

Personal

WORK SHEET

WEEK	FROM	FILL	
DATE	ACTIVITY	DAYS	REMARKS
Nov Dec 1991 Jan, Feb and March 1992	<p>Finalisation of script and locations on the Beekeeping Video</p> <p>Prelemnary visits to shooting locations in South Kanara and Coorg. Identification of people and organisations and discussing the theme of the video to seek their active assistance. A rough sketh of the locations in Coorg and South Kanara.</p> <p>Finalisations of locations and assisting the video shooting team in Kodagu.</p> <p>To provide assistance in looking at the rough edition of the video film and to suggest the modifications</p>	30	
TOTAL		30	
	<p>The consultation fees agreed was Rs. 250/per day (250 x 25 30) Rs. 7500/</p> <p>Pandurang Hegde Hulemalgi Building Chowkimath Sirsi 581 401 karnataka</p>		

Received Rs. 7500/- (Seven thousand five hundred only) from AME as for consultation fees.



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PROGRES-REPORT

adjoining areas, where several apiaries were visited. Out of search and enquiries the fact surfaced, that 85% of those colonies were already dead. We found 8 still alive i three different locations. All of them were in their last throes of death. None of these colonies seemed to be infected by indian bee-mites, which is a fatal enemy to exotic bees. The mites most probably killed the others.

We found 2 colonies of Indian bees. They were healthy, free from disease. They had come voluntarily and settled down in vacant boxes. This shows that bees are still at large in an area that was viped clean of domesticated colonies 1½ year ago. And it also gives hope, that there is a way to circumvent the problem, or at least alleviate it enough to make beekeeping viable.

As Dr. Ball found it desireable to detect one or more diseased colonies for obtaining samples for laboratory research at Rothamstead, and for getting an impression of the pathology, we went to Bhagamandala, where in the meantime more colonies were being located. We found 5. One was very healthy and big, and had survived throughout the whole onslaught og disease in the area. The other 4 were small, newly settled within the last three months, and in one of them we found symptoms of disease. Samples of diseased larvae and some adult young nursebees were collected, to be brought to Rothamstead for further treatment.

Dr. Ball and Mr. Olsson agreed, that the successfull introduction of exotic bees was unlikely, that the way ahead lay in studying the pathology of TSBV and to select from apparently resistant stock for propagating bees that can survive the disease. New Management practises for preventing disease also seem necessary.

Dr. Brenda Ball conveyed her appriciation of the Company's hospiltality in inviting her for this tour. She also volunteered to forward a paper on her general impression of the situation pertaining to disease and the prospect of further beekeeping in Malnad.

Yavakapadi, december 15th 1994

A:S: Chengappa

Jan Olsson.

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PROJECT PROPOSAL

1. Name of the organisation : PRAKRUTI
2. Status : Voluntary, registered non governmental Organisation
3. Name and address of Principal Officer : Pandurang Hegde, Director, Programmes Hulemalgi Bros, Chowkimath SIRSI (Uttara Kannada) Karnataka 581 401, India
Tel: 08384-75139
FAX: 08384-75131
4. Major objectives of the Organisation : Environmental Awareness, Alternate Energy, Save Honey Bees Campaign.
5. i) Project Title : AWARENESS ON BEEKEEPING IN KARNATAKA
- ii) Existing Activities : Save Honey Bees Campaign
- iii) Objectives of the Project : a. To raise awareness on beekeeping
b. To develop a series of slides on beekeeping (Audio Visual)
c. To publish a booklet on beekeeping (in Kannada)
- iv) Duration : One year (1995-1996)
- v) Methodology : To develop a series of slides on management aspects of beekeeping. To meet beekeepers, scientists to write a booklet for layman in Kannada.
- vi) End Results Expected : Increased awareness on practical beekeeping.
- vii) Facilities existing : Slide Projector, artists, human resources.
- viii) Additional facilities required : Slides, camera hiring, processing, publishing, printing booklet.

ix) Cost Estimates: For slides on Beekeeping

Cost for (Series 50 slides) Rs. 5000/-

Developing 10 sets of 50 slides
(5000 x 10 sets) 50,000.00

Publication of Booklet

Author 5000.00

Artist 6000.00

Printing
(1000 copies) 20000.00

31,000.00

Contingency + Audity etc.,

4,000.00

Total 85,000.00

(Rs. Eighty five thousand only)

