

Beekeeping as Integrated Watershed Conservation and Climatic Change Adaptation: An Action Research in Boredo Watershed

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Abstract

The viability of productive conservation depends on efforts to manage economic and ecological factors to ensure that the relationship between communities and environment could be sustained. Beekeeping is linking conservation and local livelihoods based on the principle that watershed pay for itself by generating sustainable economic benefits for local communities. The study revealed that by increasing beekeeping skill, honey producers in the watershed realized the value and the need to conserve watershed as they obtained alternative income from honey production as high value commodity. Honey producers have traditional culture to maintain diverse floral resources around their homesteads and farm boundaries designed to increase honey production thus help to enhance watershed conservation and climate change adaption. Quality honey was harvested through adopting good watershed rehabilitation, standard colony management and harvesting methods. An average of 15.5 kg of honey was harvested per harvesting season from intermediate hive. Therefore, if watershed conservation and livelihood preservation are to occur, it is important to bring the voices of honey producers to the forefront of watershed conservation efforts. Given the opportunity and potentials for increased export for honey in Ethiopia, it was recommended that the government at all levels should provide technical services to align improved beekeeping to watershed conservation so that honey production is increased and sustained.

Keywords: Beekeeping; Watershed conservation; Climatic change; Honey production

Introduction

The natural environment can only be maintained in a healthy state through the interest and active involvement of local people. Honeybees and their products are highly prized by many cultures around the world, and as a result, indigenous communities have come to possess rich and detailed knowledge of beekeeping [1,2]. Beekeeping is important as conservation intervention involving the development of community-based natural resource management through participation of communities [3]. Beekeepers have economic reasons to retain the natural habitat through boosting honey production [4-6]. Ethiopia has diverse ecological zones ranging from very humid to very arid zones. These zones have varying beekeeping potential most of which is unexploited [7]. The country is the largest honey producer in Africa with an estimated annual production of 45,300 tons of honey and 5000 tons of beeswax [8]. The government has identified the beekeeping sub-sector as one of the engines of economic growth with potential of poverty reduction and conservation.

Beekeeping development is possible to raise communities' awareness of the natural environment and lead them to engage in the conservation activities [9]. Loss of trees has negative implications for beekeepers which mean loss of bee forge, loss of nesting sites for bees, loss of places to keep hives and low honey production [10]. More often, climate change adaptations and integrated production options are focused on agricultural production and little efforts have been focused integrated beekeeping to climate change adaption despite its great potential for employment creating, conservation and poverty

alleviation simultaneously. The objective of this study was to integrate improved beekeeping to watershed conservation as a commercial venture for income generation for the watershed community and climatic change adaption.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Borodo watershed in Dendi district of West Shewa, central Ethiopia. Watershed is covering an area of 374 ha and characterized by undulating mountain and extended valley bottoms. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was conducted by a multidisciplinary team of researchers and agricultural development agents in May 2010. During PRA survey, beekeeping is identified as one of the components that ensure the long-term watershed rehabilitation, whilst generating income for local communities from production of honey and other bee products.

Thirty (30) beekeepers were purposively selected and questionnaires comprised both structured and open-ended questions including past watershed resource utilization, awareness and income based questions were asked. Key informants and focused group discussions also held to identify past and present watershed potential, conservation knowledge of beekeepers and honey production trend. Eight model beekeepers were selected and further trained was given in practical improved beekeeping to implement and demonstrate improved beekeeping through follow-up of beekeeping specialists from Holeta Bee Research Center. Determination of honeybee plant was done through direct observation along with local beekeepers in all flowering seasons. Some of the plants were photographed with a digital camera. Unfamiliar plants were identified using botanical field guides [7].

Quantitative data was analyzed through the descriptive statistics such as tables of frequencies, graphs and means comparison using Chi-square test. The statistical software SPSS Version 20 was used for this purpose. Success experiences and views of respondents were also used to explore qualitative data.

Results and Discussion

Characteristic of beekeepers in watershed

The agricultural land resource in watershed is limited and landholding is varying considerably ranging from nil to 14 hectares. Agricultural activities are mainly based on the production of Teff, Chick pea, Grass pea, Wheat and Faba bean as major crops while noug, lentil, potato, oats, and linseed are minor crops and there is also livestock rearing and beekeeping. Analysis of landholdings revealed that about 44% of households are landless (Table 1). The survey result revealed that majority (61%) of traditional beekeepers laid in the category of landless. Beekeepers that have no land choose beekeeping as their main occupation while those possess land choose beekeeping as secondary occupation. Majority (92%) of the beekeepers were males and each beekeeper with an average family size of 4. Majority of the beekeepers (79%) were in the range of 27-40 years old with mean age of 30 (Table 2).

