

**NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF**

*Heterotrigona itama*

**AND**

*Geniotrigona thoracica*

**FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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# MALAYSIA MELIPONICULTURE CHALLENGES



**Deforestation**

**Illegal logging activity (colony hunting)**

**Diversity of stingless bee**

**Native pollinators population**

**Ecological imbalance**



**Opportunist**

# *Geniotrigona thoracica*



# *Heterotrigona itama*

# STINGLESS BEE PROPAGATION

## NATURAL PROPAGATION

Swarming

Bridging Method

Baiting Method

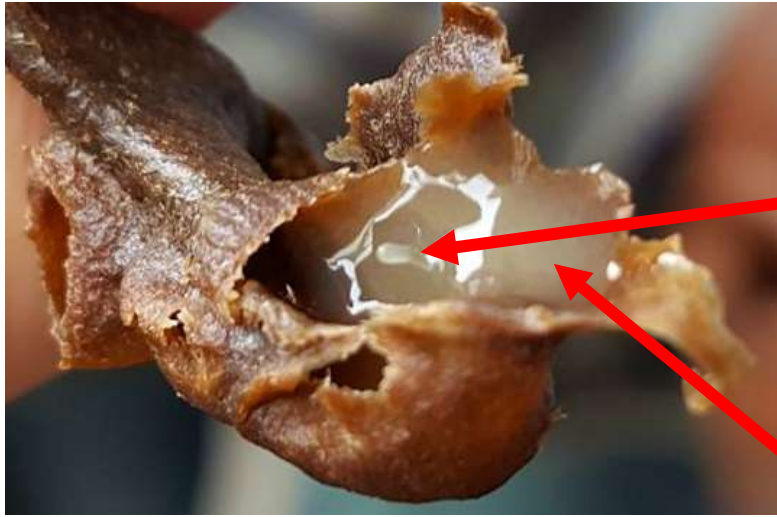
## ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION

In Vitro Queen Rearing

Brood Transfer Method

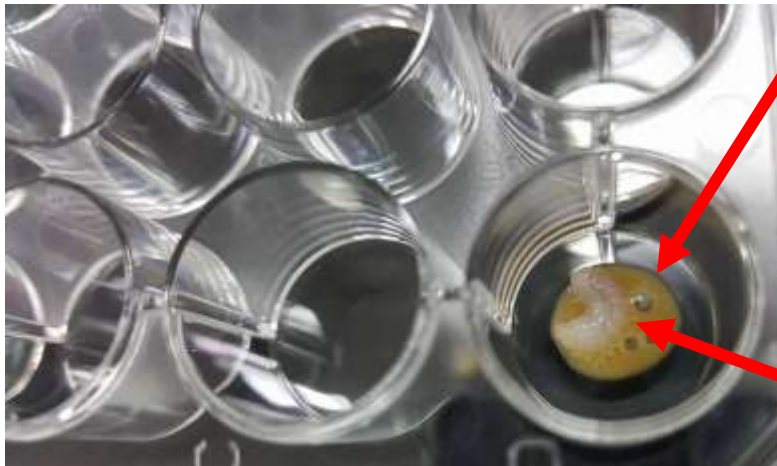
Splitting Method

# IN VITRO QUEEN REARING OF STINGLESS BEE



Geniotrigona thoracica egg

Queen can be produce artificially by manipulating their larval food sources



The larval food (Beebread)

