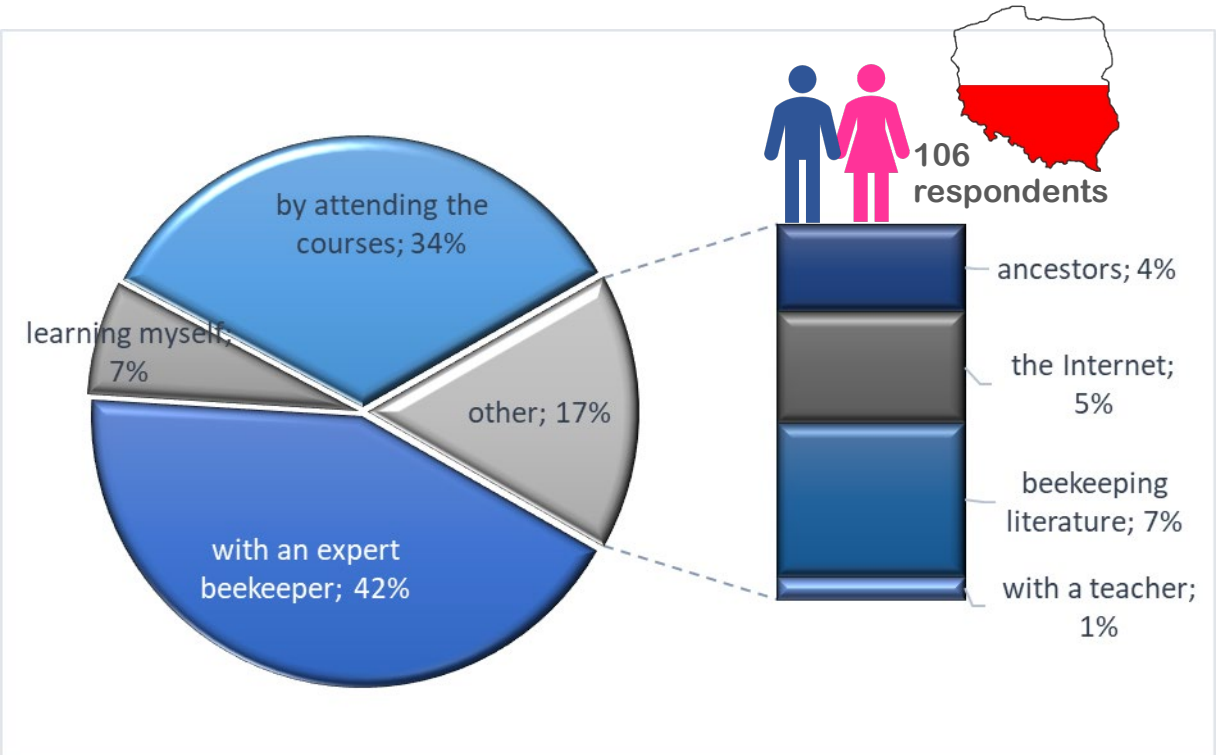


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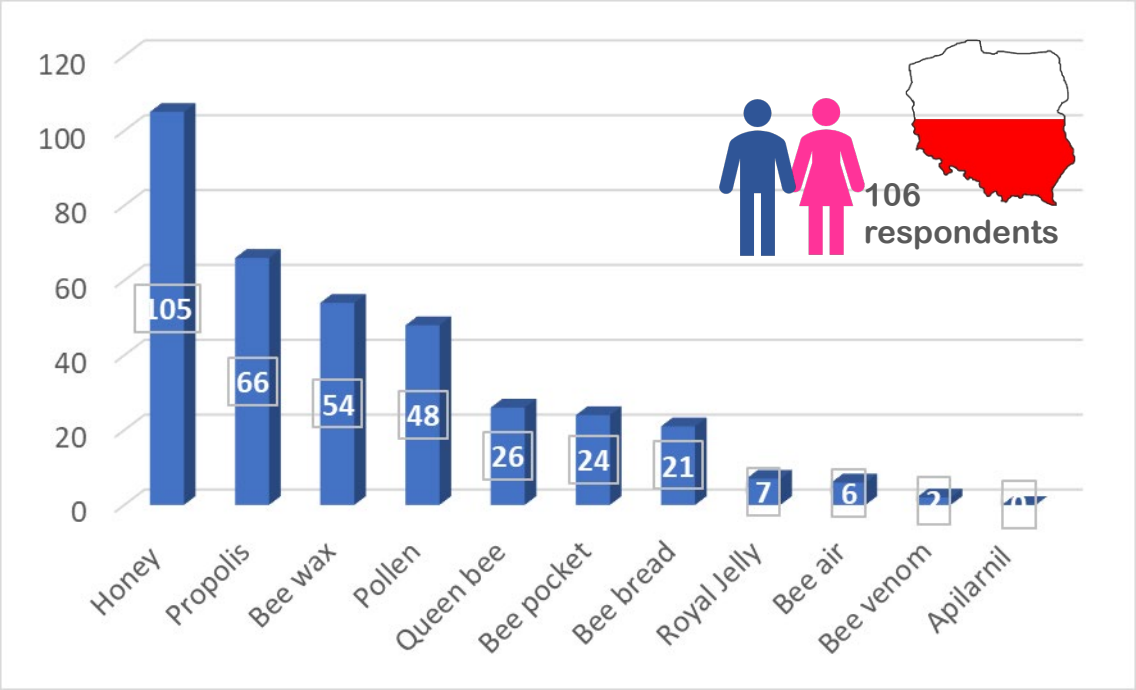
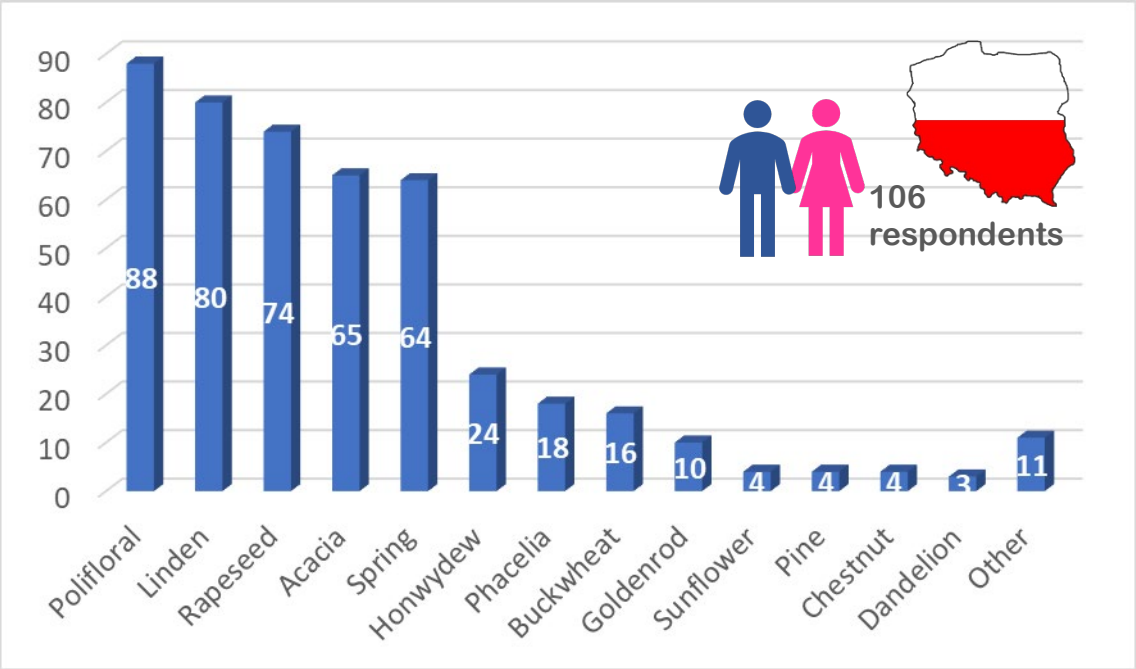
Figure 9. Bee products produced by responders in Poland