Category	Land holding in ha	Percentage (%) of farmers
1	8-14	15.75
2	4-7	18.75
3	2-3	12.0
4	Less than 2	9.25
5	Landless	44.25

Table 1: Land holding of Borodo Watershed, results from the PRA survey

Characteristics of beekeepers	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Family size (in number)	4	1	8
Age (in year)	30	22	50
Experience in beekeeping (in year)	8	4	18
Honey yield from traditional (in kg)	5.3	4	8
Land size (in ha)	1.25	0	2.5

Table 2: Socio-economic characteristics of the beekeepers

Skill development on improved beekeeping

Traditional beekeeping system in watershed existed with traditional skills and produced low mean amount of honey (5.3 kg) and poorly linked to watershed rehabilitation and management programme regardless of beekeeping potential. Honey producers gained improved beekeeping skill to build the practical ability and confidence to be engaged in improved beekeeping. This increased the production of honey by improving the skill of beekeepers, based on economic and conservation contribution of beekeeping. Qualified beekeepers engaged in improved beekeeping and maintained an average of three

(3) colonies in intermediate hives and increased honey production by three fold. The practical skill developed on improved beekeeping technologies has a positive link to sustainable watershed rehabilitation and the beekeepers have a sense of positive ownership over the watershed conservation.



Figure 1: Intermediate hives constructed from non-timber materials

Seasonal colony management and honey production

The skill development on improved beekeeping and bee flora enable beekeepers to utilize them at the maximum level, to harvest a good yield of honey [8,11-13]. The watershed has its own honey flow and floral dearth periods of short and long duration. Knowledge on bee flora helped in the effective management of bee colonies during such periods. Based on available flora, major characteristics of plant species, pollen and nectar availability and flowering duration, a bee floral calendar as per the season were developed. Beekeepers in watershed established colonies in intermediate hives and 92% of them were maintained and the beekeepers harvested honey two times a year (June and October)(Figure 1). Mean amount of honey harvested from intermediate hive was 15.5 kg per harvesting season compared to 4-5 kg of crude honey in traditional hive. This provided watershed communities with an alternative source of income compared to chopping down of trees to sell as charcoal (Figure 2).

The technical efficiency of watershed beekeepers was increased to handle colonies aligned with rehabilitation of watershed flowering resources to increase the amount of harvested honey (Table 3). The majority (73%) of beekeepers in watershed made their own intermediate hives and implemented and managed according to the seasonal variation of watershed bee forage. The majorities (92%) of established colonies were maintained and the beekeepers harvested honey two times a year (June and October). The amount of honey harvested from beekeepers group was increasing from year to year during the study (Figure 3). This provided watershed communities with an alternative source of income compared to the chopping down of trees to sell as charcoal from watershed. The watershed communities and their surrounding are increasingly more aware of the benefits of conserving their natural environment through harvesting sustainable honey and beeswax. There is a strong positive association between colonies strength and honey production ($\chi^2=1.09$ and $P=0.016$). The same thing is applicable in the case of number of hives as the number of hives higher, the more the quantity of honey produced. Stronger bee colonies are maintained through applying seasonal colony management including dearth period feeding, dearth period super reducing and timely super adding during flowering season [14]. This conforms that the quantity of input (seasonal colony management, good nectar and pollen producing plan and improved hives) are required to reach the surplus honey production [13].

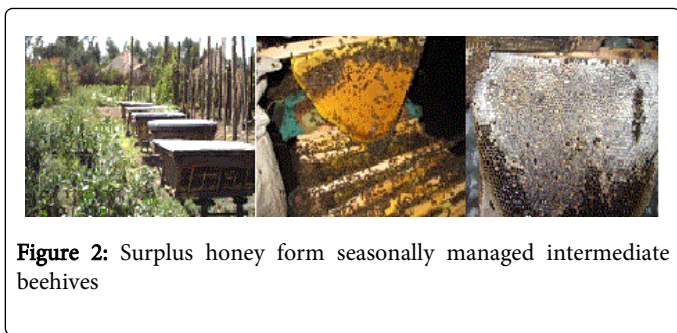


Figure 2: Surplus honey form seasonally managed intermediate beehives

Seasonal colony management attributes	(% of beekeepers practicing colony management)	
	% intervention before	% intervention after
Identifying and setting seasonal bee forge calendar	33	80
Seasonal inspection of bee colonies to prepare for good honey harvest	5	86
Feeding colonies to maintain dearth periods	14	90
Controlling bee pests and predators	18	86
Detect and harvest matured honey	8	86