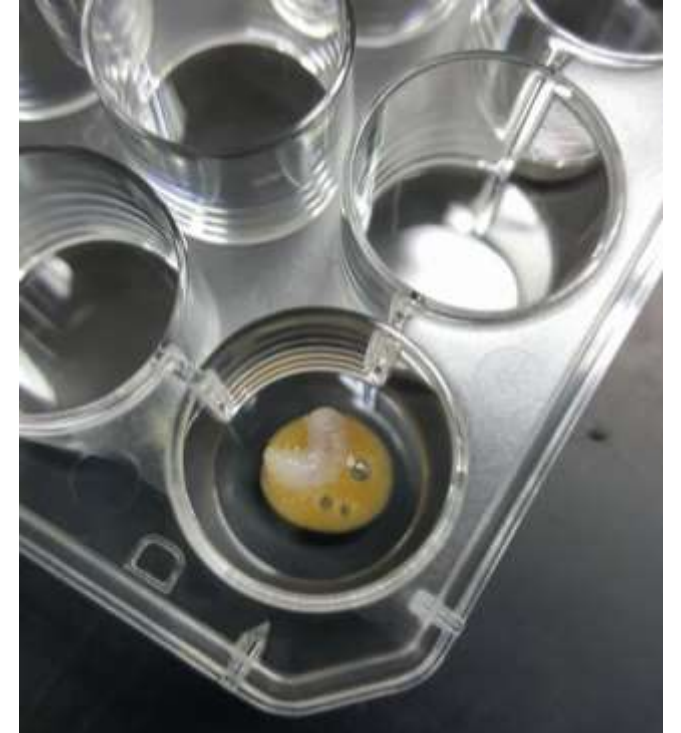
Queen-rearing techniques for stingless bees are based mainly on the overfeeding of female larvae in vitro.  
(Baptistella et al. [2012](#); Menezes et al. [2013](#))

Geniotrigona thoracica larvae

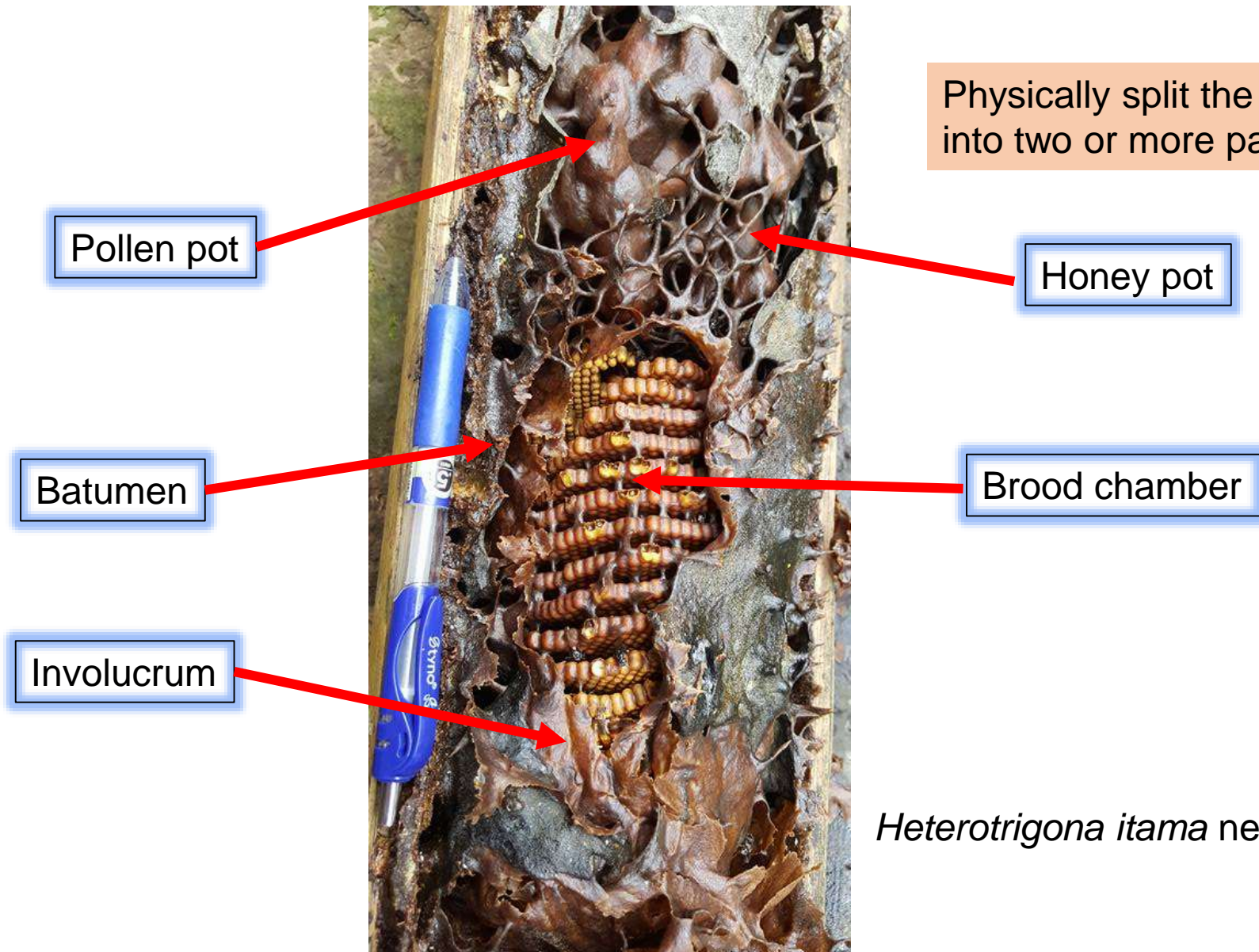
# IN VITRO QUEEN REARING OF STINGLESS BEE