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

Figure 10. Types of honey harvested by responders in Poland

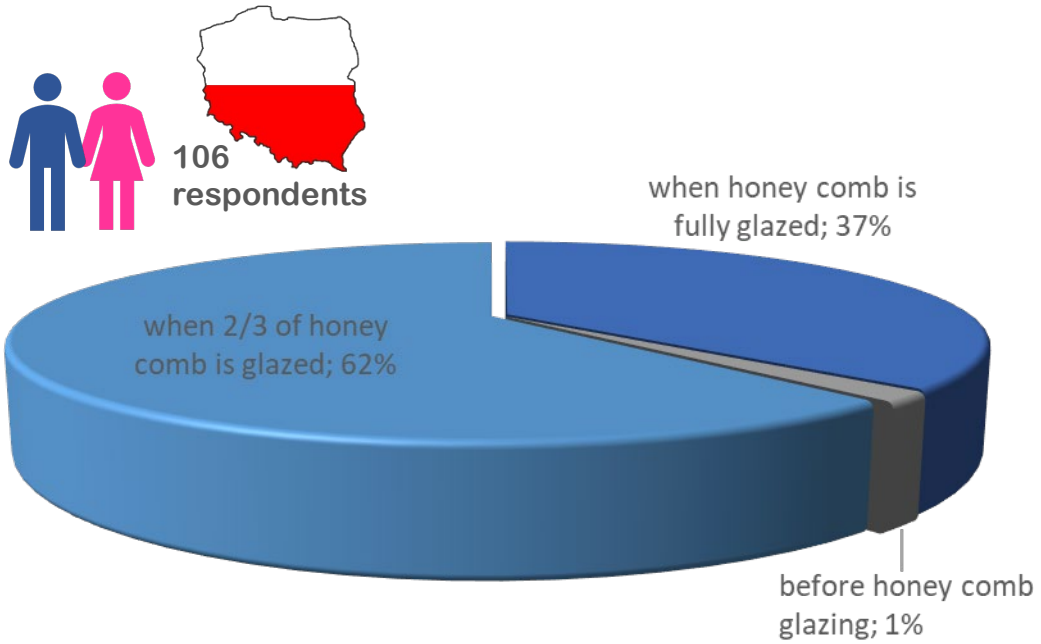


Question No. 10. Which honey types do you harvest?

In section other respondents answered: taraxacum, raspberry, loggerhead, heather.

