

ETHIOPIA BESS TYPES



Are Ethiopian honey bees subspecies? In conclusion, the results supported that Ethiopian honey bees are distinct both at lineage and subspecies levels; however, there is an indication of lineage O in the north. The honey bee *Apis mellifera*, a world-wide distributed species, is an insect with enormous environmental and socio-economic importance.



Are Ethiopian honey bees *scutellata*? However, Radloff and Hepburn (2000) separated Ethiopian honey bees from *scutellata*, and Meixner et al. (2011) described them as a distinct subspecies *A. m. simensis*. These contrasting reports were merely based on classical morphometric analysis.



Why is Ethiopia important for honey bees? From an evolutionary point of view, Ethiopia, which is located in Northeast Africa at close proximity to the Middle East, is an important region for honey bees. The country is known for its diverse agroecological zones (AEZs), ranging from humid to arid, and elevations from >100 m below sea level to 4500 m above sea level (masl).



Why should beehives be placed in Ethiopia? Beehives could be placed in this area because the bees will not be relying on the land directly, but rather on the nectar flowers found in the marginal regions. Ethiopia has beekeeping potential due to the abundance of diverse plants and crops that provide nectar and pollen for honey bees.



Why do Ethiopian honey bees associate lineage Y with the Middle East? The tendency to associate lineage Y with the Middle East could be arisen due to the fact that Ethiopian honey bees were assumed to be *A. m. jementica* when characterizing the lineage Y, although later it was renamed as *A. m. simensis* after being discriminated from *A. m. jementica* and other neighboring subspecies (Meixner et al. 2011).

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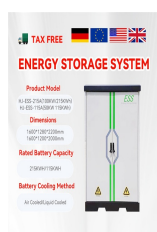
Does Ethiopia spread honey bees between Africa and the Middle East? These findings strengthen the hypothesis that Ethiopia is situated on one of the potential spreading routes of honey bee lineages between Africa and the Middle East.



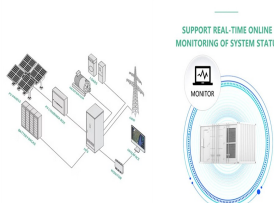
Bee production is one of the agricultural activities in Ethiopia. Ethiopian bee production system mostly rely on traditional hives and are exposed to challenges of multidirectional sources. However, recently hives of movable frames types has been implementing by the urban apiculturists to enhance productivity although provision challenges has been still ???



Meliponini) in Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia Zewdu Ararso Hora1 ? Alemayehu Gela Bayeta1 ? Taye Negera 1 The richness and abundance of stingless bees vary among habitat types. Their most



Apis mellifera simensis is known by the common name of the Ethiopian honey bee, discovered in 2011 through DNA analysis, which directly contradicted previous researchers which had misidentified the honey bees of Ethiopia, attributing them to neighboring subspecies in eastern Africa, in part due to similar Morphometrics. *A. m. simensis* was found to deviate substantially ???



In the midland, monofloral honey, namely, *Guizotia spp* (64.42%) and *Croton macrostychus* (47.42%), was harvested in November and May, respectively, while honey harvested in February was multifloral

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Ethiopian beekeeping, honey bees, honey bee pests, marketing strategies, cultural aspects and major challenges of beekeeping. Furthermore, we used FAOSTAT data to calculate a pollination gap in order to draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to bees and their importance in pollination and sustainable rural development.



of plant species provides surplus nectar and pollen to numerous types of honey bees making Ethiopia the best home for honey bees (Deffar, 1998). The performance of bee colony as well as honey, bee wax and other hive products depend on the availability of bee forage (Alemtsehay, 2011) and ecological suitability of the area (Nuru, 2002).



CSA (Central Statistics Agency) Ethiopia data from 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19. Number of beehives [n], types of beehive systems used and corresponding honey production rates in [tons] and [kg]



Traditional beekeeping has been playing important socio-economic roles in Ethiopia for millennia. The country is situated in northeast Africa, where ranges of major evolutionary lineages of *Apis mellifera* adjoin. However, studies on the classification and distribution of subspecies and lineages of honey bees in the country are partly inconsistent, ???



A considerable number of previous studies conducted in Ethiopia on the melliferous plant were identification, floral establishment and honey harvesting seasons (Kebede and Samuel 2016;Tadele et al



Determining the ideal block or blocket size in Ethiopia is a crucial decision in the construction industry. The commonly used sizes for concrete blocks in Ethiopia are 20cm x 20cm x 40cm, 15cm x 20cm x 40cm, and 10cm x 20cm x 40cm. These standard dimensions are popular among builders

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because they offer a good balance between structural stability and ???

