

Chemical Composition of the Main Pollen Collection by Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera* L.) at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

Fathy, H. M.¹; L. A. El-Batran¹; F. S. Serag El-Dien² and Z. A. E. hassanein²

¹Economic Entomology Dept., Fac. Agric., Mansoura Univ.

²Bee Res. Dept., Agric Res. St., Sakha Kafr El-Sheikh



ABSTRACT

The current experiment aims to study chemical analysis of the main pollen collection according to different regions At Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate (Sidi Salem, Bialla and Kafr El-Sheikh). The results showed that in the three districts during 2014 season, the highest average of moisture content was found in pollen obtained from *Vicia fabae* with 28.93%, 29.00%, and 29.00%, respectively mean while, the least values of moisture was found in *Eucalyptus* spp. in Sidi Salem, Bialla and Kafr El-Sheikh and represented by 27.70%, 28.50% and 26.90%, respectively. The highest ash content (4.44%) in *Melilotus siculus* in the three districts and the least average in *Brassica Kabar* (3.33%), the highest average of fiber content was found in *Salix salsaf* (2.31%) in the three districts and the least average was in *Trifolium alexandrinum* (1.27%), the highest average of lipid found in *Salix salsaf* (21.80%) and the least in *Brassica kabar* (20.73%), the highest average of protein found in *Trifolium alexandrinum* (32.17%) and the least average in *Salix salsaf* (30.78%) and the highest average of carbohydrate content was found in pollen *Brassica kabar* (14.22%) and the least average in *Trifolium alexandrinum* 12.67%.

INTRODUCTION

Pollen is one of the vital important components to honey bee and also to bee keeper. It is the only source of nitrogenous food for bee larva, brood rearing and adult growth (Day *et al.*, 1990). The absence of pollen surely leads to the extinction of the colony. Pollen is not only the main source of protein but also source of amino acids and provides vitamins, minerals and fats (Roulston *et al.*, 2000) that are essential for the development of brood and young adult bees. Honeybee collected a large quantity of pollen from different crops over the year, but pollen gathering activity depends on some factors such as race of honey bee, honey bee health, environment conditions and planting area around the honey bee colonies (Serra *et al.*, 1986).

The chemical composition of both trapped and stored pollen from various plant species was studied by several investigators. Pollen analysis helps to identify such honey. Walter (1980), in Argentina, estimated the chemical components of pollen as 22% protein, 26% reducing sugars, 3% non-reducing sugars, 3% starch, 11% water, as well as other substance. In addition, pollen has fats, vitamins (specially vit. B), carotene, oils and some hormones. Further, he found that pollen contain the essential amino acids in sufficient amounts for normal growth and development of honey bee. While, Hazem (2011) in Giza region found that the values of proximate chemical composition of palm pollen grains were moisture (28.80%), ash (4.57%), crude fiber (1.37%), crude fat (20.74%), crude protein (31.11%) and carbohydrate (13.41%).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in different regions in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate (Kafr El-Sheikh, Sidi Salem and Bialla) for comparison between daily activity of pollen gathering in different regions during spring and summer season (2014). Fifteen colonies of first hybrid Carniolan honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.). The experimental colonies were in equal strength and headed with sister recently mated queens. The colonies were divided into three equal groups (five colonies in every region) and these colonies were provided with pollen traps.

Estimation of monthly activity of pollen collection:

Pollen grains were collected from the traps monthly to know the monthly changes in amounts of trapped pollen during the period from March 2014 to February 2015.

Identification of collected pollen:

Separation of all pollen colors on their own, weekly weight and keep it in tubes in the freezer in the form of monthly collections and make slides of these colors, write the data on them to identify them via the electronic microscope and compared to the standard pollen catalog of different plants location in the region.