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

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



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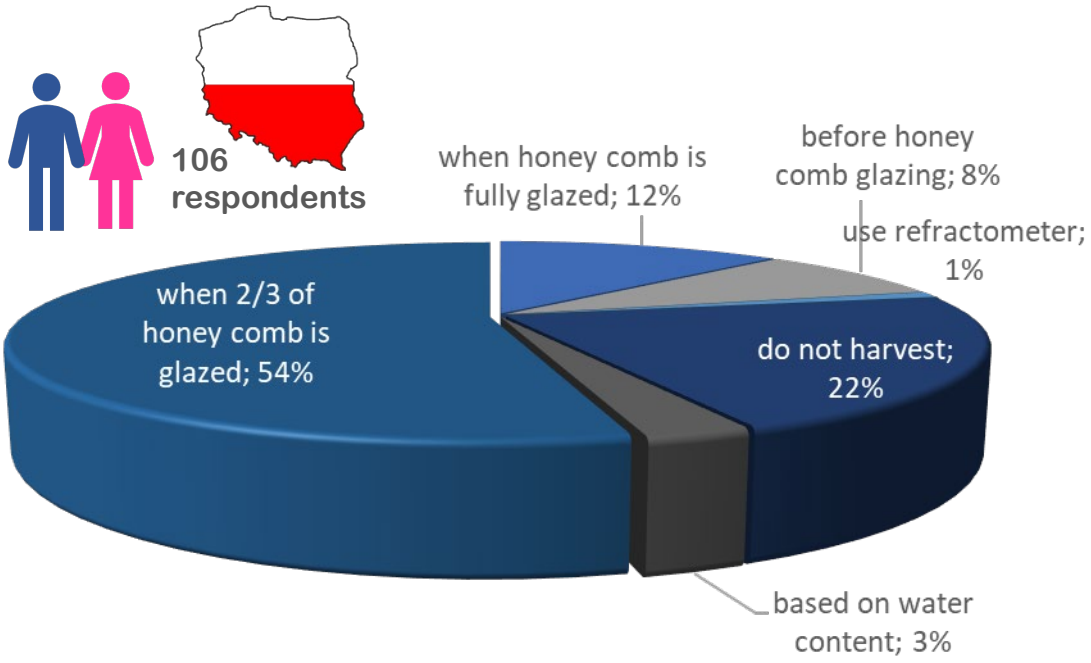
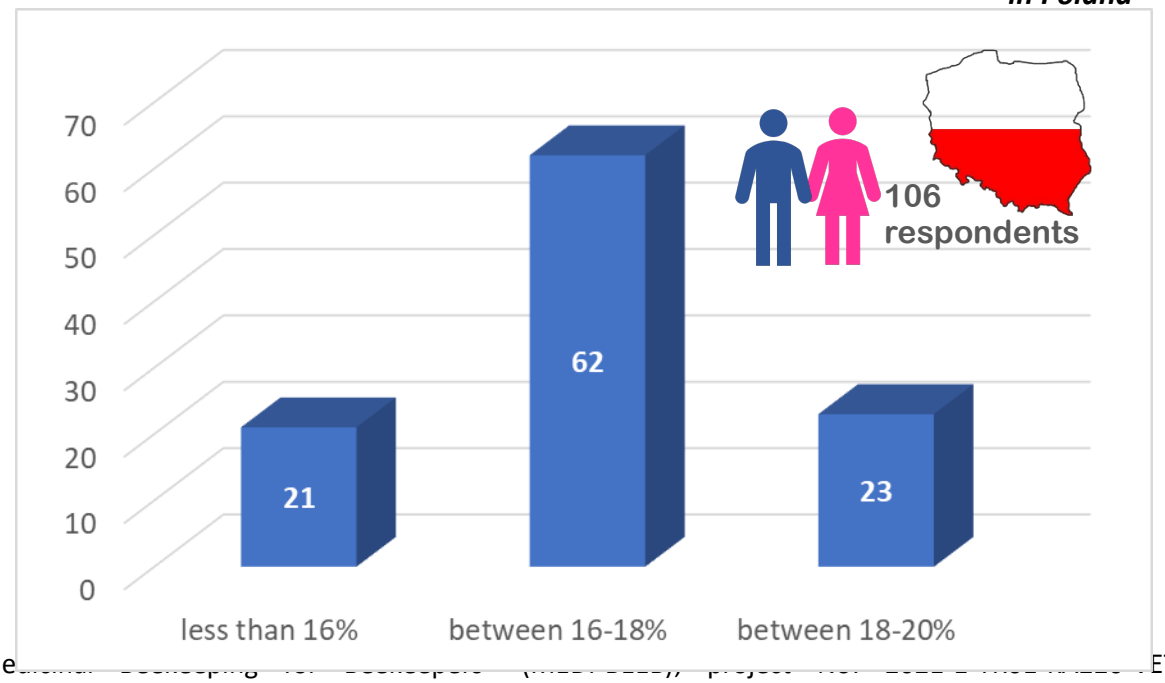
Question No. 12. During which period do you harvest secretion (e.g. pine, honeydew) honey

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



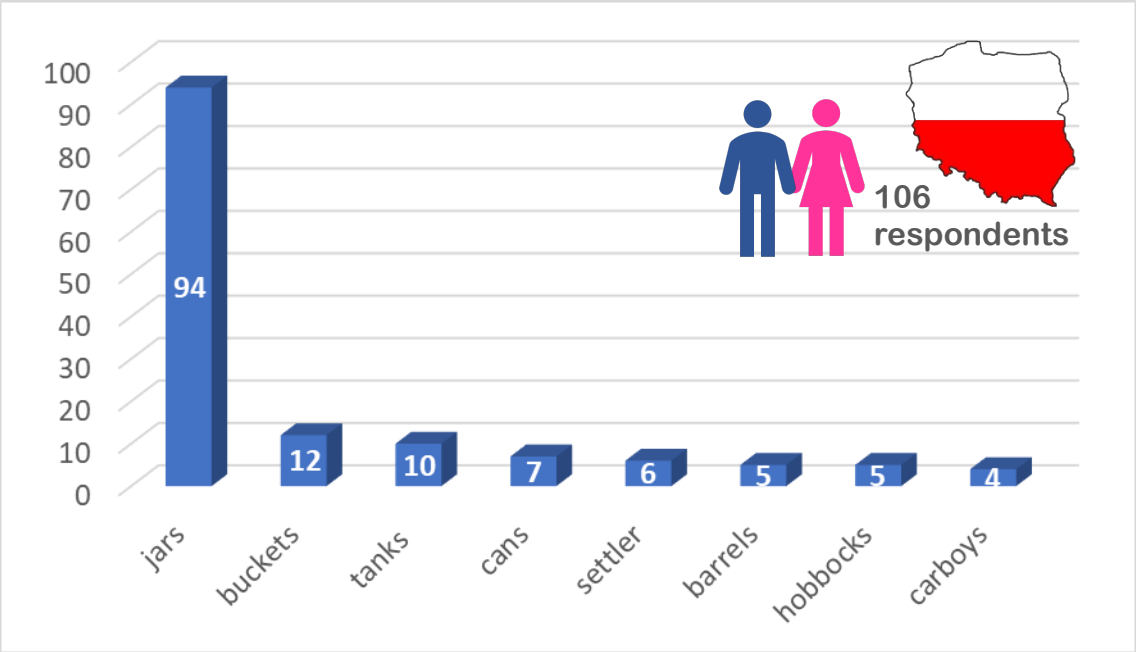
Question No. 13. What must the water ratio be in the honey harvested?

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



Question No. 14. How do you store honey?

