

ČEBELARJENJE V TURČIJI: TRENUTNI RAZVOJ

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Izvleček

Turčija ima največje število podvrst medonosne čebele v Evropi in Srednjem Vzhodu (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*, *A. m. caucasica*, *A. m. meda*, *A. m. syriaca*) in lokalno prilagojenih populacij (Thrace, Yiğilca, Zonguldak, Muğla itd.). V osrednjo, nacionalno Turško čebelarsko zvezo je vključenih 81 lokalnih čebelarskih zvez. Število čebeljih družin od ustanovitve Republike nenehno narašča, trenutno pa turški čebelarji oskrbujejo več kot sedem milijonov čebeljih družin. Letna pridelava medu se giblje okrog 100 tisoč ton, v povprečju pridelajo turški čebelarji od 15 do 16 kilogramov medu na čebeljo družino. Glede na podnebje, geografsko lego in pašne vire je letina precej pod pričakovanji čebelarjev. V želji po izboljšanju donosov medu so številne lokalne zveze pričele izvajati projekte z namenom opisa, selekcije in ohranjanja lokalno prilagojenih medonosnih čebel. Na tem področju sta pionirsko vlogo odigrala dva projekta, financirana s strani vlade, pet pa se jih je že zaključilo (Yiğilca, Thrace, Mugla, Egejsko in Črno morje). Trenutno sta dve podvrsti v programu zaščite, več različnih populacij pa je že ohranjenih z dovoljenjem Ministrstva za prehrano, kmetijstvo in živilo. V teh populacijah se sedaj vrši selekcija na več želenih lastnosti (visoki donosi medu, odpornost na bolezni, hiter spomladanski razvoj, mirnost in zmanjšana rojivost). Odbrane čebelje družine se uporablja za vzrejo matic z želenimi gospodarskimi lastnostmi. Trenutno sta v teku tudi dva projekta, katerih glavni cilj je vzpostaviti konkurenčno čebelarstvo v Turčiji. Prvi je EU projekt, »My Bee, My Honey, My Honeycomb« (Moje čebele, moj med, moj medeni sat), drugi pa je ravnokar prijavljen na ministrstvo, imenovan »National Beekeeping Project« (Nacionalni čebelarski projekt), katerega glavni cilj je razvoj čebelarstva v Turčiji. Nedavni napredek v razvoju čebelarstva bo velikega pomena za prihodnost turškega čebelarstva.

Ključne besede: čebelarstvo, čebelarjenje v Turčiji, ohranjanje, selekcija

BEEKEEPING IN TURKEY: CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Abstract

Turkey has the highest honey bee subspecies diversity in Europe and in the Middle East consisting of many subspecies (*Apis mellifera anatoliaca*, *A. m. caucasica*, *A. m. meda*, *A. m. syriaca*) and locally adapted populations (Thrace, Yiğilca, Zonguldak, Muğla etc). A total of 81 city Beekeeping Associations are placed under the umbrella of Turkish Beekeeping Association. The colony number continuously increased since the establishment of the republic and now more than seven million bee hive present in Turkey. However the total honey yield is around 100 thousand tons, an average of 15-16kg per colony. Based on the climate, geography and the floral sources, the yield is much lower than the beekeepers expectation. Currently to increase the yield several city Beekeeping Associations are started their local honey bee projects to characterize, select and conserve locally adapted honey bees. Two government granted projects became the pioneer of these local projects and already five were completed (Yiğilca, Thrace, Mugla, Aegean and Black Sea). Currently two subspecies are under conservation and also several other populations are conserved with the permission from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. From these stocks several characteristics (High honey yield, disease resistant, fast spring build up, not aggressive, not swarming) are now under selection. Some selected breeding stocks are now used for queen production. Two projects are also underway about the Turkish Beekeeping. One is an EU project namely »My Bee, My Honey, My Honeycomb« with the main goal to promote

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competitive beekeeping sector in Turkey and the other one is just applied to the Ministry about »National Beekeeping Project« for the development of beekeeping in Turkey. These recent developments in Beekeeping will have a profound effect in Turkish beekeeping in the next years.

Key words: beekeeping, beekeeping in Turkey, conservation, selection