The collection pollen was classified through separation to different groups according to its color. seven samples (5 gm) of each pollen, The collected samples were subjected to chemical analysis and pollen types were carried out in laboratory of national research center, Cairo, Egypt to determine the following contents:

- Moisture content was determined by drying pollen sample to constant weight in an oven at 60°C, Then percentage of moisture content was estimated.
- Crude protein content was determined in duplicate According to Domas method (A.O.A.C., 2000).
- Lipid content of the pollen samples were measured gravimetrically after extraction with petroleum ether Through using a Soxhlet lipids extraction apparatus.
- Ash content was measured through heating pollen samples in a muffle furnace at 450°C until a uniform gray-white ash remained. The samples were then weighed for estimating the average percentage of the ash content (Bell *et al.*, 1983)
- Fiber content was determined by following the standard procedures of A.O.A.C. (1995) and then representing percentage of fiber was estimated.
- The content of the carbohydrate and reducing sugar was determined according to the method reported by Gordon and Diane (2002).

Statistical analysis :

The obtained data were subjected to one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the differences among means of the treatments were separated using Duncans multiple range test, statistical analysis were done according to Mead *et al.* (1993).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data in Table (1) present the moisture content percentage of pollen at the three tested districts during 2014 season.

The highest average of moisture content was found in pollen obtained from *Vicia faba* bean flowers, with 28.93%, followed by maize and Brassica kabar, 28.30% moisture content each. On the other hand, the least values of moisture were detected in pollen of Eucalyptus (27.70%) and *Salix safsaf* (27.77%).

Table 1. Seasonal variation in moisture content percentages of pollen at different locations during 2014 season.

Sources	Beiala	Sidi Salem	Kafr El-Sheikh
Melilotus siculus	28.80 a	28.50 a	27.30 a
Trifolium alexandrinum	29.00 a	28.35 a	27.20 a
Zea mays	27.30 a	29.10 a	28.50 a
<i>Vicia faba</i>	28.80 a	29.00 a	29.00 a
Brassica kabar	28.50 a	28.00 a	28.40 a
Eucalyptus spp.	28.50 a	27.70 a	26.90 a
<i>Salix safsaf</i>	27.50 a	27.30 a	28.50 a
Average	28.34 a	28.27 a	27.97 a

Means followed the same letter in araw are not significant different at the 5% level of probability (Duncan's multiple range test.

Moisture contents of pollen, over the plant species, were almost the same at Beiala (28.34%) and Sidi Salem (28.27%), while the least value (27.97%) was that at Kafr El-Sheikh .

Data in Table (2) reveal the crude ash content percentage of pollen in three tested districts during seasons in 2014.

Table 2. Seasonal variation in ash content percentages of pollen in different locations:

Sources	Beiala	Sidi Salem	Kafr El-Sheikh
Melilotus siculus	4.57 a	4.90 a	3.85 a
Trifolium alexandrinum	4.30 a	4.10 a	3.50 a
Zea mays	4.60 a	2.90 a	3.75 a
<i>Vicia faba</i>	4.65 a	3.70 a	4.10 a
Brassica kabar	3.90 a	2.70 a	3.40 a
Eucalyptus spp.	3.85 a	2.80 a	3.60 a
<i>Salix safsaf</i>	4.31 a	3.50 a	3.60 a
Average	4.31 a	3.51 a	3.68 a

Means followed the same letter in araw are not significant different at the 5% level of probability (Duncan's multiple range test.

Over the locations, the highest ash content (4.44%) was recorded in Melilotus siculus pollen, followed by that in pollen of faba bean (4.15%), clover (3.97%) and *Salix safsaf* (3.80%). Concerning the locations, Beiala came first (4.31%), followed by Kafr El-Sheikh (3.68%) and Sidi Salem (3.51%).

It can be seen that all pollen samples of different plant sources contain amoderate amount of ash.The pollen pellets of maize and brood bean, relatively, countained the highest ash content. The trend of those general chemical analysis results are in aquite agreement with those obtained by Yossef (1978) ,Afify *et al.*,(1988) and Taha (2006) .

Over the locations (Table 3), pollen of *Salix safsaf* had the highest value (2.31%) of fiber, followed by Eucalyptus (2.20%) and faba bean (1.83). The least fiber value was recorded in pollen of clover (1.27%) and maize (1.48%). The other plant sources exhibited intermediate values of fiber in their pollen.