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



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

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

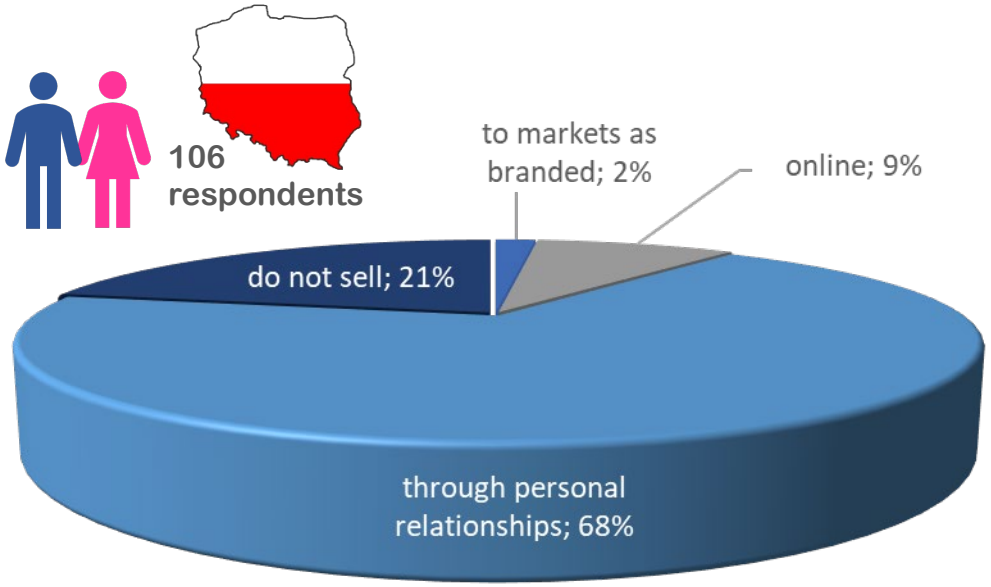
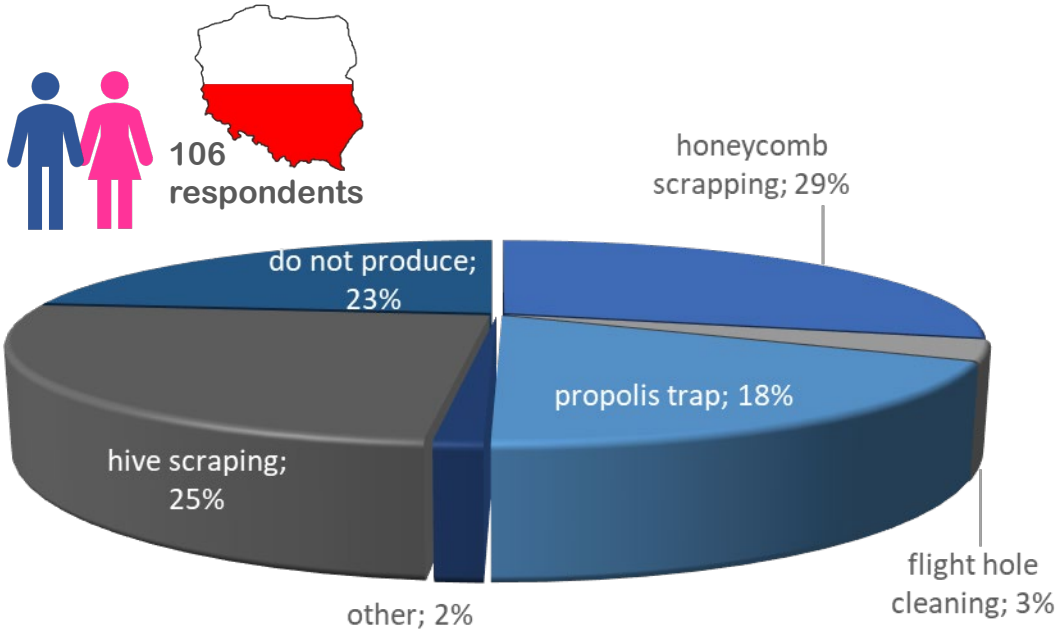


Figure 16. Methods of propolis harvesting according to responders in Poland



Question No. 16. How do you produce propolis?

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Question No. 17. How do you market propolis?