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PROJECT PROPOSAL

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3. Name and address of Principal Officer : Pandurang Hegde, Director, Programmes Hulemalgi Bros, Chowkimath SIRSI (Uttara Kannada) Karnataka, 581 401, India
Tel: 08384-75139
FAX: 08384-75131
4. Major objectives of the Organisation : Environmental Awareness, Alternate Energy, Save Honey Bees Campaign.
5. i) PROJECT TITLE : SURVEY OF THE STATUS OF BEEKEEPING IN KARNATAKA
ii) Existing Activities : Informal Survey of Beekeeping in Western Ghats, Karnataka.
iii) Objectives of the project:
 - a. To know the status of beekeeping in Karnataka state
 - b. To assess the potential for development of beekeeping
 - c. To identify the areas for beekeeping.
 - d. To help to arrive at a rationale policy for beekeeping.
- Justification : There exists no status report on beekeeping in Karnataka. This will be a pioneering study.
- iv) Duration : 2 years (1995-1996, 1996-1997)
- v) Methodology Proposed : Survey will be conducted in each district to assess the status of
 - A.cerana
 - A.mellifera
 - A.dorsata
 - A.floria

: The methodology will involve

- Informal data collection
- Data from Govt. sources
- Information data gathering from Beekeepers
- Information from honey hunters
- Migratory beekeeping.

vi) End Results expected : Survey Report on the Status of Beekeeping in Karnataka.

vi) Facilities existing : The organisation has experience in survey of traditional seeds.

viii) Additional facilities : Resource Persons Transport, Stationery required

ix) Cost Estimate

	<u>IYr.</u>	<u>IIYr.</u>
a) Reserach Coordinator (4000 p.m. x 12)	48,000	48,000
b) Research Assts., (2 x 2000 p.m.)	48,000	48,000
c) Travelling expenses Jeep hire for 6 months	1,25,000	1,25,000
d) Postage + Stationery + Typing	50,000	60,000
e) Contingency	10,000	15,000
	<u>2,81,000</u>	<u>2,96,000</u>

Total Rs. 5,77,000

(Rs. Five Lakh and seventy seven thousand only)

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PROGRES-REPORT

November 17. - 22.: Survey of several Company estates.

The reporters went for a survey of the beekeeping prospects of the following estates: Arabidacool, Thirumayee and Shiradi.

Arabidacool offers a certain scope, but i not ideal. To improve the estate for beekeeping, melliferous trees must be planted along the perimeter and as shade trees to supply the bees with enough forage to produce a surplus of honey. (A list of such trees is enclosed in this report)

Thirumayee seems to be quite ideal. There are many melliferous trees already, and more can be planted. The man we talked to, Mr. Ivan, however pointed out, that the place suffers from a shortage of labor and other difficulties, and that the undertaking of a beekeeping operation in this estate may be difficult. We pointed out, that the necessary skilled labor for managing the bees would be supplied. We found a species of trees that was worked vigorously by bees, and asked him to procure cuttings of this tree for further planting, as the tree blooms at a time, when there is scarcity of bee forage.

Shiradi offers a periphery of dense forest. It seems likely, that good number of beecolonies can find sufficient forage for a surplus of honey out of that forest.

Obviously, more surveys must be made to pinpoint the specific characteristics of each apiary estate, so that problems can be anticipated before they arise.

On the way back, Bhagamandala/Thalacauvery was visited. The area is traditionally heavily populated by bee colonies. TSBV struck the area 1½ year ago and wreaked havoc for the beekeepers within a month. By this time, we were able to find one healthy colony. The rest - counted in the hundreds, perhaps thousands - were all wiped out. This illustrates the need for finding some solution to counter TSBV before a full scale setup of colonies in the apiaries commence. If this solution is not found, the probability is bordering to certainty, that all efforts, however strong, of establishing the targeted number of colonies, will be thwarted.

There is no such thing as disease-free areas. The disease travels freely with migrating, infected bees.

A second problem arising is the difficulty to find and purchase healthy colonies for setup of a mother apiary. There simply seem to be no colonies available in sufficient numbers. And there is certainly no Coorg Honey being produced by the remaining 5 percent of the normal bee-population in Coorg.

November 10 - 13.: Tour to Dakshina Cannada and Coorg with Dr. Brenda Ball and Mr. Olsson.

