

Implementation of Swadaya Control and Efforts to Prevent False Honey Circulation for Community Hidden Leadership

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Abstract

Mekongga Protected Forest area located in Kolaka District, East Kolaka and North Kolaka, save the wealth of natural resources, in the form of forest honey bees which became a source of livelihood for the surrounding community. As the population increases, the rampant illegal logging has further reduced the supply of flower resources that feed the honeybees in the forest. As a result, the production of forest honey tends to decrease, which also causes the number of circulating fake honey in the region. To solve these problems, assistance is needed for the community. The research was conducted in Talodo Village and Kesio Village, Lalolae Sub-District, East Kolaka District with the purpose of the activity is 1. Increasing people's understanding of conservation values of forest resources, 2. Increase the knowledge of bee hunters to conduct 'Self-Control' which can foster desire in securing the source of income from honey bees through protection and planting of bee forage species and for bee tree planting; Increase the knowledge of bee hunters to conduct 'Self-Control' which can foster desire in securing the source of income from honey bees through protection and planting of bee forage species and for bee tree planting; 3. Increase the knowledge of honey gatherers to give buyers confidence to the genuine honey products produced by the hygienically and sustainably managed Mekongga natural forest using Self-Control, through the collection of honey, the packaging of honey using bottles. The methods used are lecture and discussion methods, technology transfer, and demonstration ways. Through the 'Self-Control' approach is able to increase community knowledge in monitoring and protecting the presence of nectar and pollen trees and host trees for honey bees. The community has also been able to perform hygienic harvesting techniques, packing honey in hygienic bottles, and labeling on bottles.

Keywords- Fake Honey, Forest Bees, Self-Help Control, Hygienic Honey

I. INTRODUCTION

[1] The Mekongga Protected Forest area, its role as a watershed catchment area of three watersheds is important for the life support system of the surrounding community, has an area of 254,675 ha. This area is a suitable habitat for *Apis dorsata* bee life, as many feeds can be obtained from the flowers contained in the forest, as well as water coming from the rivers. Talodo Village, one of the villages located in Lalolae Sub-district of East Kolaka Regency, produces 30 tons of honey [2]. Utilization of honey bees by bees hunters, from the ecological aspect, is considered more secure against forest ecosystems, even if this hunter group of hunters has a desire to protect or protect honey bee resources, it will automatically become a self-sustaining forest police, who always keep the ownership of their nest trees in the forest. But the reality is that some of them are also active in logging in the forest. Sometimes the timber they cut down is where the bees colonies place their nests, and most of what they cut is a source of feed for bees. In harvesting honey, the way or technique carried out from the time of the expulsion of the bee colony to the process of drilling the honeycomb forest, allowing the destruction of the forest, because not infrequently they burn the nest tree from the bottom down to the branch of the tree. This resulted in the tree where the nest died, the bee colony and its eggs and puppies were destroyed, and that would reduce the population of honeybees indicated by the decrease in income of forest honey seekers. As a result of feeding plants for bees are increasingly disrupted, and honey production is declining, triggering false sales of fake honey in the region. Based on the above description, it is necessary to counsel honeybee hunters to protect their livelihoods through a control called Self-Control. [3] Group dynamics are forces within the group that determine the behavior of its members to achieve group goals. This self-help control is a participatory approach of honeybee hunters to secure and conserve forest products. Another effect that can be generated is the bee-hunter also functions as a Self-Supported Forest Pole who will always keep the plants safe in the forest. Self-Control consists of; 1. Control of bee colony conservation; 2. Control of plants for bees (bee tree and bee forage); 3. Control the quality of honey.