Figure 17. Propolis marketing according to responders in Poland

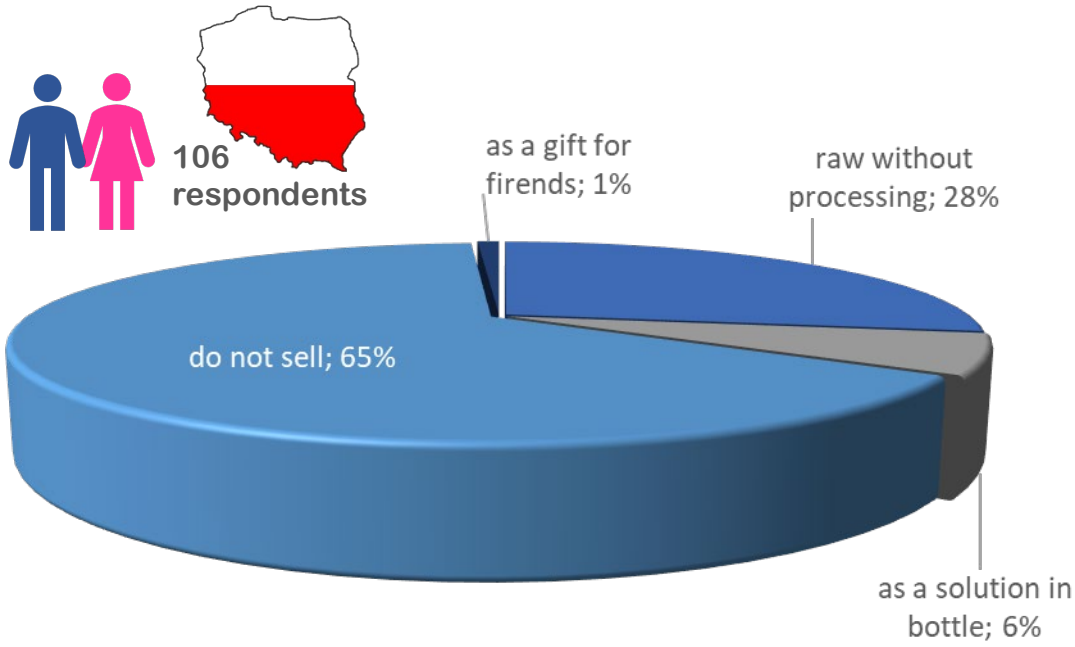
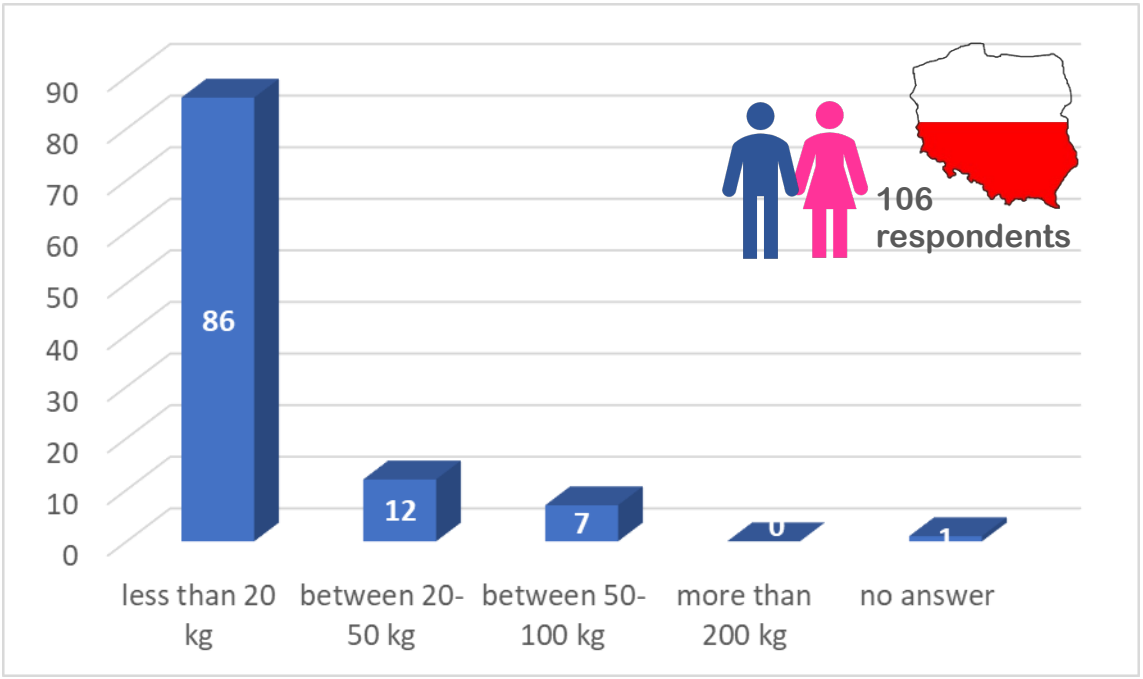


Figure 18. Annual production of pollen by responders in Poland



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

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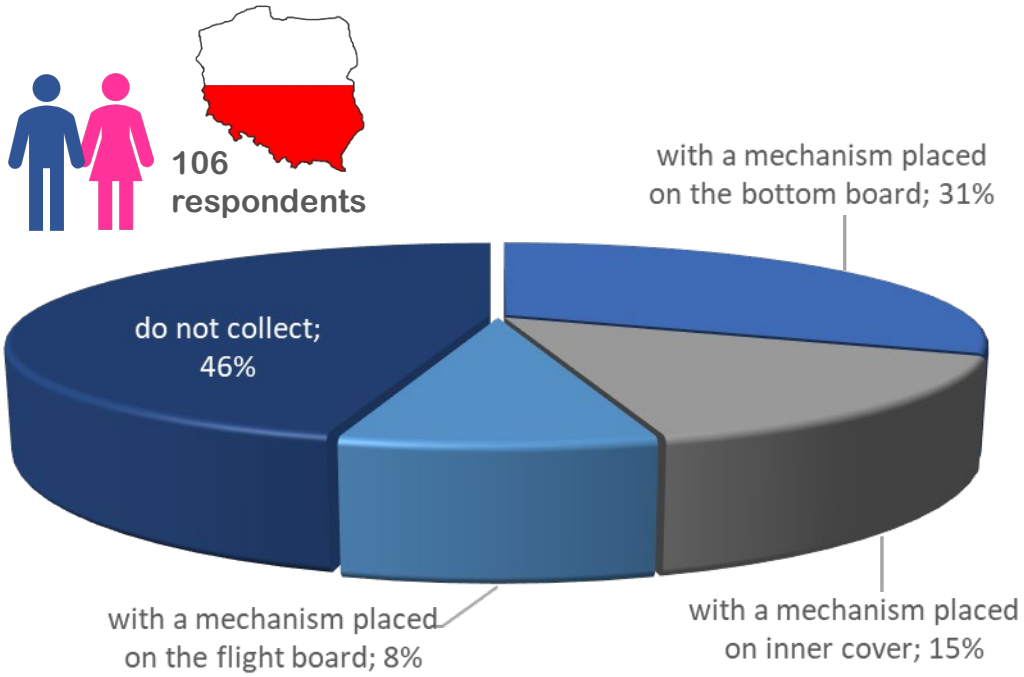
Question No. 19. How do you collect pollen?

Figure 19. Methods of pollen collection according to responders in Poland



Question No. 20. How do you store pollen?