Over the plant sources, pollen of Sidi Salem contained the highest fiber (1.86%) followed by almost the same value at Kafr El-Sheikh (1.84%), while the least fiber was detected in pollen from Beiala (1.57%).

Table 3. Seasonal variation in fiber content percentages of pollen in different locations:

Sources	Beiala	Sidi Salem	Kafr El-Sheikh
Melilotus siculus	1.37 ab	2.15 ab	1.30 ab
Trifolium alexandrinum	1.30 b	1.20 ab	1.30 b
Zea mays	1.10 b	1.25 b	2.10 ab
<i>Vicia faba</i>	1.74 ab	2.25 b	1.50 ab
Brassica kabar	1.35 ab	1.35 ab	2.20 ab
Eucalyptus spp.	2.00 a	1.90 a	2.70 ab
<i>Salix safsaf</i>	2.19 a	2.95 a	1.80 a
Average	1.57 a	1.86 a	1.84 a

Means followed the same letter in araw are not significant different at the 5% level of probability (Duncan's multiple range test.

Data in Table (4) presented the crude lipid content percentages of pollen at three locations during season 2014. The highest lipid content (21.80%) was found in pollen of *Salix safsaf*, followed by Eucalyptus (21.78%) and clover (21.75%), while the least values were recorded in pollen of Brassica kabar (20.73%) and maize (20.87%). Over the plant species, pollen gathered from Kafr El-Sheikh location had the highest lipid (21.49%), followed by a very close value (21.45%) at Sidi Salem, while pollen collected from Beiala location came least (21.11%).

Table 4. Seasonal variation in lipid content percentages of pollen in different locations:

Sources	Beiala	Sidi Salem	Kafr El-Sheikh
Melilotus siculus	20.74 a	21.90 a	21.90 a
Trifolium alexandrinum	21.00 a	21.75 a	22.50 a
Zea mays	21.80 a	20.50 a	20.30 a
<i>Vicia faba</i>	21.50 a	20.80 a	20.70 a
Brassica kabar	20.40 a	21.20 a	20.60 a
Eucalyptus spp.	20.74 a	21.80 a	22.80 a
<i>Salix safsaf</i>	21.60 a	22.20 a	21.60 a
Average	21.11 a	21.45 a	21.48 a

Means followed the same letter in araw are not significant different at the 5% level of probability (Duncan's multiple range test.

Data in Table (5) revealed the crude protein content percentage of pollen during 2014/2015 at three locations. The highest crude protein 33% was assessed in clover pollen at Sidi Salem. However, pollen grains of clover had usually the highest protein content (32.17%), followed by pollen of Brassica kabar (31.78%) and then, maize pollen (31.57%). The least protein contents were detected in pollen of Eucalyptus (30.92%) and *Salix safsaf* (30.78%). As for locations, the pollen protein content were almost the same.

Table 5. Seasonal variation in protein content percentages of pollen in different locations:

Sources	Beiala	Sidi Salem	Kafr El-Sheikh
Melilotus siculus	31.11 ab	30.40 ab	32.10 ab
Trifolium alexandrinum	32.10 a	33.00 b	31.40 a
Zea mays	32.00 ab	31.30 ab	32.00 ab
Vicia faba	31.11 ab	30.85 ab	31.60 ab
Brassica kabbar	32.44 ab	31.50 b	31.40 ab
Eucalyptus spp.	30.50 b	31.35 b	30.90 b
Salix safsaf	30.90 ab	30.65 b	30.80 b
Average	31.45 ab	31.29 ab	31.45 ab

Means followed the same letter in araw are not significant different at the 5% level of probability (Duncan"s multiple range test.

Data in Table (6) revealed the crude carbohydrates content percentage of pollen during 2014 in three districts. The highest crude carbohydrate 14.70% was observed in Brassica kabbar in Kafr El-Sheikh followed by Zea mays, Eucalyptus spp., and Salix safsaf (14.20, 13.90, 13.80%), in Sidi Salem, the highest crude carbohydrate 14.55% in Brassica kabbar followed by Zea mays, Eucalyptus and Salix safsaf (14.10, 13.65, 13.30%) and in Beiala the highest crude carbohydrate 14.4% for Eucalyptus spp. Followed by Salix safsaf, Melilotus siculus and Brassica kabbar (13.50, 13.41, 13.41%). The lowest crude carbohydrate were observed in three district in Vicia faba (12.20%, 13.00%, 13.50%).

