



# BOOKLET FOR FEMALE BEEKEEPERS

**A practical guide for female entrepreneurs**

by Renata Valéria Regis de Sousa Gomes -

- English edition





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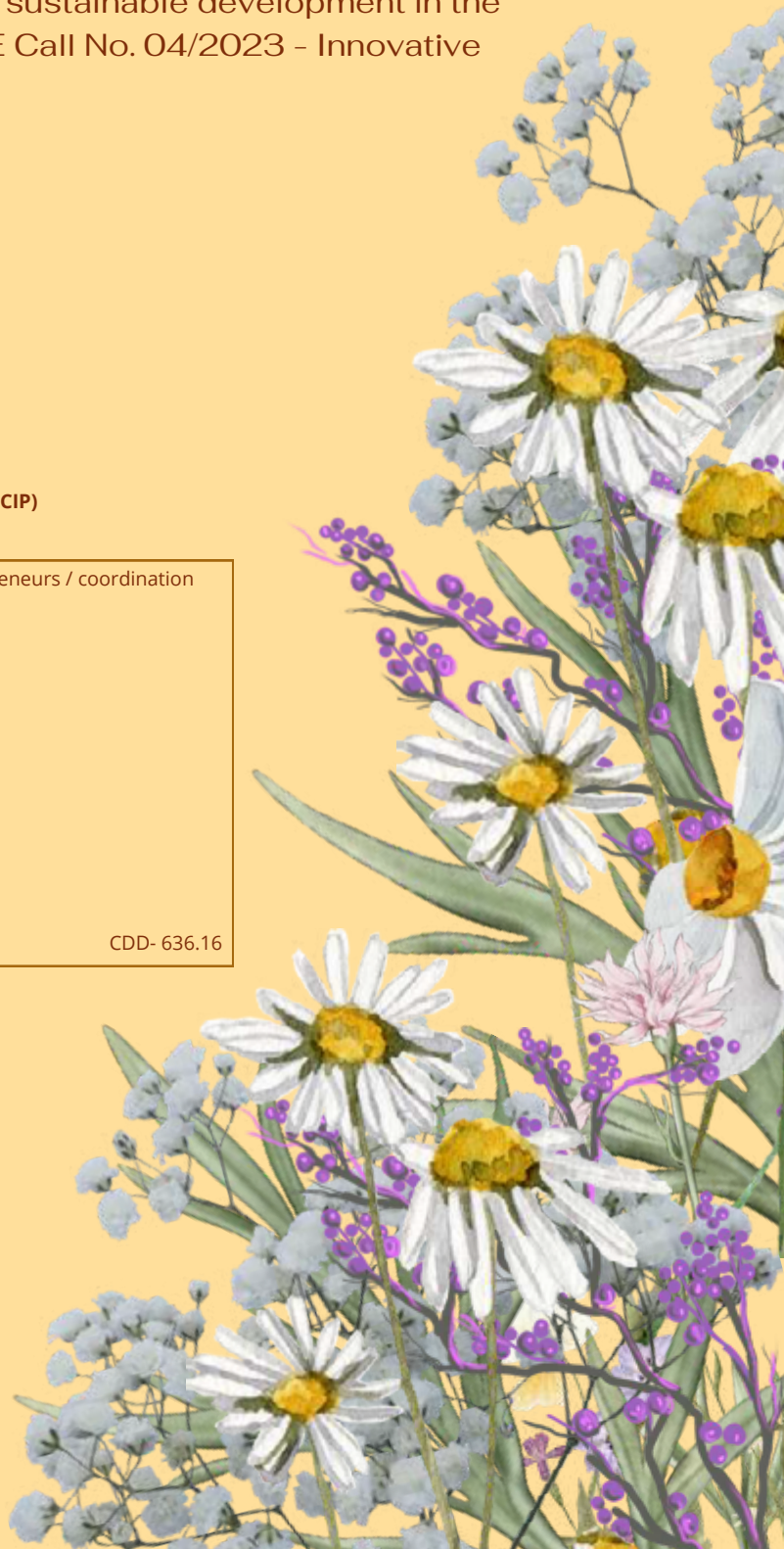
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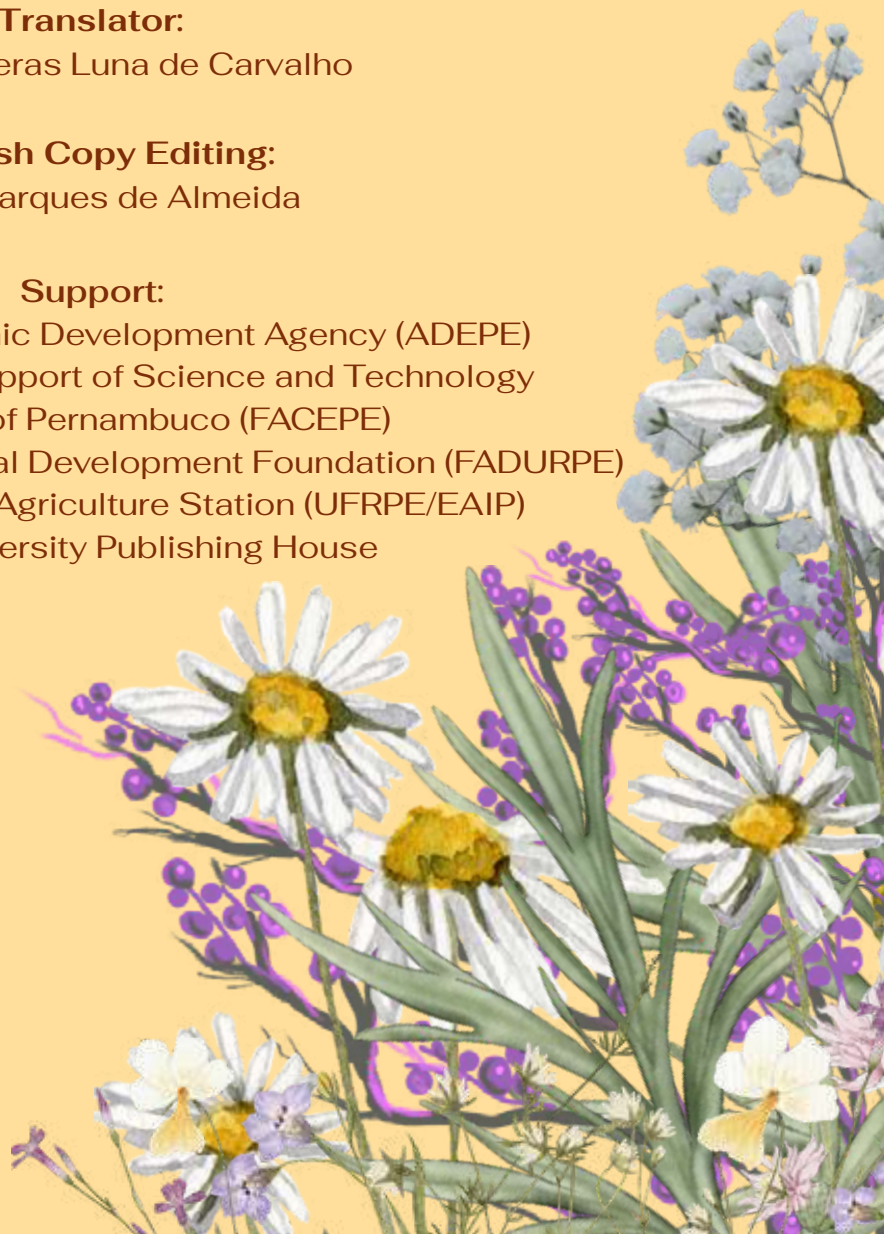
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## Preface

When I thought of writing this booklet, I didn't just imagine gathering technical instructions or practical information about beekeeping. Above all, my desire was, above all, to offer a guide that reflects the strength and entrepreneurial spirit of the women who choose this path - woman who embrace beekeeping as a life project and a form of transformation.

