POST BOTA

638.1(662.5)
97L/87 CUNCHINABE, D. **[Burkina Faso: apiculture in the course of development.]** Burkina Faso: apiculture en voie de développement. *Revue Française d'Apiculture* (1986) No. 448, 26-28 [Fr, B]

638.121.246; 638.123.7AZ; 638.162.2&581.331.2-081; 638.13(674.1)(662.5)
1196/87 LOBREAU-CALLEN, D. **[Behaviour of *Apis mellifera adansonii* in two different habitats of West African arboreal savanna.]** Comportement d'*Apis mellifera* var. *adansonii* dans deux milieux différents de savane arborée ouest-africaine. In *Actes des Colloques Insectes Sociaux, Vol. 3. Compte rendu Colloque annuel, Vaison la Romaine, 12-14 Sept. 1985.* (1986) 61-71 [Fr, en, Bd] Lab. Taxonomie et d'Ecologie des Flores Tropicales, CNRS, France.

The foraging behaviour of *A. m. adansonii* and the species foraged were studied in lowland rain forest with secondary grassland in the Central African Republic, and in undifferentiated woodland in Burkina Faso. Pollen analyses of 8 samples of honey indicated that the bees preferentially collected pollen and/or nectar of trees, according to how attractive their flowers were. This occurred in the dry season and at the beginning of the wet one; during the second half of the wet season there were no flowers and honey stores were used for brood rearing. Later in the season many herbaceous species flowered and these were extensively foraged. The pollen composition of the honeys studied varied widely, but in the 3 Central African samples the most well-represented taxa were *Lannea, Mangifera, Crossopteryx, Nauclea,* various Rubiaceae, *Entada,* and some Combretaceae/Melastomataceae. The most well-represented taxa in the 5 Burkina honeys were *Butyrospermum, Khaya, Lannea, Mangifera,* and various Myrtaceae and Combretaceae.

D.G. Lowe.

638.13(662.5); 582.922; 582.737
1213/89 MILLOGO-RASOLODIMBY, J. **[Burkina Faso: importance to beekeeping of the butter tree, *Butyrospermum paradoxum,* and the locust bean tree, *Parkia biglobosa.*]** Burkina Faso: importance apicole du karité, *Butyrospermum paradoxum* (Gaertn. Hepper) et du néré, *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq. Benth.). *Revue Française d'Apiculture* (1989) No. 482, 72-74 [Fr, Bj] Lab. Botanique ISP, Univ. Ouagadougou, B. P. 7021, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

The flowers of these trees yield much nectar and pollen, which are collected by honeybees. The biology of each species is described. Fruit yields tend to be low, and it is not clear whether honeybees act as pollinators.

P. Walker.

638.1(6); 631.15&(-77)
431/89 GNÄGI, A. **[Beekeeping developments in Africa.]** Entwicklungsprojekte mit Bienenhaltung in Afrika. Bern, Switzerland; Universität Bern (1988) vi + 90 pp. [De, Bdo] Inst. Ethnologie, Univ. Bern, Schwanengasse 7, CH-3011 Bern, Switzerland.

The present state of beekeeping in Africa is summarized. Reasons for encouraging beekeeping in developing countries are discussed, and examples are given of successful projects in Kenya, Botswana, Upper Volta and Tanzania, and of some that failed. Views differ on the type of hive suitable for such projects; experiences with modern hives are discussed and a case is presented for the use of traditional hives. Recommendations are made for future projects.

P. Walker.

638.1(662.5); 638.142.2
124/91 RIGAU, B.; CAMPI, E. **[Beekeeping in Burkina Faso. A challenge to nature.]** La apicultura en Burkina Faso. Un reto a la naturaleza. *Vida Apícola* (1990) No. 40, 26-35 [Es, Bj]

An introductory description covers the climate and vegetation, the people and the bees. Honey collection from wild nests is widespread. For beekeeping, traditional hives are used, made from local materials; in some areas plaited straw with mud inside, and in others baked clay pots or hollow logs. These horizontal hives are fixed in trees. Honey is usually harvested once a year, at night, during the dry season (February–June), although up to 3 collections may be made in wet areas. Honey is extracted by pressing; yield per colony is 3–60 kg/year. It is used in food, drink and medicines. Wax is also collected for sale.

[P. Walker.]

327 SWANSON, R.A. (1976) The case for beekeeping development programmes in West Africa. Pages 191-197 from "Apiculture in tropical climates" ed. E. Crane, London : International Bee Research Association Bc, AA129/78
Describes experiences with a recent project among the Gourmas in Upper Volta.

328 SWANSON, R.A. (1976) Beekeeping in Upper Volta [North Central and West Africa]. Am. Bee J. 116 : 56-57, 72; 104-105, 122 Bj, AA1006L/76

Note: In 1977 an American Peace Corps had just started a beekeeping project at a fruit growers' co-operative.

UPPER VOLTA

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Information
Bibliography of Tropical Apiculture Part 2 (2 entries); e.g. 1976 'Beekeeping in Upper Volta (North Central and West Africa)', Am. Bee J. 116: 56-57, 72; 104-105, 122, by R.A. Swanson

PROJECT A 1977 (VOL 85) in Orodara

Aid agency
Oxfam, UK

Counterpart agency
Orodara Honey Co-operative, Upper Volta

Report
1978 'Progress report on Oxfam grant', 5 pp, by Bill Jaeger (Peace Corps)

Summary evaluation
The Oxfam Field Director visited the project in March 1980, and it has been on its own since the departure of the Peace Corps in 1978. The Field Director was unable to speak to the key person, Mr. Jean Barro, but reported as follows. He understood from others who had participated in the project that production was at a level sufficient only for auto-consumption. The other aims of the project (introducing methods to increase production, controlling quality and collective marketing) were no longer being achieved. This is perhaps an example of a project initiated by a very dynamic and hardworking Peace Corps volunteer, but whose aims were inappropriate given the way the project was designed, and the lack of follow-up. This was regretted, since honey production could be an interesting activity for the people of the villages; there were many hives hanging in the trees to the west of Upper Volta. Oxfam had better experience in Kenya, where a better foundation was laid for development. More time should have been spent in analysing the environment here, and the beekeeping project should have fitted into an overall programme that was not conceived and planned by an outsider.

PROPOSAL B (INT/65/19) 1979

Aid agency
International Trade Centre, Switzerland

Counterpart agency
Ministry of Rural Development, Upper Volta

Feasibility study
1979 'Coopération technique avec les pays les moins avancés pour le développement des exportations des produits de la ruche: Haute-Volta' (Technical co-operation with least developed countries for the development of exports of bee products: Upper Volta), 43 pp, by R. Borneck. Information on honey and beeswax and their market situations, climate, recommendations for carrying out project, especially alternative intermediate hives. Strictly confidential.

See also report: 1976 'The case for beekeeping development programmes in West Africa', by Dr. R.A. Swanson. Pp 191-197 from 'Apiculture in tropical climates', London: International Bee Research Association, ed. E. Crane.