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Therefore, this study was conducted to elucidate the honey bees of Ethiopia in a context of apicultural transformation using integrated methods: morphometrics, genetics, colony market survey and



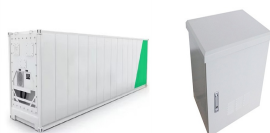
are expected to maintain bees, which is a long-standing and widely held activity in rural areas across the country. Bee- Honey is produced in practically every region of Ethiopia, with different types of honey produced in different areas. The majority of honey produced in the country (92.80% of total honey produced) is produced by



The share of hive types owned by sampled respondents was 88.6%; overall, 1.1% and 10.3% were traditional, transitional and modern beehives, respectively. About 92% of the sample respondents acquired their base colonies by catching swarm bees on the apex of trees. Chalk brood in Ethiopia. Bees for Development Journal, P78. [Google Scholar



Stingless bees" nests were sampled in 11 districts of six different zones of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. The six zones were Oromia Special Zone Around Finfine (OSZAF), West Shewa, Buno Bedele, Ilubabor, Jimma and East Guji (Fig. 1). The zones, districts and peasant associations were purposefully selected as sampling areas based on the presence of ???



Ethiopia: About 95% of Ethiopian beekeepers use traditional hive-systems. Those hive types differ from area to area, based on locally available materials (clay, straw, bamboo, bark, logs, ???) . The remaining percentage of beekeepers use ???

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Ethiopia, stingless bee honey has greater value than *A. mellifera* honey (Alemayehu et al., 2021). However, the honey production system in Ethiopia is traditional and destructive, risking ???



Therefore, this study was conducted to elucidate the honey bees of Ethiopia in a context of apicultural transformation using integrated methods: morphometrics, genetics, colony market survey and



In order to make a first attempt at identifying the goat types of Ethiopia FARM-Africa began a National Goat Breed Survey of Ethiopia and Eritrea in 1990. The objectives of the survey were bees, chickens A: Barley, wheat, noug, pulses; 2 crops per year S: Dark brown clay soils T: Juniperus, Hagenia, Podocarpus, bamboo



Keeping bees in Ethiopia is accomplished in many ways ??? starting from traditional beekeeping in hives made from locally available materials and without moveable frames to transitional hives (top bar hives) and modern ???



While Ethiopia has six species of stingless bees, indigenous knowledge of them has not been well documented. In southwestern Ethiopia, we documented the Sheka community's knowledge of stingless



the bees; the bees created their own honeycomb within the hives. The comb is often cross-attached and cannot be moved without destroying it [26]. The traditional forest honey production which is practiced in south and southwest areas of Ethiopia where there is high vegetation cover and

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high honey bee colonies [27]. In this case the

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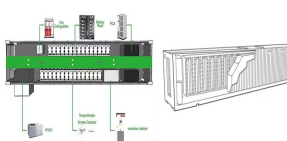
Tej (from Amharic: ቱጃ, romanized: t'ej, pronounced; Tigrinya: ቱጃጃጃጃ, romanized: m'es; Oromo: Daadhi) is a honey wine, like mead, that is brewed and consumed in Ethiopia and Eritrea has an alcohol content generally ranging from 7 to 11%. [1] It is often home processed and consists of three main ingredients; honey, water and a medicinal shrub called "gesho" (Rhamnus gesho)



African bee honey, particularly from Ethiopia, stands out in the global honey market due to its unique characteristics. This blog post delves into what makes Ethiopian honey varieties special, from their rich flavor profiles to sustainable production



as medicinal properties depending on the foraged food sources[6,7]. In Ethiopia, both honey types are produced and commercialized all over the country. Nowadays, stingless bee honey is gaining more attention worldwide as it is revealed to Stingless bees produce and store much less honey on a per hive basis (1-5 kg of honey per year



While Ethiopia has six species of stingless bees, indigenous knowledge of them has not been well documented. In southwestern Ethiopia, we documented the Sheka community's knowledge of stingless bees. We used three types of beehives



Ethiopian beekeeping is still dominated by traditional production systems, followed by modern and transitional systems, differing in types of beehives and the average amount of honey yield.

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While Ethiopia has six species of stingless bees, indigenous knowledge of them has not been well documented. In southwestern Ethiopia, we documented the Sheka community's knowledge of stingless bees. We used the snowball sampling technique to locate 60 experienced honey collectors, conducted semi-structured interviews, and complemented interviews with ???



HONEY BEE PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND HONEY QUALITY IN SILTI WEREDA, ETHIOPIA 1Alemayehu Kebede, 2Nuru Adgaba (Ph.D), 3Eyassu Seifu (PhD) 1 Siltie Zone Agriculture Department, P.o.box 18, Worabe