Various people from Universities and Honey Societies have strongly advocated the introduction of exotic bees (*Apis Mellifera Ligustica*) into the disease-struck areas. These bees do not contract TSBV, but they have their own range of diseases that may be introduced at any time in localities where they prevail. Dr. Veeresh of GKVK, UAS of Bangalore, was one such strong advocate 3 years ago. We pointed out to him, at the time, that he would not be successful because this bee can not adapt to conditions in the Western Ghats. He, however went on with the experiment. Now he admits, that the success of this bee seem unlikely and he is reluctantly being forced to admit, that the indigenous bee, beset with whatever disease-problems it may be, is probably the only be that can produce honey in Malnad. However, a number of exotic colonies of bees have been brought from west Bengal to Dakshina Kannada some eight months ago, and it seemed necessary to see, how these colonies were doing, and their status of health. For this purpose the tour went to Puttur, Sulliya and

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LIST OF MELLIFEROUS TREES SUITABLE FOR COORG

<u>NO.</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>LOCAL NAME</u>	<u>PERIOD OF FLOWERING</u>
1.	✓ <i>Actiondaphne bourdilloni</i>	Paniathali	Mid-november to Mid-december
2.	✓ <i>Symplocos sp.</i>	Negamara	Mid-november to Mid-december
3.	✓ <i>Elaeagnus conferta</i>	Povuludunge	Mid-december to Mid-january
4.	✓ <i>Alseodaphne semicarpifolia</i>	-	Mid-december to Mid-january
10.	✓ <i>Holigarna sp.</i>	Kelimara	Mid-december onwards january-february
11.	✓ <i>Knema attenuata</i>	Charimara	Mid-january to Mid-february
12.	✓ <i>Myristica sp</i>	Kadujajekai	January-february
13.	✓ <i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Neralumara	Mid-march to Mid-april
14.	✓ <i>Apodytes beddomei</i>	Karimara	Mid-april to Mid-may
15.	✓ <i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	Thandimara	April
16.	✓ <i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Thandimara	April
17.	✓ <i>Schefflera sp.</i>	Ballibettu	Mid-march to Mid-april
18.	✓ <i>Schefflera venulosa</i>	Cheriabettu	April
19.	✓ <i>Schefflera Wallichiana</i>	Pongabettu, Doddabettu	May
20.	✓ <i>Schefflera micranta</i>	Bettumara, Mara Anagulu	May
21.	✓ <i>Premna coriacea</i>	Naibethu, Sanna Anagulu	may
22.	✓ <i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>	Kanjakaimara	May
23.	✓ <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	Mathi	Mid-may to Mid-june
24.	✓ <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Balluara mara	October
25.	✓ <i>Aporosa lindleyana</i>	Echimara	Mid-december to Mid-january
26.	✓ <i>Vernonia sp.</i>	Malakanda	Mid-january to Mid-february
27.	✓ <i>Securinega virosa</i>	-	February
28.	✓ <i>Wendlandia thyrsooidas</i>	Hurakkihoo	February
29.	✓ <i>Careya arborea</i>	Goddamara	Mid-march to Mid-april
30.	✓ <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	-	Mid-march to Mid-april
31.	✓ <i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i>	Tachilmara	Mid-april to may
31.	✓ <i>Allophylus serratus</i>	-	Mid-may to Mid-june
32.	✓ <i>Curculiagio orchioides</i>	-	Mid-may to Mid-june
32.	✓ <i>Machiles machrantha</i>	Ammemara	February
33.	✓ <i>Cedrella Toona</i>	Nogamara	February-march
34.	✓ <i>Antogonon</i>	Honeycreeper	Year round

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THE FILM

The film INDIGENOUS HONEYBEE IN INDIA tries to look at the Indian Honeybees *Apis dorsata* and *Apis cerana*, their integration into the farming and livelihood systems in this country and the current crisis that grips them because of the introduction of the exotic *Apis mellifera* in India.

The film will raise the issue through a series of questions and a visual survey of various parts of India where the experimentation with *Apis mellifera* has met with total or partial failures and some successes.

The film will talk to traditional and modern beekeepers, agricultural scientists and environmental activists to get their perspectives on the issue.

As these perspectives are brought together and a visual depiction of the state of the honeybee in India is made, it may help the policy makers to think about the introduction of *A.mellifera* in a better light.

The Locations

The film will shot over 12 locations in the csountry ranging from the Himachal Pradesh in the mountaneous north to the coastal states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu in South, West Bengal and Orissa in the East, the central plains of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The film will try and objectively assess the successes and failures of the *A mellifera* in each of these regions.

The hardware

The film will be made on U-matic High Band equipment in PAL system which is of telecast quality. Once the film is made, it can be used by various NGOs, Agricultural Departments of the Governement, Agricultural universities in their educational and campaign processes. The film can also be telecast over the multiple national and regional channels to inform a wider cross section of policy makers, farmers and people in general.

The cost

* Tapes (20 mts each) 40 x Rs.700	Rs.00,28,000
* Camera hire 50 days x Rs.5000	Rs.02,50,000
* Travel 80 days x Rs.2000	Rs.01,60,000
* Post Production 30 days x Rs.5000	Rs.01,50,000
* Professional fees	Rs.01,00,000
* Miscellaneous	Rs.00,25,000
* T O T A L	Rs.07,13,000