Table 6. Seasonal variation in carbohydrate content percentages of pollen in different locations:

Sources	Beiala	Sidi Salem	Kafr El-Sheikh
Melilotus siculus	13.41 bcd	13.20 ab	12.50 bcd
Trifolium alexandrinum	12.30 d	12.20 d	13.50 cd
Zea mays	13.20 abc	14.10 abc	14.20 abc
Vicia faba	12.20 cd	13.00 ab	13.50 cd
Brassica kabbar	13.41 a	14.55 a	14.70 a
Eucalyptus spp.	14.41 ab	13.65 ab	13.90 ab
Salix safsaf	13.50 abcd	13.30 abcd	13.80 abcd
Average	13.34 bcd	13.42 bcd	13.72 bcd

Means followed the same letter in araw are not significant different at the 5% level of probability (Duncan"s multiple range test.

Pollen collected from Brassica kabbar flowers contained the highest carbohydrate content (14.22%), followed by Eucalyptus (13.99%) and maize (13.93%). The least carbohydrate contents were assessed in faba bean and clover pollen grain; 12.90 and 12.67%, respectively. Concerning the locations, pollens collected from Kafr El-Sheikh plant flowers had the highest carbohydrate, with little differences between Kafr El-Sheikh and each of Sidi Salem

and Beiala. These results are in agreement with Walter (1980), Almedia et al. (2005)

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**التركيب الكيميائي لحبوب اللقاح الرئيسية التي يجمعها نحل العسل في محافظة كفر الشيخ .
حسن محمد فتحي^١، ليلي عبد الله البطران^١، فريد شوقي سراج الدين^٢ وزينب عوض السيد حسنين^٢
١قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية - كلية الزراعة - جامعة المنصورة .
٢قسم بحوث النحل - معهد بحوث وقاية النباتات - سخا - كفر الشيخ .**

التجارب الحالية تهدف إلى دراسة التحليل الكيميائي لحبوب اللقاح الرئيسية التي يجمعها نحل العسل في محافظة كفر الشيخ (كفر الشيخ - سيدى سالم - بيلا) خلال ٢٠١٤ - ٢٠١٥ . وقد أوضحت النتائج أن أعلى متوسط لمحتوى الرطوبة وجد في حبوب لقاح الفول بمتوسط (٢٩% ، ٢٨,٩٣%) كفر الشيخ ، سيدى سالم ، وبيلا على التوالي . وأقل متوسط في حبوب لقاح الكافور في سيدى سالم ، بيلا ، وكفر الشيخ (٢٧,٧٠% ، ٢٨,٥٠% ، ٢٦,٩٠%) على التوالي . وأعلى متوسط لمحتوى الرماد في الحندقوق (٤,٤٤%) في الثلاثة مراكز ، وأقل محتوى للرماد في الكبر (٣,٣٣%) . وأعلى متوسط لمحتوى الألياف وجد في الصفصاف (٢,٣١%) ، وأقل متوسط للألياف في البرسيم (١,٢٧%) في الثلاثة مراكز . وأعلى متوسط لمحتوى الليبيد وجد في الصفصاف (٢١,٨٠%) ، وأقل متوسط لمحتوى الليبيد في الكبر (٢٠,٧٣%) في الثلاثة مراكز . وأعلى متوسط لمحتوى البروتين وجد في البرسيم (٣٢,١٧%) ، وأقل متوسط لمحتوى البروتين في الصفصاف (٣٠,٧٨%) . وأعلى متوسط لمحتوى الكربوهيدرات وجد في الكبر (١٤,٢٢%) ، وأقل متوسط لمحتوى الكربوهيدرات في البرسيم (١٢,٦٧%) في الثلاثة مراكز .