Further observation and research:

1. In Vitro Queen rearing procedure?  
(Larval food produced by workers)
2. Acceptance of queen in the new colony?
3. The fertility of the in vitro queen  
(Fertile or sterile queen?)
4. Any impact on genetic polymorphisms of the stingless bee?  
(Sexual propagation? Extinct ?)



# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



Physically split the brood chamber into two or more parts

Pollen pot

Honey pot

Batumen

Brood chamber

Involucrum

*Heterotrigona itama* nest in an opened log

# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD

**Colony is strong and active**

**Layers of brood cells (with queen cells)**

**Transfer when the weather is good**

**Adequate of resin, nectar and pollen sources from surrounding areas**

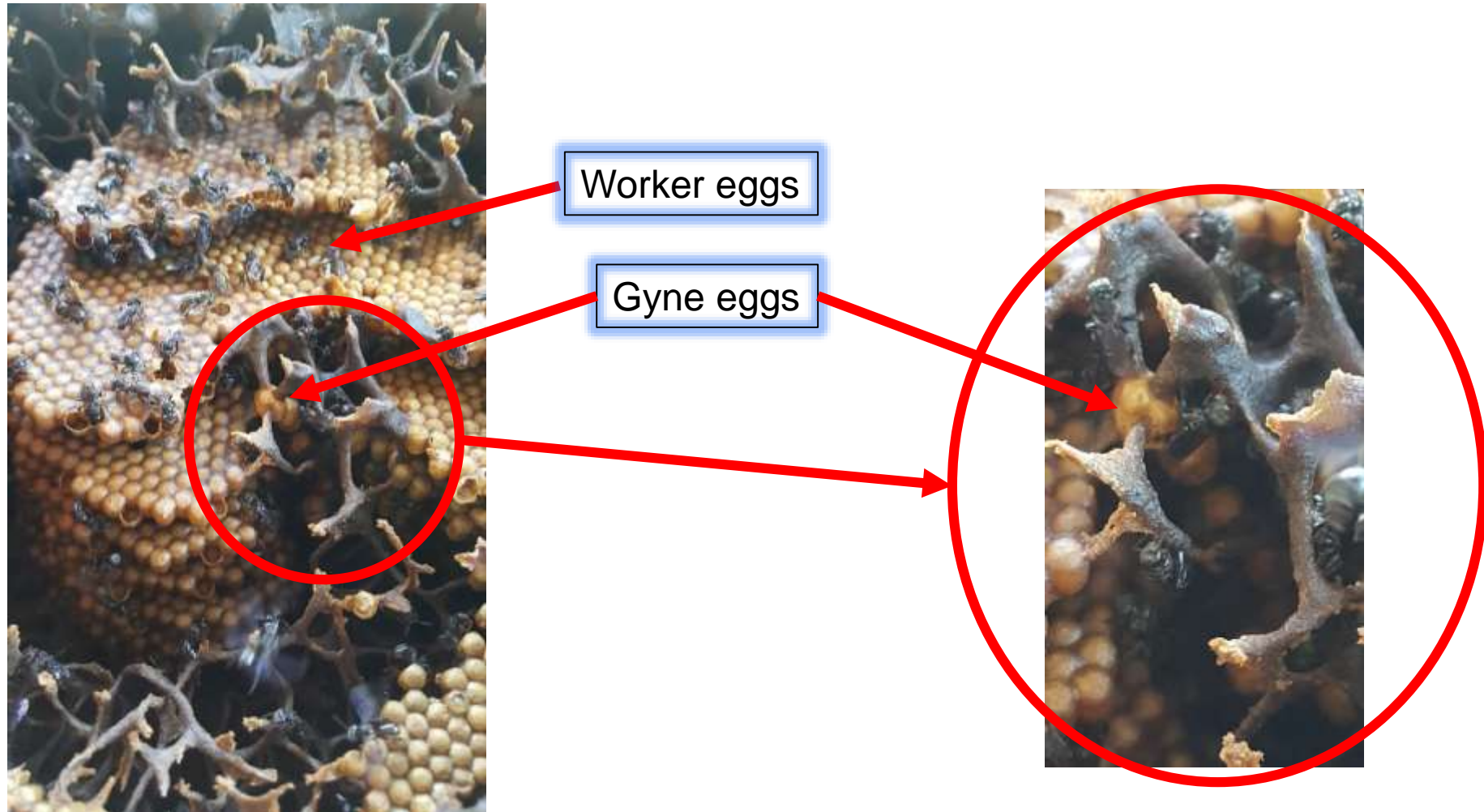
**Proper shelter with a good air circulation**

