

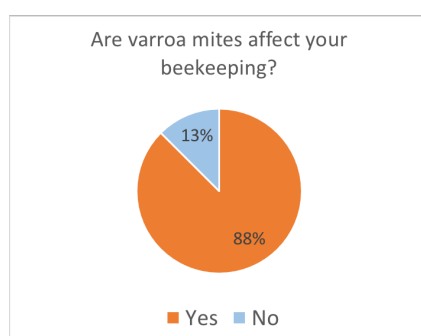


## Online survey is being conducted among beekeepers

The aim of the project is to conduct an online survey to determine the actual situation and challenges of some of the technologies used in Mongolian beekeeping and ways to solve the problems. Currently the third e-survey is underway under the topic of splitting of bee colonies. We would like to cooperate with beekeepers, as they can easily participate in the e-survey by visiting the project Facebook page.

The second survey looked at the risks of Varroa mites. A total of 32 beekeepers joined the survey. According to the survey, about 90 percent of the respondents said that Varroa mites cause risks. About 50 percent of the participants control mite infestation using drugs and 25 percent by non-drug approaches.

Proper use of drugs is very important in the control of mites, and the use of non-drug methods during the honey harvest season is effective.



Therefore, the project team has been introducing the "mite trap" method, which uses the fact that mites enter the drone cell, and conducts experimental research to study the possibility of more effective use of this technology in Mongolia (See below).

If the reader wants to know more about the use of the mite trap and the results of the study, see the materials posted on the project Facebook page.

## Experiments on mites

Experiments are underway to effectively introduce the "mite trap" technology into Mongolian beekeeping from the project as described in the previous section.

This method is to remove and destroy the mites infested in the drone broods in turn along with the comb.

The beekeepers and veterinarians involved in the pilot study collect samples with mite traps and count the mites.

This pilot study is being conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Departments in Darkhan-Uul and Selenge Provinces, and beekeepers, and aims to develop and disseminate effective technology.



Mite trap frame (left side)  
Drone comb (right side)



Mites infested drone larva (left side)  
Veterinarian counting mites (right)

## AUGUST 3 「HONEY DAY」

In Japan, August 3 is called Honey Day because 8 has the same pronunciation as "bee" and 3 has the same pronunciation as "honey".

Honey has a standard hence it is a food product.

According to the Mongolian national standard, the following basic requirements are set for honey (MNS 6294:2019):

- Sugar content above 80%
- Humidity below 20%
- Sucrose below 5%
- Not oxidized
- Not contaminated with foreign matter

Because honey is produced by the joint effort of bees and flowers, the honey from each flower is different.

Let's experience the wonderful colors, smells and tastes of different pastures from honey.



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Some honey plants in Mongolia;  
Jerusalem sage from the left followed by willowherbs.

Project Facebook :

[www.facebook.com/BeeDep-MONGOL-2-107843977265085/?modal=admin\\_todo\\_tour](https://www.facebook.com/BeeDep-MONGOL-2-107843977265085/?modal=admin_todo_tour)

Online seminars are available.

