

Food and Nutrition Department
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Brazil



Comparison between *Apis mellifera* bee and stingless bee (*Tetragonisca angustula*) honey



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Introduction


Brazilian Beekeeping:

Traditional
beekeeping










Apis mellifera
(*africanized bee*)

Meliponiculture



Stingless bees: urucu,
jandaíra, mandaçaia ,
jurupá, tiúba and **jataí**.

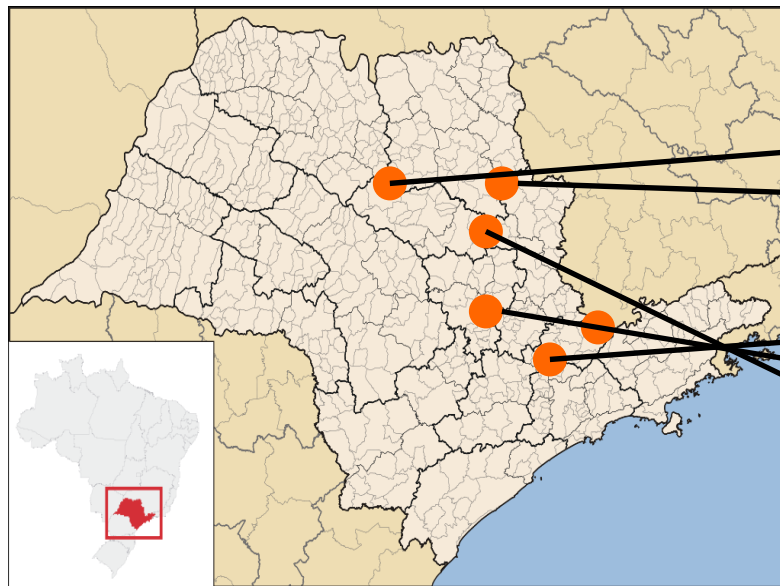
Diferences

Caracteristics	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	<i>Tetragonisca angustula</i> (Jataí)
Bee	 <p>12-13 mm with sting</p>	 <p>5 mm Atrophiated sting From south of Brasil till México</p>
Collecting honey	 <p>→ Protection and smoke</p>	 <p>→ Siringe collection</p>
Bee hive	 <p>Honey combs</p>	 <p>Honey pots</p>  <p>Hive entrance</p>

Trigonisca angustula (Jatai) bee



Material



Cities

LINS

AMPARO

PEDREIRA

GUARULHOS


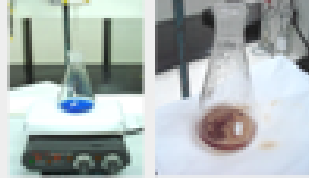




MARÍLIA

STO ANTONIO
DE POSSE

6 paired
samples
(Apis + Jataí)

Where they were
collected

Methods

Physico chemical parameter	Reference	Picture/ methodology
Moisture Refratometric method	BRASIL, 2000; AOAC (item 969.38b)	 A photograph of a refractometer, a laboratory instrument used for measuring the refractive index of a substance.
Reducing Sugar and Apparent sucrose Fehling titrimetric method	BRASIL, 2000; CAC- 1989 item 7.1 e 7.2 e BOGDANOV, 1997	 Two photographs: the left one shows a blue solution in a flask on a magnetic stirrer; the right one shows a flask containing a brown solution, likely during a titration.
Acidity Titrimetric method	BRASIL, 2000 e AOAC, 1990, item 962.19	 A photograph of a titration setup, including a burette and a flask on a magnetic stirrer.
Hydroxymethylfurfural and Diastase Spectrophotometric method	BRASIL, 2000; CAC- 1989 item 7.4	 Two photographs: the left one shows a spectrophotometer; the right one shows several glass flasks containing liquids of different colors, used for spectrophotometric analysis.
Insoluble solids Gravimetric method	BRASIL, 2000; CAC- 1989 item 7.7	 A photograph showing a gravimetric analysis setup, including a flask containing a liquid and a small beaker.
Minerals/ Ashes Gravimetric method	BRASIL, 2000; CAC- 1989 item 7.5	 A photograph of laboratory equipment, including a balance scale and a storage cabinet.

