

KORPORASI PEMBANGUNAN DESA KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN INDUSTRI MAKANAN SABAH

Soaring Towards Sustainability

International Stingless Bee Conference & Workshop 2019

BRIEF HISTORY OF HONEY INDUSTRY IN SABAH

WILD HONEY GATHERING BEEKEEPING STINGLESS BEEKEEPING

A snapshot of Sabah's beekeeping & honey industry. It describes the physical and cultural environment in which beekeeping is undertaken and describes beekeeping practices commonly employed by beekeepers.

WILD HONEY GATHERING

Apis dorsata





TRADITIONAL HONEY GATHERING STARTED LONG TIME AGO.

EACH COUNTRY HAS ITS OWN HISTORY OF TRADITIONAL HONEY GATHERING - METHOD, BEE SPECIES AND SEASON.

THE MOST COMMON SOURCE OF WILD HONEY IN SABAH: *Apis dorsata & Apis cerana*

WILD HONEY GATHERING



Wild honey is collected from the hives of *Apis dorsata* or *Apis cerana* by the wild honey hunters. The bees make their hives on the branches of tall trees or on the underside of overhangs on sheer cliffs.

Apis cerana

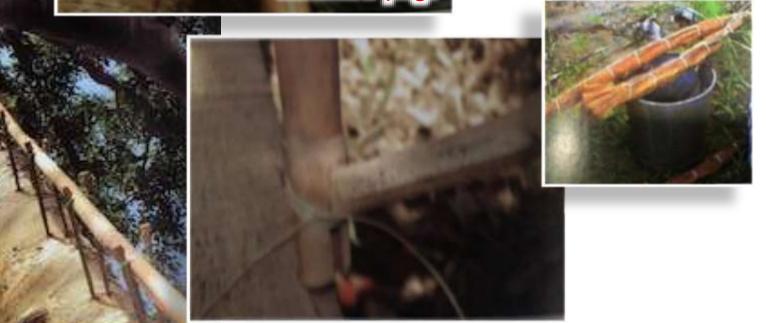
Honey is drained out from the honey combs by squeezing manually. Some parts of the brood comb may be collected as a source of food for the community.

WILD HONEY GATHERING

Wild honey is collected at night by climbing up trees with bee nests.



Bamboo pegs are used to hold the bamboo rod and provide grips for the climbers' hands and feet.



Bamboo ladder

Bamboo ladder is constructed by fixing long bamboo rod with bamboo pegs along the tree trunk.

BEEKEEPING



Apiary of Apis cerana



Gelodog

Korporasi Pembangunan Desa (KPD) initiated a joint study with experts from Canada on commercial beekeeping in Kota Merudu District in 1980.

KPD introduced the first beekeeping project in 1989, involving rural farmers in Kudat, Kota Merudu and a subdistrict of Matunggong in Sabah.

Apis cerana was introduced to rural farmers for commercial beekeeping activities.



Gelodog is a hollow wooden or coconut trunk structure used to capture bee swarm within the sorroundings.



STINGLESS BEEKEEPING

Demand of natural honey; Challeges in honey hunting & keeping of *Apis cerana*



There are more than 33 stingless bee species have been identified in Malaysia.

There are three species commonly kept for commercial honey production: *1. Trigona thoracica, 2. Trigona itama, 3. Trigona terminata.* Beekeepers in some districts in Sabah began stingless beekeeping.

Stingless beekeeping becomes more popular when MOA in 2016, declared honey from stingless bee as "Malaysian *First Superfood*".











ISSUES AND CHALLENGES STINGLESS BEE INDUSTRY

To regulate & control the keeping of bees & the production & sale of honey.

LACK OF LEGISLATION

Changes of habitats, type of plants, agriculture activities etc.

DEFORESTRATION CHEMICALS USED IN AGRICULTURE

PROPAGATION

Too much relying on bee colonies from the wild: more intervention human is required to fasten to increase population.

Sekian Terima Kasih Thank You