Table 3: Distribution of beekeepers performed seasonal bee management practices

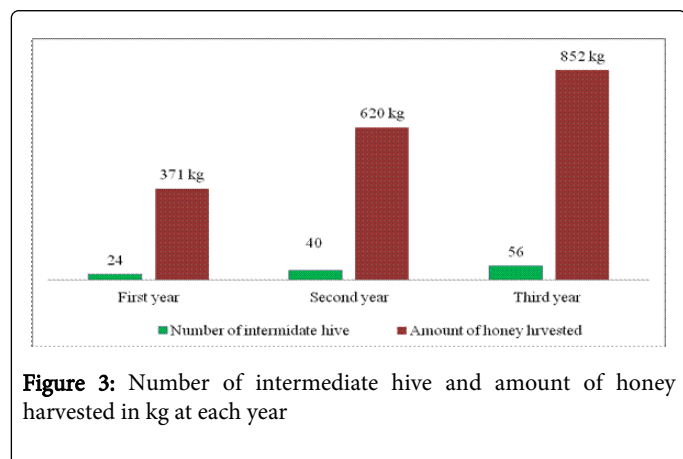


Figure 3: Number of intermediate hive and amount of honey harvested in kg at each year

Beekeeping as integrated conservation

Beekeeping is important as a strong incentive and the cheapest ecofriendly approaches to promote conservation of natural ecosystems as an adjunct to conventional subsistence agriculture in the face of growing human population and demand for land [1]. It was revealed that 73% of watershed beekeepers have cultural practice to plant and maintain trees, shrubs and herbs in coordinating honey production with erosion control, pasture building, cover cropping, fruit, vegetables and livestock. The awareness to maintain the existing bee flora and multiplication of plant species is important for its sustainability [15]. This increased the local control of beekeepers to

conserve watershed resources. Guidelines were formulated by watershed beekeepers group to plant and maintain major bee forage trees, shrubs and herbs near homesteads, gully sides, river banks, hillsides and farm boundaries to increase honey production and important as watershed conservation. The approach is increased growing evidence for the positive link of beekeeping in conservation and there are successful experiences in integrating beekeeping in participatory forestry conservation programme [10,14,16-19].

During the study two community nurseries were established in watershed by Holeta Forestry Research Team. Ten species including *Acacia abyssinica*, *A. saligana*, *A. decurrens*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *E. glbulus*, *Hagenia abyssinica*, *Cordia africana* and *Croton macrostachys*, *chameacytisus palmensis* and *Sesbania sesban* were selected as multipurpose plant by the innovation platform members [20]. These species are flowering plants and contributed to sustainable beekeeping development and watershed conservation (Table 4).

S. No	Scientific name	Common name	Major uses
1	<i>Olea africana</i>	Ejersa	Homestead plant uses as flavor and major bee forage flowered at onset of rainy season
2	<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	Lafto	Agro-forestry plant used as fuel wood and major bee forage
3	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Eebicha	Homestead shrubs used for live fence, animal feed, medicinal and major bee forage flowered from January to February
4	<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	Behirzaf	Fuel wood, pole for constricting houses and long-term major bee forage flowered from April to June
5	<i>Croton macrostachyus</i>	Bakanisa	Agro-forestry plant, used as fuel wood fence and major bee forage flowered from May to June
6	<i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i>	Koshim	Spiny shrubs used as live fence and major bee forage flowered at starting and ending of rainfall
7	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Grevila	Widely grown in all agro-ecology as live fence and major bee forage flowered from April to June
8	<i>Sesbani sesban</i>	sesbania	Animal forage and major bee flower at the end of rainy season
9	<i>Cordia africana</i>	Woddeesa	Agro-forestry tree important major honeybee flower and live fence flowered Sept-Nov
10	<i>Bidens pachyloma</i>	Kelo	Major honeybee flower (weed) flowered at September
11	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	-	Major honeybee flower (weed) flowered at September
12	<i>Gizotia scabira</i>	Amaget	Major honeybee flower(weed) flowered at September
13	<i>Gizotia abyssinica</i>	Noug	Oil crop and major honeybee flower flowered from October to November