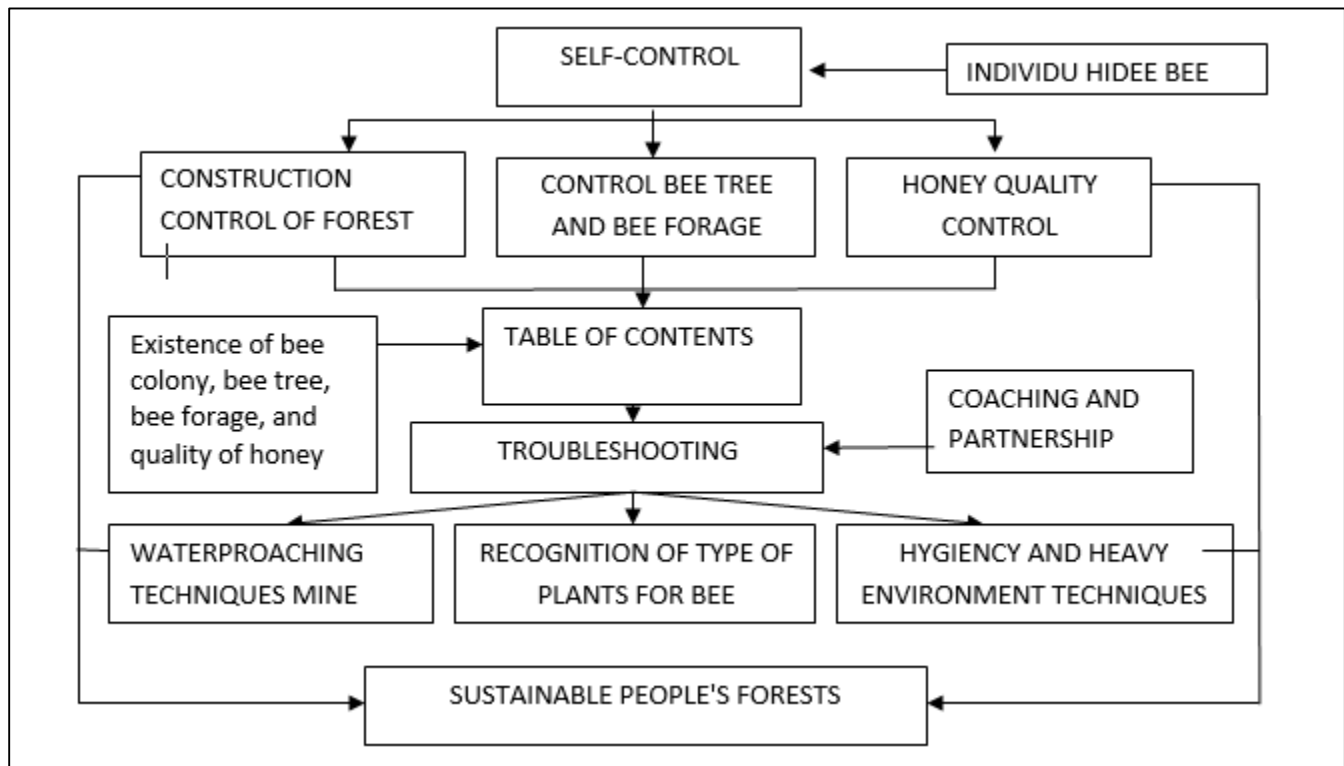


Fig. 1: Self-Control Model for forest bee hunters at the Mekongga Forest Complex [1]

The purpose of this activity is 1. Improve public understanding of forest resources conservation values, 2. Increase the knowledge of bee hunters to conduct 'Self-Control' which can foster a desire in securing the source of income from honey bees through the protection of plant species for bee forage and bee tree. 3. Increase the knowledge of honey gatherers to give buyers confidence to the genuine honey products manufactured from the hygienically and sustainably managed Mekongga Natural Forest using Self-Control, through the collection of honey, the packaging of honey using bottles.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

A. Research Sites

The research was conducted in Talodo Village and Kesio Village, Lalolae Sub-District, East Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Takes from May to August 2016. The target of the research is the collector of Talodo forest honey (a group of Talodo) and seller of Kesio honey forest (a group of Honey Peak).

B. Research Variables

The ability to understand the material described is related to the value of conservation of forest resources, increased knowledge of Self-Control, ability to understand how to secure income sources from honey bee hunting and ability to understand honey processing techniques and hygienic honey, so different from fake honey.

C. Method

The methods used in improving public knowledge are using lecture and discussion methods, Technology Transfer method, and participatory methods. To know the change of knowledge conducted Pre Test and Post Test. The data are then tabulated and analyzed descriptively qualitatively.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Community Understanding of Forest Resource Conservation Values

Forest honey is produced from *Apis dorsata Binghamii*. the species of bees are looking for food from the flowers of plants in the forest and forming their nests in the branches of trees in the forest [2]. The existence of forest bees is closely related to forest conservation efforts because indirectly bees help plants in the process of pollination [4][5], in addition to involving the community to maintain the preservation of forests [2], so that the source of feed bees do not get interference. Through lectures and discussions,

90% of respondents increased their understanding of the conservation value of forest bee colonies and nectar-producing plants and pollen for feed for bees.

B. Community's Understanding of Self-Control Efforts

Self-Control is a participatory action of bee hunters to be able to control the sustainability of the honey-bee colony, control the sources of feed for bees and the availability of host trees that are often used bees store their nests, and also control the quality of the honey produced. By filling the Self Control Card it is known that 70% of the forest bee colonies are inside the Mekongga Forest Complex, the rest is in the community garden around the forest area. The most common types of host trees (bee nesting places) are Rambutan (*Nephelium mutabile*), Pondosee (*Quercus celebica*) and Beringin (*Ficus benyamina*). Beekeeping trees have many disruptions, 65% of respondents stated that there are many illegal logs around the host tree. At the time of harvest preparation, all respondents (100%) did not wear protective clothing. At the time of harvesting honey (honeycomb cutting on a tree), 60% use the iris way around the nest, and only 40% use the iris way only part there is honey. Separation of honey from the nest of all respondents (100%) using the way of the press by hand, [6] so the result of honey mixed with other materials in the nest (not pure honey). All respondents packed honey using used bottles (volume 600 ml), unlabeled and very similar to fake honey packaging.

C. Efforts to Improve Forest Honey Management

Based on the results of self-control carried out by 2 groups of beekeeping, then some things that are needed to improve the management of forest honey, among others, required enrichment of plant species to bees that reproduce the planting of plant species and plants producing nectar and pollen, improvement of harvesting techniques that is by using a safety clothing to avoid bee sting when climbing the host tree. Drawing the nest should use the way of iris (take) a section containing only honey so that bees till can be maintained its life. Separation of honey from the nest should use a way of letting the threshing of honey drip without the press so that the honey obtained is completely pure. Honey should be packaged in hygienic bottles instead of used bottles. Bottle honey should be labeled to convince buyers that the packaged honey is genuine. The results show that 98% of respondents can understand the techniques of managing honey.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Implementation of Self-Control has been able to increase the community's understanding of the forest resources conservation values associated with beekeeping activities. Through the self-controlled card filling, the community has been able to understand the actual condition of the forest area especially in the habitat of the forest bees *Apis dorsata Binghamii*, as well as increasing their knowledge of the factors that affect the production of honey bees, and the factors that affect the quality of their honey. So that their actions in maintaining the source of income from honey bee hunting is increasing as well. Through hygienic and environmentally friendly harvesting techniques, society increased its ability to solve low quality honey problems, how to produce pure honey through the approach of honey and honey filtering hygienically. Understand how to do honey packaging and labeling techniques using the packaging of a new (not used) bottle that is sterile. The product output is honey sold using new bottle packaging and label use, so it looks different from fake honey.

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