**Do not stress the colony!**





# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



Brood cells of *Heterotrigona itama* in horizontal arrangement

# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



Gyne eggs

# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



Replaced the original location with a dummy box

Propolis from the original entrance will attract the foragers



# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



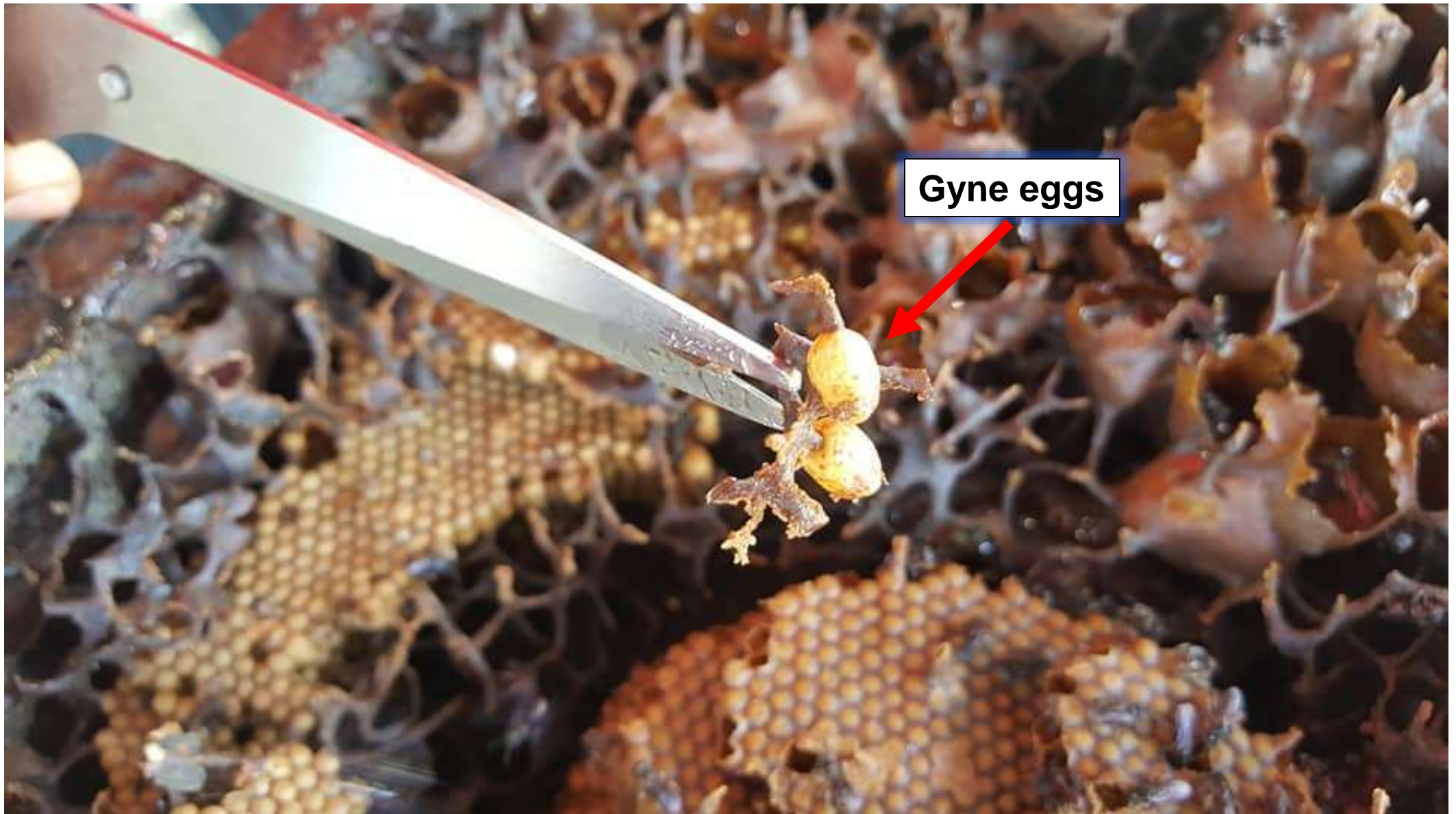
**Take a section of brood cells from a strong colony**

# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



Part of *Heterotrigona itama* brood chamber removed from original cluster

# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



Transfer the *Heterotrigona itama* brood chamber to the new hive



# BROOD TRANSFER METHOD



# SPLITTING METHOD



**Physically split the brood chamber into two or more parts**

**10 layers of brood cells**

**Strong and active colony**

# BRIDGING / EDUCATION METHOD



**To coax stingless bees into a box from a natural nest site in a large tree or an inaccessible cavity.**

**An excellent method of producing a new colony without disturbing the original nest cavity**

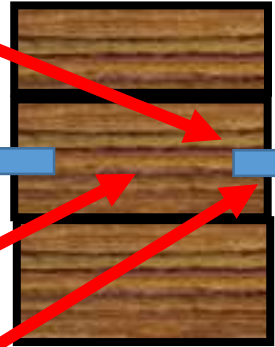
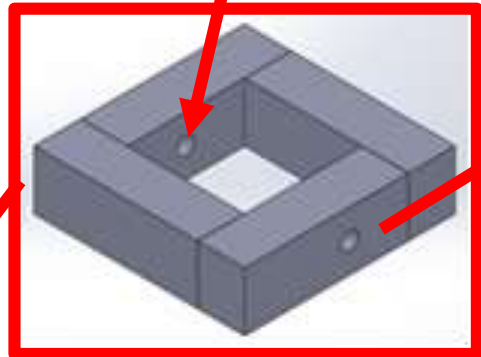
# BRIDGING / EDUCTION METHOD