This is a world that demands dedication, courage and resilience. And I know that these are qualities that each of you carries with you. Beekeeping is much more than production and management; it's an opportunity to create something of your own, to follow a path of growth and independence that contributes to the sustainability of your family and community. This book is for you - the woman who believes in her ability to turn challenges into opportunities, in her desire to learn and in the value of every small step.

In this guide, I cover everything from the importance of local plants to choosing the best space for your apiary, the value of bee products and the vital role of efficient apiary management and honey processing. I've also included management and control tips that can help you run your production efficiently. In every word, there is a touch of what I consider essential for the development of beekeeping: the passion and care that come from working with dedication.

My hope is that, when you open these pages, you will feel that you are accompanied on this journey. May this booklet serve as a point of support and a source of inspiration. May you grow together with the apiary and, over time, may this activity fill your life with achievements and pride. After all, beekeeping doesn't just transform the surrounding nature; it also transforms those who decide to put on their suits, light the smoker and immerse themselves in the fascinating world of bees.

With affection and appreciation,

*Profª Drª Renata Valéria Regis de Sousa Gomes*

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Prof. Dr<sup>a</sup> Renata Valéria, Parmamirim/PE  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Photo: Gustavo Nascimento /Profª Drª Renata Valéria, Tamandaré/PE

## ENTREPRENEURIAL WOMEN IN BEEKEEPING

The matriarchal system of bees, led by the queen bee, is an inspiring example of leadership and collaboration. The queen, through her pheromones, commands the entire colony, demonstrating the importance of collective work for the survival of the species. Bees play a crucial role in pollination, which guarantees food security and produces essential goods for health and well-being, such as honey, pollen, propolis and royal jelly.

In this way, beekeeping stands out as a viable alternative for generating employment and income, strengthening family farming and promoting nature conservation.

Inspired by the social organization of bees and its sweet results, many women look to beekeeping as an opportunity to strengthen the family economy, with honey standing out as a stable and sustainable source of income.

The role of women in beekeeping is consolidated through their contribution to:

- Sustainable management of apiaries, with a focus on environmental conservation, bee welfare and health control, resulting in the production of high-quality honey.
- Innovation through the diversification of bee products, which are creatively processed and marketed.
- Brand enhancement, with packaging and labels that identify their products, adding value in marketing.
- The adoption of new ideas, technologies and management practices that modernize the production chain.
- Education and training for those interested in beekeeping, sharing knowledge and experiences to promote sustainable development.
- Social awareness, promoting the appreciation of collective work without discrimination.

“Training women to become leaders and entrepreneurs in beekeeping is becoming increasingly necessary. This action not only highlights their essential roles in the sustainability of the business, which were invisible for a long time, but also promotes innovation in the production chain. In this way, the activity can, in an inclusive way, contribute to rural development and improve the quality of life in the countryside. Prof. Renata Valéria.”







women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE  
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women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE  
Photo: Edson Arantes/UFRPE



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, Women Beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE, UFRPE students and technician Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



## WHO ARE THE ENTERPRISING WOMEN BEEKEEPERS?



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and Women Beekeepers from Ximenes, Barreiros/PE Photo: Gabriela Portilho

Enterprising women beekeepers have diverse profiles, including young innovators, mothers who run family businesses and more experienced women who share their experiences and wisdom. In search of personal and community growth, many are willing to build support networks, enabling other women to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams.

The entrepreneurial beekeeper is the woman who thinks about, creates and/or leads her own apiary, developing essential skills for managing her business. This includes planning, communication, networking, market research and financial structuring. Beekeeping has proved to be a promising path for these women, allowing them to gain visibility in society, inspire and empower others, and actively participate in the family economy. In this way, they gain not only financial freedom, but also emotional freedom.

Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and technician, and Women Beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection







UFRPE students and technician, and Women Beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Panamirim/PE Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



# NECESSARY TOOLS FOR APIARY MANAGEMENT



When planning the management of Africanized bees (*Apis mellifera*), it is essential to first organize personal protective equipment.

The most commonly used beekeeping suit for beekeepers is overalls, which usually have a zipper on the front. There are also models that are divided into pants and a jacket. The beekeeping suits are usually white, although other colors can be used, as long as they are not dark shades, since darker colors can attract bees and make them more defensive.



As well as beekeeping suits, it is essential to wear a screened helmet, the best quality of which is stainless steel, with a white outside and black inside. Boots, preferably white, and light-colored gloves are also essential to ensure safety during handling.

The use of a smoker is essential not only to ensure the safety of the beekeeper, but also to promote more efficient and less invasive hive management, since its main function is to reduce the defensiveness of worker bees. Smoke can be generated from dry leaves or untreated wood shavings.



# NECESSARY TOOLS FOR APIARY MANAGEMENT

Another important tool for managing hives is the hive tool, a metal object designed to make it easier to open the hive lid. It is also useful for scraping propolis and separating frames, making handling more practical and safer.

It is essential to identify the hives with numbers. The recommended standard model is the Langstroth hives, which have a nest and hives with 10 frames.

Beekeepers should establish a routine of periodic reviews of the apiary to replace old wax with new wax, carry out zootechnical control, identifying productive and non-productive colonies, and carry out the appropriate management in each hive.

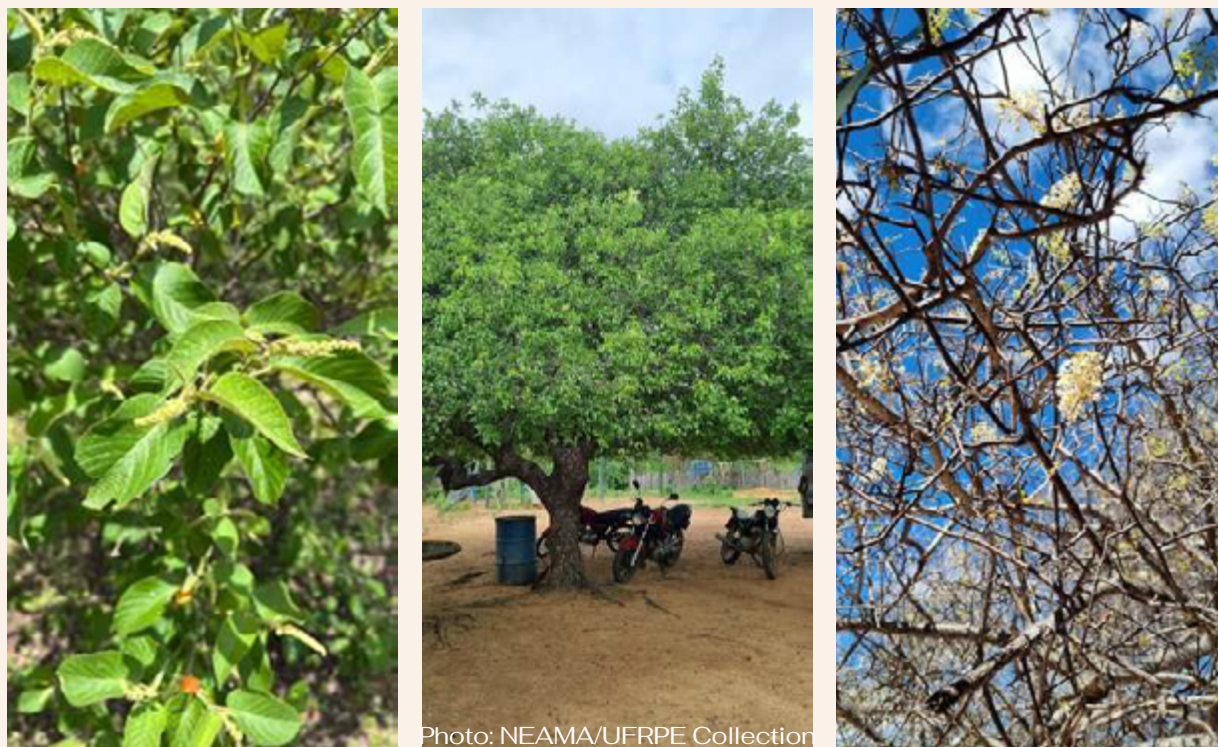


Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Pamamirim/PE Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection





Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



## GETTING TO KNOW THE LOCAL PLANTS

Knowing the local flora and assessing the availability of bee pasture are fundamental aspects when setting up an apiary, as each plant has its own flowering period and offers different types of resources for the bees: some provide nectar, others pollen, and some offer both.

Understanding the flowering calendar (when there is natural food for the bees) and the inter-harvest period (when natural food is scarce) is crucial to organizing honey production. In the inter-harvest period, management may require food supplementation, with protein and energy sources, to ensure the health of the colonies.

It's worth noting that native plants produce unique honeys with greater added value on the market. We encourage the planting of flowers and plants native to each region to strengthen beekeeping and conserve biodiversity!

# CHOOSING THE APIARY LOCATION

The apiary is the space where a group of hives is organized, which can be arranged in rows, zigzags, circles or U-shapes, depending on the space available. Each hive must be on an individual support and kept at an appropriate distance from the others to ensure that the management of one does not interfere with the others.

Before setting up the apiary, it is essential that the beekeeper considers:

- The local nectar-producing plants and the availability of bee pasture, which help define the ideal number of hives;
- The presence of a nearby water source, which is essential for the bees;
- A location that offers natural shade, helping to keep the nest temperature between 33°C and 36°C;
- Accessibility to the apiary, making it easier to handle and transport the hives;
- The safety distance of the apiary from homes, roads, busy areas and places where other animals are present.



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, and Women Beekeepers, from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE

It is also important to prioritize the safety of the apiary, with signs and fences to prevent animals and unaware people from entering. This ensures a safe and suitable environment for the bees and the beekeeper.



UFRPE student in Barreiros/PE  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE  
Collection





## HOW TO POPULATE THE APIARY'S HIVES

The planning of the hive population is essential to ensure the success of the implementation of the apiary. If the beekeeper chooses to capture the bees using a bait box, it is essential to know the reproductive swarming period in the region, which usually coincides with the beginning of flowering. A sustainable way to produce bait boxes is to use recyclable materials, such as cardboard, which have been shown to be effective in catching swarms of bees in the wild. An excellent natural attractant to attract bees is lemongrass extract.

Other ways to populate hives include collecting wild bees housed in the wild or buying bee families from beekeepers who trade in swarms.



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE



Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and Women Beekeepers from Ximenes, Barreiros/PE



women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Pamamirim/PE



## THE IMPORTANCE OF BEESWAX

Beeswax sheets are essential for optimizing honey production and supporting the sustainable development of beekeeping.

Replacing old wax with new, beeswax sheets expands the space in the nest for the queen to lay eggs, strengthening the swarm and promoting a stronger, more populous colony, which in turn increases honey production.

UFRRPE students and women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE



women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Parnamirim/PE

In addition to its role in hive management, wax has a high commercial value and can be sold raw, in foundation sheets, or transformed into products such as candles and handmade cosmetics, generating an additional source of income for beekeepers.

When preparing the frames to receive the wax, it is essential to check that they are clean, in good condition and with the wax well fixed, guaranteeing safety and efficiency in the management of the apiary.

Photo : Gabriela Portilho  
Beekeeper Williana Magalhães, Araripina/PE.



# APIARY REVIEW



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students, and women beekeepers from Fazenda Flores, Parnamirim/PE.



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and Women Beekeepers from Ximenes, Barreiros/PE.



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students, and women beekeepers from Fazenda Flores, Parnamirim/PE.