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

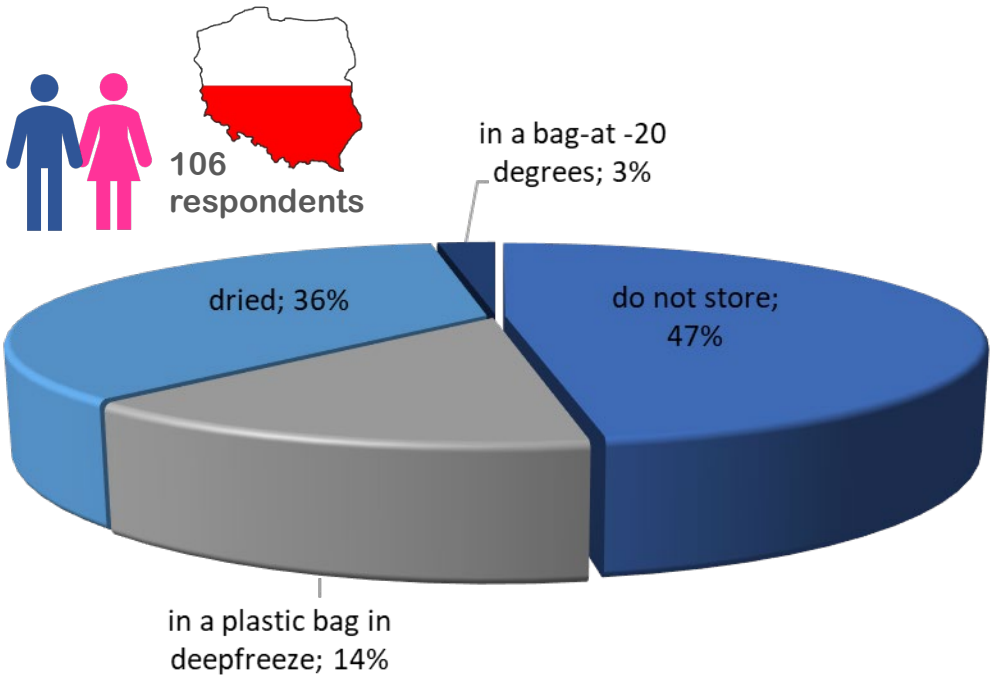


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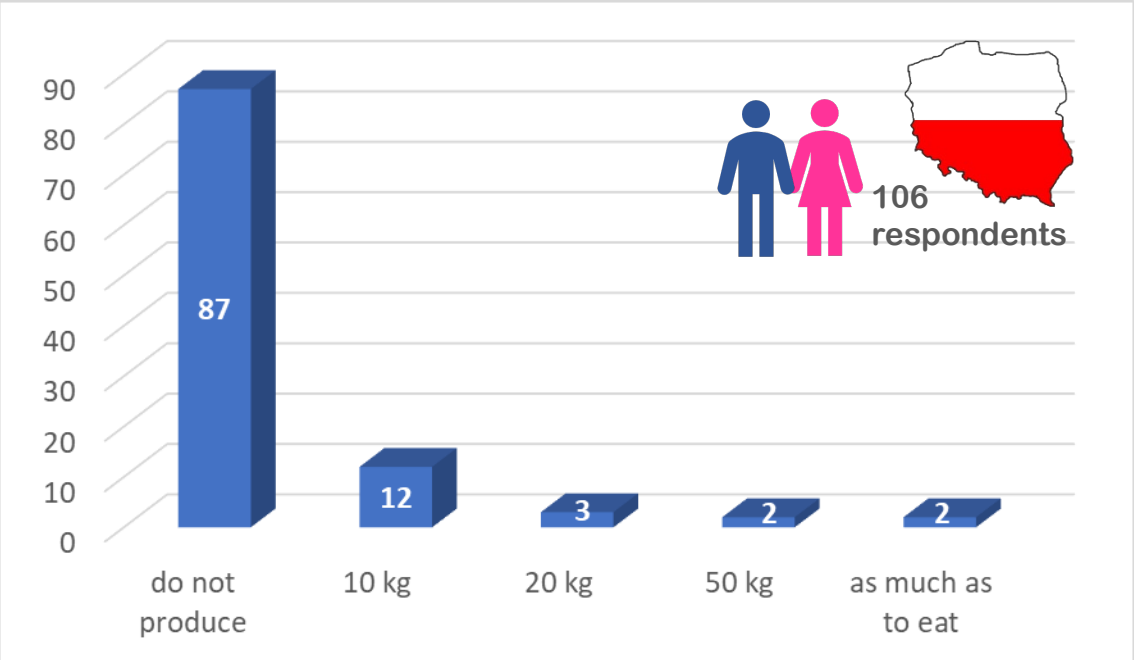
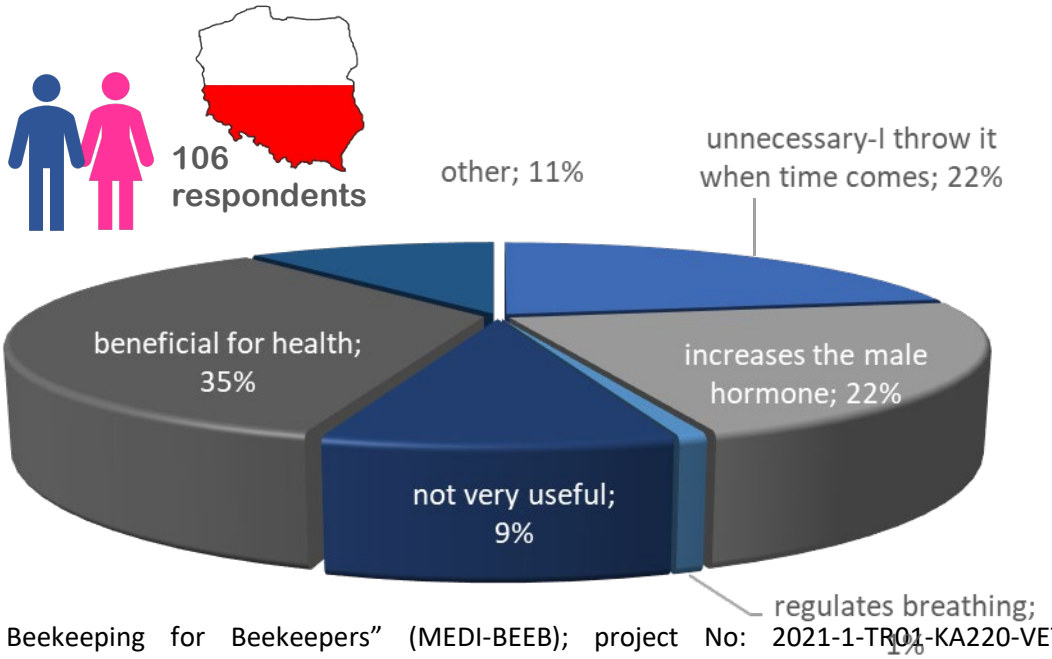
Figure 21. Annual bee bread production by responders in Poland



