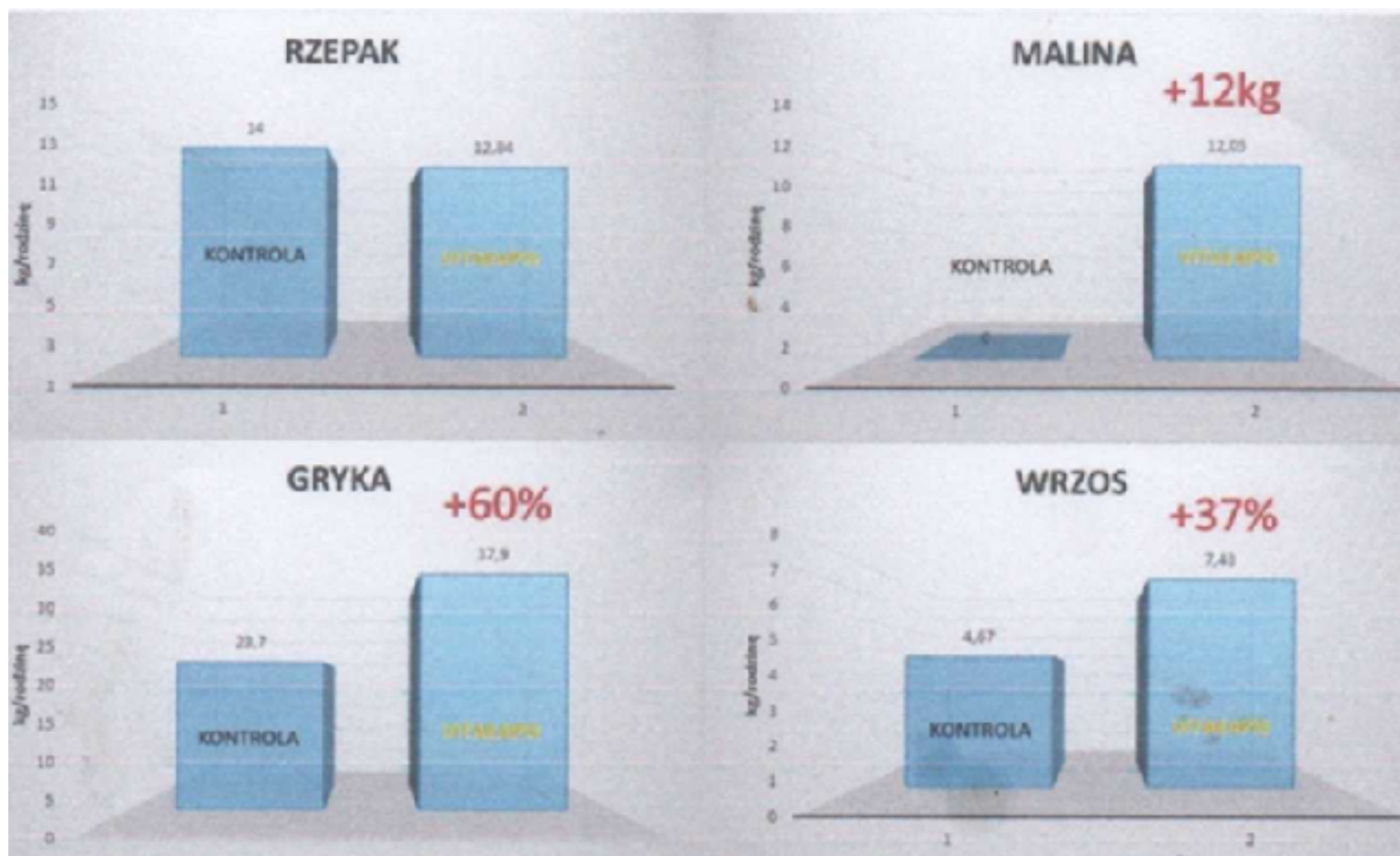


The summary of the total honey collection in 2017 after the application of VITAEAPIS:



[rzepak—rape; malina—raspberry; gryka—buckwheat; wrzos—heather; kontrola – control colony]

The field study was carried out by: Gospodarstwo Pasieczne (Beehive Farm) "MIODEK", Grzegorz Jasina, for BioActive-Tech Sp. z.o.o. from Lublin on forty (beehives) bee colonies (twenty control and 20 treated with VITAEAPIS:—dissolved in syrup, applied by pouring into inter-frame lanes. I shared the production results obtained throughout the year on the forums fragmentarily, and this report contains a year-long observation.

A summary of the rape honey harvest:

As can be seen in the above histogram for rape, it seems that the use of the preparation does not exert any influence, but then it should be mentioned here that the colonies which received VITAEAPIS were earlier much weaker than the controls and they yielded the same amount of honey. It should be added that the colonies which received VITAEAPIS used the last harvest of goldenrod the previous year, and the control ones were nucs. The nucs came out on 8–10 frames after winter, and after the goldenrod on 5–6. The difference in population of two or three frames in the spring is significant. The phenomenon of one missing generation at the beginning of spring and atmospheric conditions (low temperature) had a significant impact on the honey harvest and development of bee colonies; nevertheless, the families that emerged weaker from winter almost came level with the control families. In total, the rape honey yield was 1/3 of what had been harvested the previous year.

A summary of the harvest of raspberry honey:

I always expect poisoning on raspberries! There have been such cases this year as well. The honey yield, in other words, the consequence of increased vigour, and, for me—the amount of honey from the hive: control colonies, i.e. 20 families without VITAEAPIS, a total of 0 kg! The colonies are no good for further transport to foraging grounds !!! (completely poisoned; those which were still alive moved around in a shaky rolling pace and dropped dead—absolutely heart-breaking).

However, after VITAEAPIS treatment (20 families) the output was a total of 233.8 kg of honey, which, on average, gives 11.65 kg per hive. The bees show full stamina with minimal signs of contamination. I need to add here, *that* unfortunately, the bees were moved to forage on raspberry a week too late. The poisoned colonies were replaced by reserve ones. VITAEAPIS really works.

Summary of the harvest of buckwheat honey:

In the case of the control colonies (20 hives), the total honey harvest amounted to 474.4 kg, which gives an average of 23.7 kg per hive. In the families (20 bee colonies) which were treated with VITAEAPIS at the beginning of June, the total honey harvest amounted to 758.2 kg, which on average gives 37.9 kg per hive. As you can see after applying VITAEAPIS, in the case of buckwheat (from the same bee yard), the output was 14.2 kg more honey per bee colony, which is almost 60% more honey compared to the control group (without VITAEAPIS).

Summing up the harvest of heather honey:

In the case of the control colonies (in 20 beehives), I obtained a total of 93.4 kg, which gives an average of 4.67 kg per bee colony. In the cases where I applied VITAEAPIS (in 20 beehives), I collected a total of 148.6 kg, which gives an average of 7.43 kg per hive. As you can see after VITAEAPIS treatment, in the case of heather, I collected almost 3 kg more per bee colony, which is 37% more honey compared to the controlled ones (without VITAEAPIS).

Conclusion:—application of VITAEAPIS makes sense. If I were to sum up the calculations, I obtained about 30 kg more honey per one bee colony treated with VITAEAPIS. With the average price of PLN 30 for 1 kg of honey, it gives PLN 900 more per production unit. $PLN 900 \times 20$ (hives) = PLN 18,000. The cost of VITAEAPIS application amounted to: $PLN 75 \times 2$ = PLN 150; $PLN 150 \times 6$ (times given) = PLN 900.