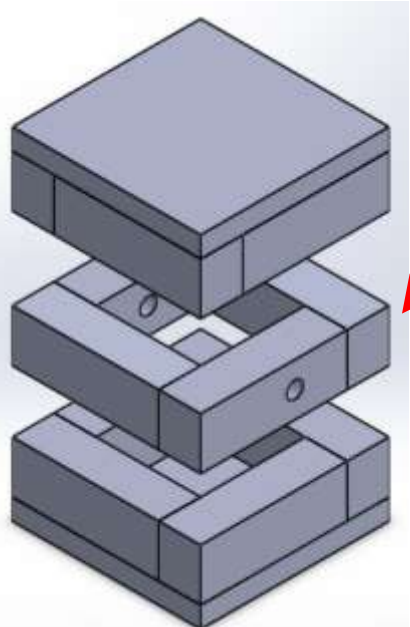
Box fixture

Empty boxes

Entrance



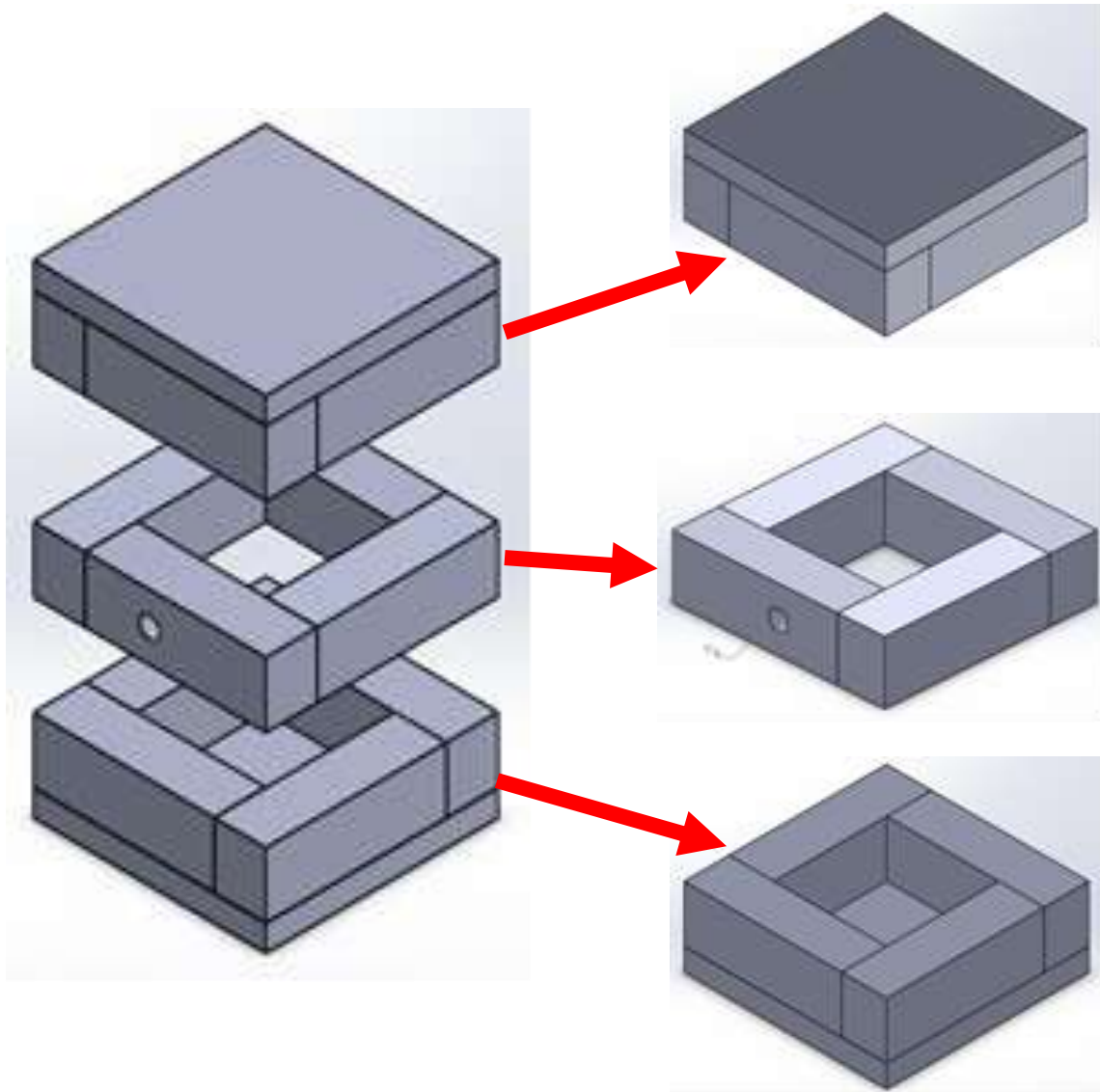
Polypipe



# BRIDGING / EDUCTION METHOD



# BAITING METHOD



Top cover

Baiting entrance

Bottom cover

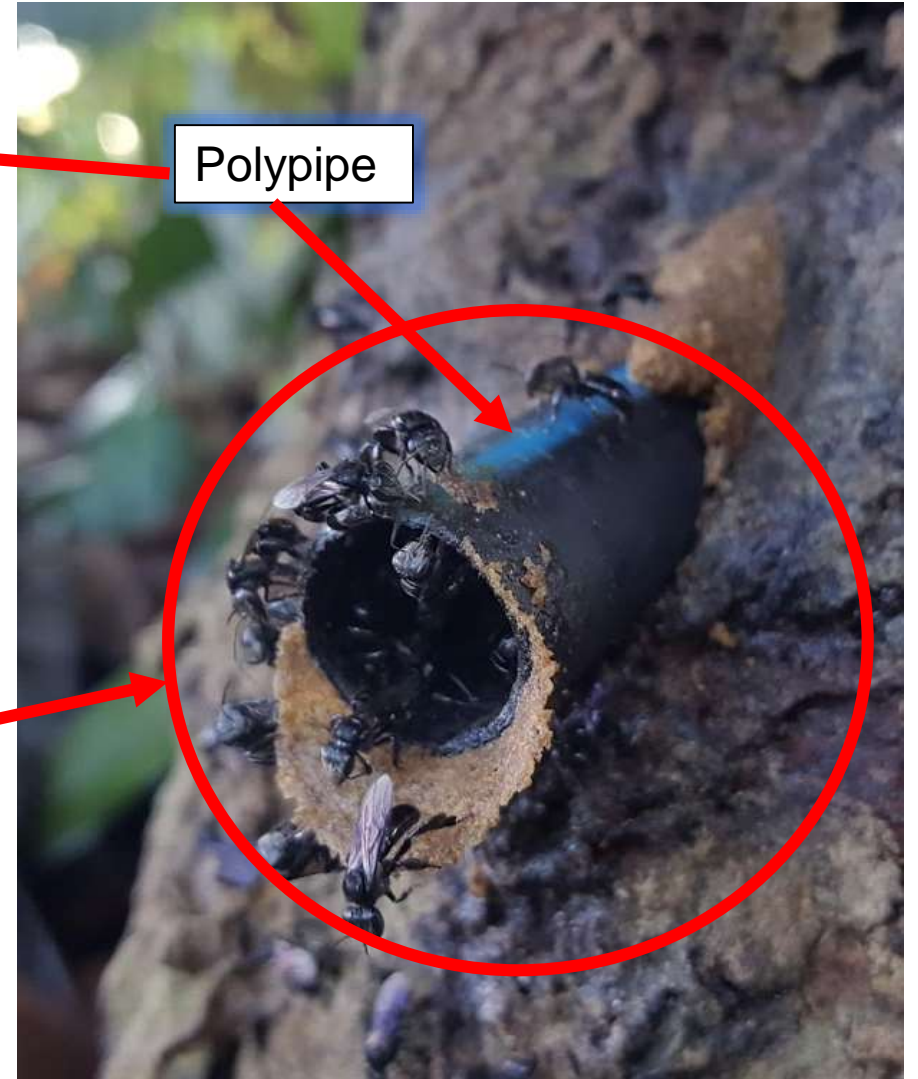
After the rain season

**Secret recipe:**

1. Propolis with ethanol

2. Fresh Propolis

# BAITING METHOD



Polypipe

# BAITING METHOD





# BAITING METHOD



# BAITING METHOD



4th April 2019



17th April 2019

# MELIPONINI URBAN YARD



# MELIPONINI URBAN YARD



# MELIPONINI URBAN YARD



# MELIPONINI URBAN YARD



**Pokok Bunga Tanjung  
(*Mimusops elengi*)**



**THANK YOU**