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

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

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



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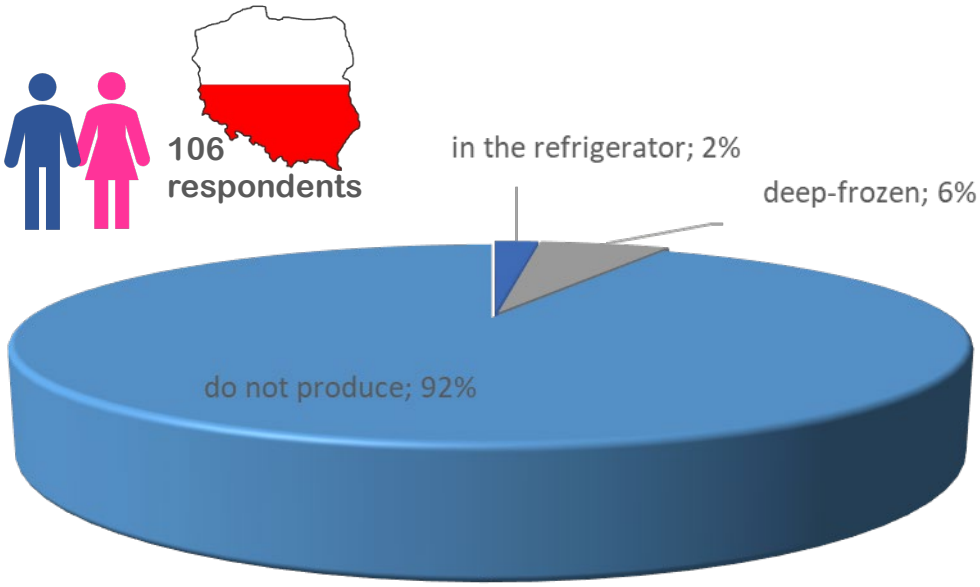
Question No. 23. If you are producing royal jelly, how do you store it?

Figure 23. Methods of royal jelly storage according to responders in Poland



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

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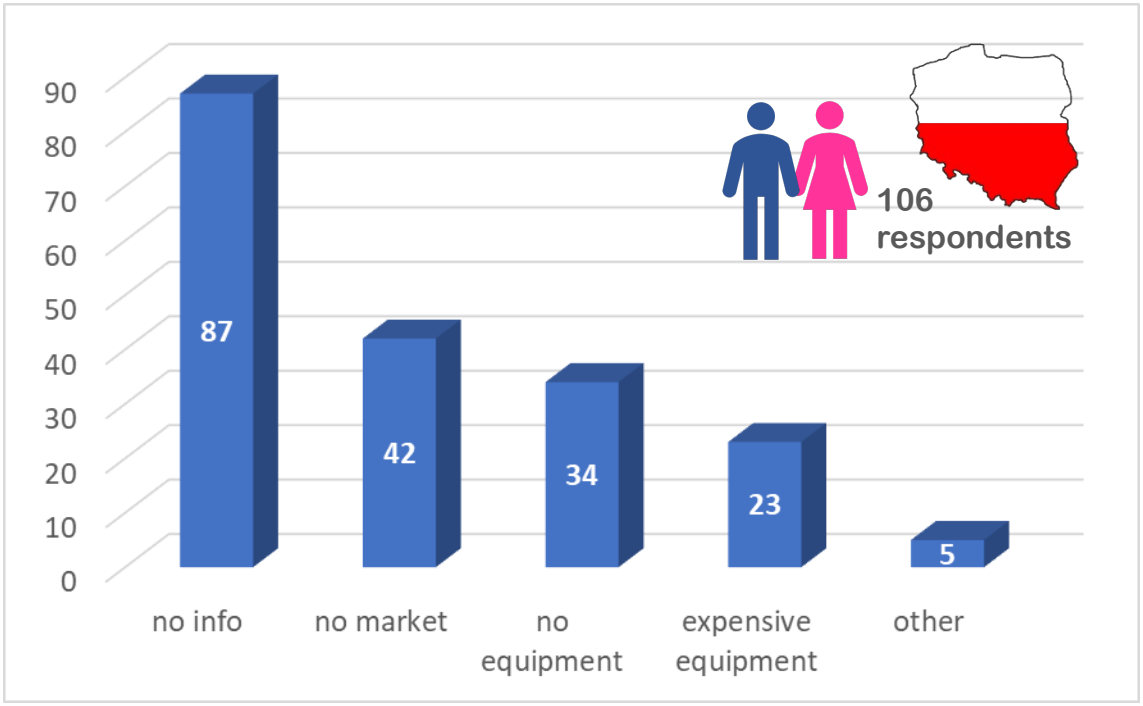
Figure 24. Reasons why responders in Poland do not produce bee venom



Question No. 25. Do you know what "apitherapy" is?