Reviewing the hives is essential for assessing the condition of the swarm, inspecting the frames and bee larvae, identifying the point at which the honey in the hives is ripe for harvesting and observing the need for shading, water supply and food supplementation. These actions aim to keep colonies healthy and productive, ensuring the production of high quality honey.

Recording the history of colonies also facilitates management, guiding handling decisions and the replacement of queens.

During periods of food scarcity in the wild, it is essential to intensify care to avoid robbing between colonies, a situation that can lead to a significant loss of bees.

At such times, it is important to choose the most appropriate method of supplementary feeding ( both energetic and protein-based), either with collective or individual feeders, in order to guarantee the survival of the colonies during the off-season and ensure the continuity of production.



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students, and women beekeepers from Fazenda Floresta, Pamamirim/PE. Photo : NEAMA Collection



Photo : NEAMA CollectionPE

## HARVESTING HONEY

Harvesting honey ranges from removing the honeycombs to returning the empty combs to the hive. During this process, the beekeeper must take some essential precautions:

- Reduce the amount of smoke to prevent the honey from absorbing unwanted smells or tastes;
- Take an empty tray and hive with a lid to transport the honeycombs without bees, protecting them from contamination;
- Do not place the frames on the ground, keeping the combs clean;
- Harvest on sunny days, avoiding rainy days so as not to increase the humidity of the honey;
- Collect only operculated combs, which guarantee a low moisture content and reduce the risk of fermentation;
- Pay attention to hygiene during harvesting and transportation to avoid contamination.

In the honey processing house, it is essential that the environment and all the equipment are properly sanitized so that the combs can be centrifuged and the honey decanted under safe food-hygiene conditions. After processing, it's recommended to:

- Pack the honey in new jars and store them in a cool place;
- Follow good processing practices, as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), to ensure the production of natural, pure and safe honey, promoting health and well-being and raising the quality of the product, building customer loyalty through excellence.



Prof. Dr. Renata Valéria, UFRPE students and Women Beekeepers from Ximenes, Barreiros/PE



Soap  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honeycomb  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Beeswax sheets  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey Bread  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey vinegar  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Propolis  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



# BEE PRODUCTS AND INCOME SOURCES

The diversity of bee products offers countless income-generating opportunities for the female family beekeepers, which go beyond the traditional honey, strengthening the role of women in the countryside. Honey, one of the best-known products, can be sold in liquid form or naturally as crystallized honey or honeycomb, offering different flavours and textures that appeal to different consumer profiles.

In addition to honey, bee wax is also a valuable and versatile product. After extraction, the wax can be used to produce handmade candles and soaps, combining tradition and sustainability while adding value to production. These handmade products have great appeal for consumers looking for natural alternatives, both for personal care and for unique and sustainable gifts.



Honey jelly  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection

Propolis, known for its antibacterial and antioxidant properties, is a bee product with high added value. Sold in extract form or in other preparations, it stands out in the market for its medicinal qualities, which increase family income and strengthen the role of beekeepers in promoting sustainable, health-oriented beekeeping.

Like propolis, bee pollen is highly nutritious and often considered a “superfood” due to its high content of proteins, vitamins (especially B vitamins), minerals, antioxidants and essential amino acids. Both products represent not only sources of income, but also important contributions to the health and well-being of consumers.



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Própolis  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection

Other bee products, such as honey vinegar and honey bread, offer creative possibilities for increasing income and valuing the artisanal work of beekeepers. Products such as honey vinegar, for example, combine flavor and health benefits and can win over markets looking for natural alternatives to conventional products. Honey bread, on the other hand, is a very popular attraction with the public, turning honey into a delicious source of income and promoting the quality of local production in a practical and tasty way.

The production and sale of these items increases families' incomes and reinforces the value of beekeeping for sustainable development and the appreciation of women's work in the countryside.

By engaging in beekeeping, women family beekeepers not only diversify their sources of income, but also revive and preserve traditional techniques, promoting production that is integrated with the environment and strengthening local communities.



