



COMMENTARY



Apiculture Process: Maintaining Bee Colonies or Hives

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Description

For many years, apiculture has been conducted as a part of agriculture in India. This is due to the fact that keeping a beehive does not necessitate a lot of money or effort. It doesn't even need to be on fertile ground. It also has numerous advantages for farmers, as many plants and crops rely on bees for pollination. Honey and other bee farm products such as beeswax, royal jelly, and bee venom have economic value and can help farmers supplement their income. A little training can go a long way, and you can get it through your local beekeeping authorities or government groups like the National Bee Board, and the Central Bee Research Instruction Institute, which offers apiculture training to farmers. Working with existing beekeepers might also help you obtain practical experience. Summer is the greatest time to start a bee farm since there are enough flowers blossoming to provide enough nectar and pollen. Always purchase a bee colony from a reputable vendor. In recent years, explaining the causes of excessive honey bee colony loss has been a major global research priority in apicultural and agricultural sciences. Although there is evidence that beekeeping management techniques affect honey bee health, there is still relatively little information available. The beekeeper plays an important role in preserving the health and productivity of managed honey bee colonies. However, a detailed overview of beekeepers' primary tasks and their role in the successful management of honey bees is only addressed in part. Honeybees are extremely beneficial to both the environment and the economy. However, they are in sharp decline over the world, posing a severe danger to food crop stability and

output. Beekeeping is crucial because it combines the broad economic element of honey production with the critical ecological benefits supplied by honeybees. The rapid identification of beekeeping regions is essential in this scenario, as it maximised productivity and reduced the chance of colony losses. The provision of products and ecosystem services is dependent on honey bee colonies. Environmental conditions and quality, beekeeper management techniques, socio-economic factors, and agriculture and land use policies all have a significant impact on honey bees. Beeswax and honey were essential in the ancient world, not only for nutrition but also for a variety of activities, including artisanal ones. Although there is a wealth of iconographic and literary evidence, archaeological data is significantly neglected in studies on ancient beekeeping. Threshold dynamics, which manifest as diverse problems to beekeepers, can be found elsewhere in the system as well. Certain threshold dynamics, which are analogous to feedback loops in social-ecological systems, have been found, including considerations of out-migration and change in occupation, the long-term effects of which are unknown. The majority of beekeepers are still coping with the remaining viability, but it appears that the existing level of resilience does not allow for any further negative consequences. Beekeeping is a long-established livestock industry that is today confronted with a number of technical and economic issues, including substantial colony losses and very fluctuating honey outputs. While the long-term viability of current and future bee farms is at risk, current agricultural sustainability research ignores the technical and management specificities of bee farming systems, which are still poorly understood.

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