Table 4: Major flowering trees, shrubs and weeds grown by beekeepers in watershed

Beekeeping as a tool to climatic change adaption

Climate change adaptations and integrated production options are focused mainly on agricultural production and little efforts have been focused adapting beekeeping to climate change despite its great potential as incentive to conservation, employment creating and poverty alleviation [21]. *Honeybees* enhance agricultural and agro-forestry productivity and help as motivation to maintain *biodiversity* [1,22]. An interaction was made with beekeepers to find the watershed awareness and honey production trends. Most (75%) of beekeepers have the ability to predict the potential of watershed depending on frequency and amount of honey harvested, 54% of beekeepers complained that colony absconding from hives were occurred because of climatic change, 43% of beekeepers criticized reduced hive occupation during swarming season, 24% of beekeepers stated that number of combs constructed in the hives was decreased and 35% stated there was increased herbicides and pesticide application which contributed to reduce honey production (Figure 4).

When bee forage is exhausted, honeybee colonies suspended the capacity to rear brood, often provoking rapid population decline and resulted colonies absconding. According to watershed beekeepers, for the last five years the amount of honey harvested per harvesting season (reduced from 10-8 kilograms to 5-4 kilograms) in traditional hives. This is because of the average number of combs constructed in traditional hives reduced because of climatic change occurred. Experience in beekeeping activities also the main determinants to perceive the effects of climate change on the productivity of honeybees. The older the beekeepers, the more they were able to distinguish the effects of climate change on honey production. They detected the relative abundance of plants to bloom, how long they remain in bloom, and the effect of weather conditions on availability of nectar and pollen plants.

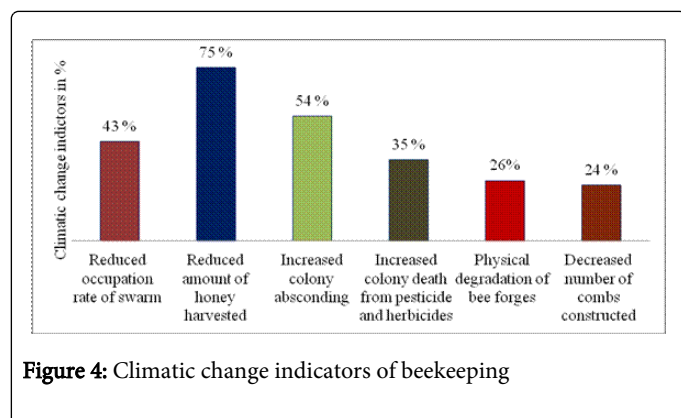


Figure 4: Climatic change indicators of beekeeping

Higher diversity of flowering plants and ground cover of wild flowers at fields' border and within permanent fallow increased honey production and effective strategy to adapt to future climatic conditions but rarely understood [12,23,24]. According to beekeepers views, crops growers in the watershed area have increased the use of broad-spectrum herbicides contributed to reduce many blooming herbs and weedy species from field borders, irrigation ditches and crop fields. This reduced flowering diversity and abundance of herbs which reduced food availability of honeybees and damage honeybee health and leads to reduced honey production. Beekeepers mentioned the example of *Gizotia scabira*, *Bidens pachyloma* and other broad leaved weedy species used as major bee forage reduced from time to time

because of herbicide application which reduced the frequency and amount of honey production [25].

Conclusion

Beekeeping is an environmentally sound, technically suitable and economically feasible income generating activity for poverty alleviation and food security. It could diversify the watershed community economic base, and therefore, encourage to be allied with the current efforts in disseminating conservation-based development. Honey production from intermediate hive is a promising and watershed beekeepers have a clear financial gain from protecting the watershed habitat and always interested in bee forage plantation and conservation. The recommended watershed trees are prolific nectar/pollen producers and planting of flowering shrubs, herbs and trees should be enhanced around homesteads, gully sides, river banks, hillsides and farm boundaries which is important to the benefit of productive beekeeping. Honeybees will benefit from the nectar from these trees and honey producers realized higher honey yield. While selecting multipurpose trees for watershed, one of the factors to consider should be nectar/pollen production.

Therefore, governmental and non-governmental development agencies should provide support the promotion of the current efforts of watershed conservation through integrating improved beekeeping for surplus honey production as income generation. Active research should be initiated to provide continuous information on bee-plant interactions supplemented by seasonal colony management practices for surplus honey production as incentive to watershed conservation.

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