Result and Discussion

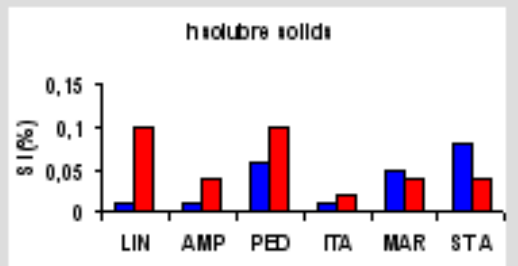
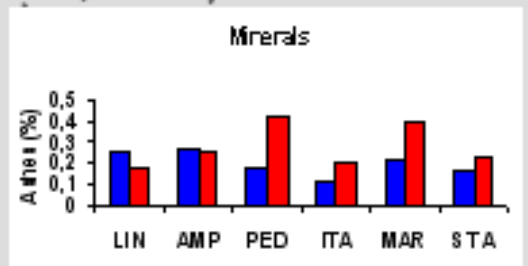
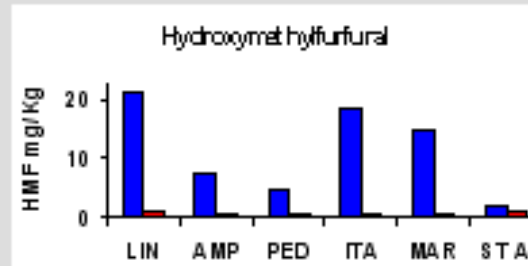
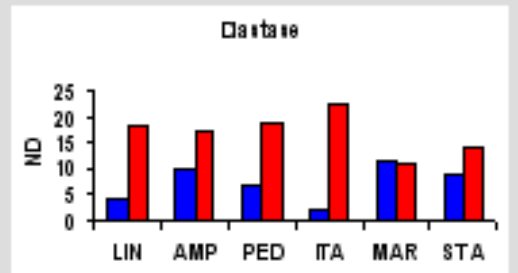
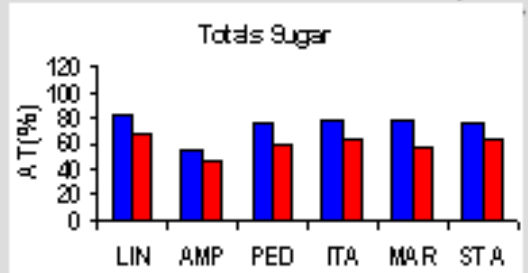
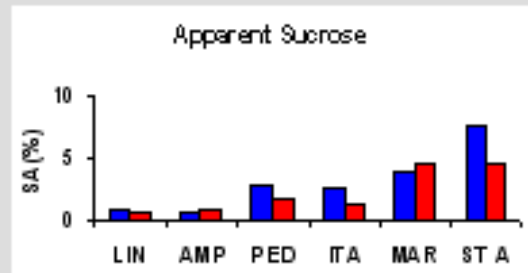
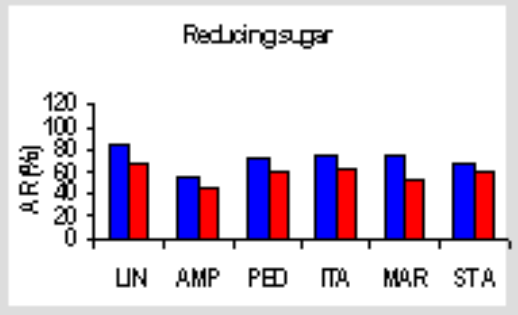
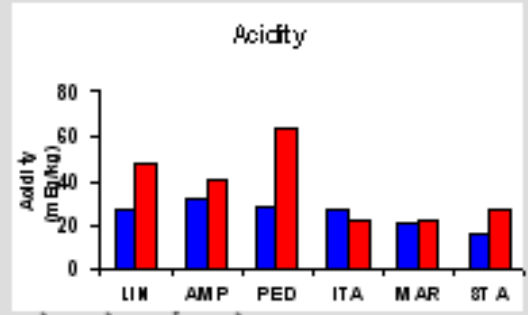
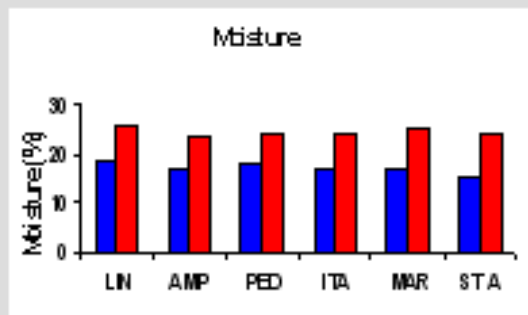
Apis mellifera



Tetragonisca angustula (jataí)



Comparison of results from *Apis mellifera* and stingless bee (*Tetragonisca angustula*) honey are presented at the following figures.



Each value: Mean \pm SD of 3 replicates. Comparisons between the two honey types were made for each city using *t* Student test or Mann-Whitney test, when needed. * Statistically significant differences between *Apis* and *Jataí* e honey for each city ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions

- **Physicochemical analyses showed clearly the differences, statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) between the honey samples of *Apis* and *Tetragonisca* in each locality.**
- **The parameters: moisture, acidity and reducing sugars for jatai honey were not in accordance if we use the *Apis mellifera* Brazilian regulation. So, there is a need of a new regulation for stingless bee honeys**

We would like to recommend that there should be more scientific researches and publications about stingless bee honey

Thank you all...



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- **Ortrud Monika Barth (PhD, FIOCRUZ)**
- **Alex Freitas (Biologist, FIOCRUZ)**
- **Fernando Barion and Ingrid Fang (Graduate students, USP)**

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