Honey  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



Soap  
Photo: NEAMA/UFRPE Collection



## APIARY MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Good apiary management is essential to ensure the health and productivity of the hives, as well as to guarantee the economic viability of the beekeeping activity. This topic presents spreadsheet models to help family beekeepers monitor and organize important aspects of hive management and the marketing of bee products.

Through Zootechnical Control, it is possible to monitor the development of the colonies and make the necessary interventions at the right time. The Economic Control of Production and the Register of Sales and Exchanges make it possible to assess the profitability of the apiary, while the Control of Expenses provides a clear view of costs, helping the beekeeper to identify opportunities for savings and optimization. With these control tools, the apiary becomes more efficient, sustainable and profitable.



















































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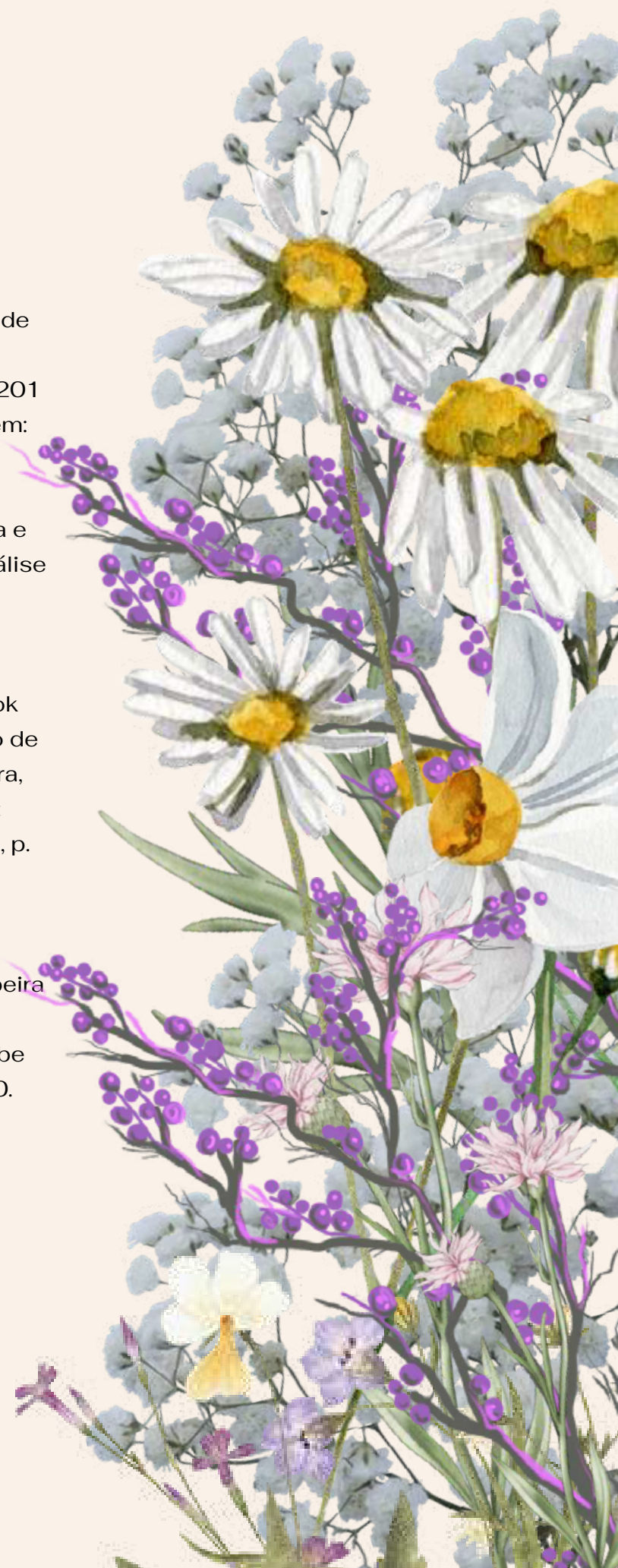
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