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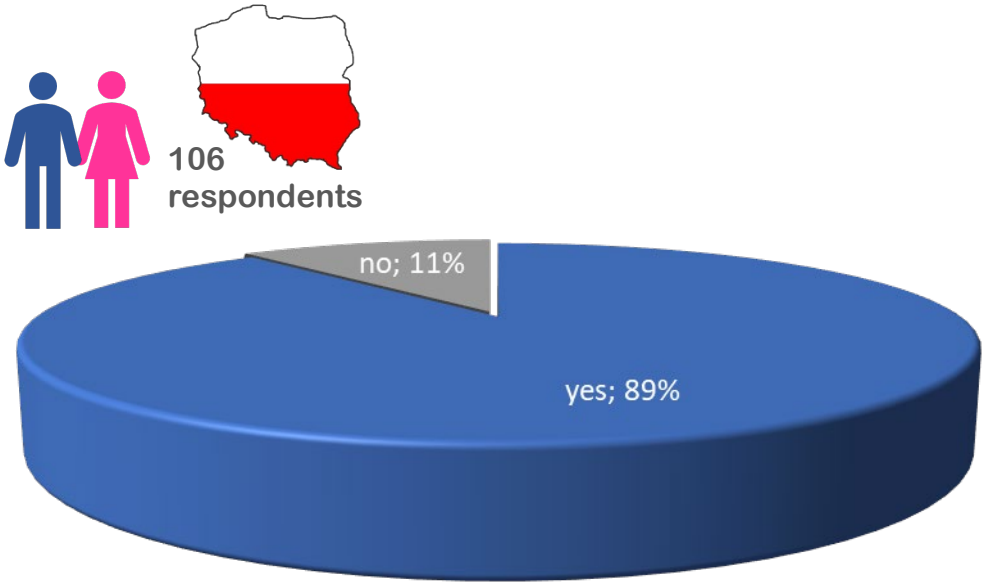
Figure 25. Knowledge of responders in Poland on apitherapy

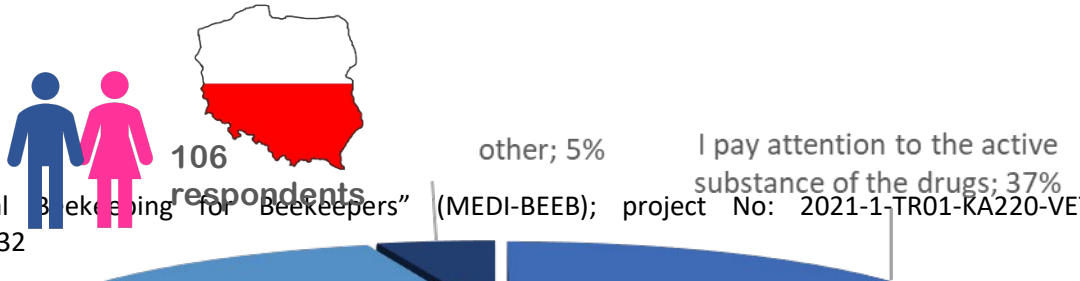


Most often suggested by responders definitions:

- Treatment with bee products.
- Specific products, such as honey, propolis or bee venom.
- Air treatment from a hive and staying near the hives or apitherapy houses.
- Type of natural medicine used in the treatment and prevention of various diseases.

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

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



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Needs Analysis Report in Poland – Summary

General profile of respondents:

Most of the respondents were male (75%), women constituted 22% of the respondents. Most of the respondents were of mature age (46 and up), they constituted 43.4% of the respondents. Young people (18-24 years old) accounted for the lowest percentage - 3.8%. In terms of education, people with higher education dominated (44.3%), a high percentage – 34.0% were people with secondary education. People with primary education accounted for the least, 2.8%. Of the respondents, 21% were employed in small business and 16% farmers. Retirees also constituted a high percentage - which may prove that running an apiary is an attractive way of managing time after retirement.

Activities related to beekeeping:

The vast majority of respondents deal with beekeeping as a hobby and amateur (37 and 41% respectively). Only 7% are professionally engaged in beekeeping on a full-time business. Most beekeepers run a stationary apiary (80,2%), and apiaries are mainly located near fields (69,8%) and in forestry areas (47,2%). Most of the people running the beekeeping gained their knowledge under the supervision of experienced beekeepers, (53%) a smaller percentage were people who acquired their knowledge on various courses related to beekeeping (44%), some respondents began on their own, relying on knowledge from books or mass media.

Almost all respondents, when asked to indicate what bee products they obtain, indicated honey (99,1%). A large percentage of respondents also produce: propolis (62,3%), bee wax (50,9%) and pollen (45,3%). None of the respondents obtain Apilarnil.

Among the types of honey produced by the respondents, it definitely dominates multiflourous – 83%, then most of the honey is produced linden, rapeseed, acacia and spring honey. Most beekeepers who harvest flower and secretory honey obtain it when 2/3rd of the honeycombs are glazed (69% and 53%, respectively). Some of the respondents indicated that the water content measured by them determines the

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date of honey harvesting. 58% of responders indicated that water content in harvested honey should be in range 16-18%. Beekeepers collect honey in jars (88,7%) and sold it to close friends and relatives (74,5% %). 34% of respondents do not produce propolis, and those who produce propolis receive it mainly by honeycomb scraping (42,5%) but 66% of them do not sell it at all. Among the beekeepers selling propolis it is sold raw (28,3%). 47% of beekeepers do not collect pollen, and those who produce it collect it with use of mechanism placed on the bottom board. The amount of bee pollen harvested is low – below 20 kg annually. Obtained pollen is mostly store after drying (40,6%). Other bee product – bee bred is not produced by 82% of respondents and the amount of harvested product, by those who are producing it, is very low – less than 10 kg annually.

42,5% of responders believe that drone larva are useful for health, 27,4% that it increases male hormone; but 27,4% believes it is unnecessary and remove it from the hive. 93,4% of respondents do not produce Royal jelly, while those who do store it in deep freeze and in the refrigerator. The main reason for not producing bee venom (82,1 %) is a lack of information, as well as a lack of a market (39,6 %).

Term Apitherapy is known to 89 % of respondents. Most of them replied that apitherapy is branch of alternative medicine and it is use of bee products for medical purposes. A significant number of respondents indicated that apitherapy includes use of air from hive and staying near the hives or in apitherapy houses.

In the hive, the effectiveness of the drug is important to 44,3 % of respondents; the active ingredients of the drug are important to 80,2 % of respondents and usability period for 83,0%.

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