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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230301

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 1//2023•Johny Karlsson

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST:: Date: Place: Jomala - Södersunda Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Fruity

FLAVOR: Quite soft, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,9%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 26,7 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 744 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 68 mm Pfund

pH 4,28

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 18,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

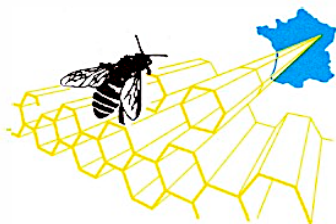
Acidité totale 27,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,1%
Dextrose (D)	33,1%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,9%
Turanose	1,5%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,96
L/G	1,27
L+G	75,2%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Asparagus sp 36%, brassica sp 35%, salix sp 17%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Ø	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Trifolium repens, phacelia tanacetifolia, rubus sp, prunus/pyrus, violaceæ, asteraceæ liguliflore, achillea sp, taraxacum sp, erica sp, rhamnaceæ, apiaceæ, cornus sanguinea, centaurea cyanus	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Rumex sp 7%, filipendula sp 7%, poaceæ, pinaceæ, papaver sp, carex sp, chenopodiaceæ, betula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230302

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 2//2023•Yngve Pävall

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Geta

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Vegetable

FLAVOR: Quite soft, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,0%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 22,8 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 963 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 73 mm Pfund

pH 4,39

Equivalent pH 7,1

Free acidity 19,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

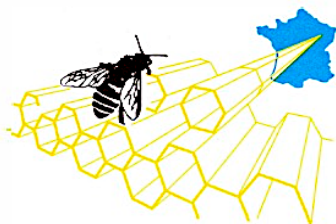
Acidité totale 30,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	41,1%
Dextrose (D)	34,4%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	2,0%
Turanose	1,6%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,15
L/G	1,19
L+G	75,5%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci, hyphae	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Prunus/pyrus 27%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Salix sp 13%, , brassicaceæ 10%, trifolium repens 8%, rubus sp 8%, tilia sp 7%, apiaceæ 6%, vaccinium sp 5%, asteraceæ liguliflore 4% achillea sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Asteraceæ, medicago sp, picris sp, centaurea sp, andromeda sp, ranunculus sp, calluna vulgaris, allium sp, trifolium sp, trigonela sp, campanula sp, rhamnus sp, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 4%, poaceæ, pinaceæ, rumex sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230303

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 3//2023•Johny Karlsson

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST:: Date: Place: Jomala - Södersunda Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Fruity

FLAVOR: Quite soft, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 17,8%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 28,4 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 570 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 62 mm Pfund

pH 3,85

Equivalent pH 6,6

Free acidity 15,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 8,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

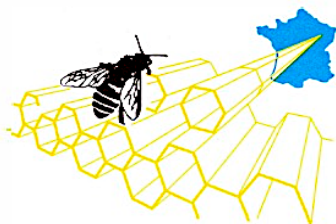
Acidité totale 23,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 11 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,9%
Dextrose (D)	33,3%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,5%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,4%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,87
L/G	1,29
L+G	76,2%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Asparagus sp 51%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Trifolium repens 17%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Brassica sp 11%, phacelia tanacetifolia 11%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Asteraceæ liguliflore, trifolium sp, achillea sp, taraxacum sp, calluna vulgaris, ranunculus sp, apiaceæ, tilia sp, rhododendron sp, polygonum sp, vaccinium sp, picris sp...	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Poaceæ 3%, plantago sp, filipendula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230304

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 4//2023•Mariannes honung

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: 4570826844

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Quite soft, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 16,1%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 28,7 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 864 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 58 mm Pfund

pH 4,70

Equivalent pH 7,0

Free acidity 16,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 11,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Acidité totale 27,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

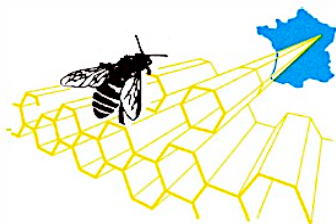
Amylase

9

Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,4%
Dextrose (D)	36,6%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,9%
Turanose	1,4%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,28
L/G	1,08
L+G	76,0%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Rubus sp 30%, rhamnus sp 27%, prunus/pyrus 21%, salix sp 16%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Ø	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Rhododendron sp, apiaceæ, picris sp, vaccinium sp, taraxacum sp, brassica sp, polygonum sp, centaurea sp, calluna vulgaris	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Betula sp, poaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230305

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 5//2023•Dan Kihlström

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Enbacka Jomala

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Vegetable

FLAVOR: Quite soft, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,2%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 29,4 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 597 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 69 mm Pfund

pH 4,12

Equivalent pH 6,5

Free acidity 15,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

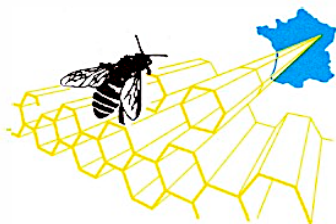
Acidité totale 25,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	41,1%
Dextrose (D)	34,0%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,5%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,10
L/G	1,21
L+G	75,1%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Brassica sp 86%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Salix sp 3%, æsculus hippocastanum 3%, allium sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Prunus/pyrus, vaccinium sp, trifolium repens, euphorbia sp, castanea sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Plantago sp, pinaceæ, poaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230306

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 6//2023•Jesper Stara

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Geta

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,0%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 27,0 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 867 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 65 mm Pfund

pH 4,46

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 18,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

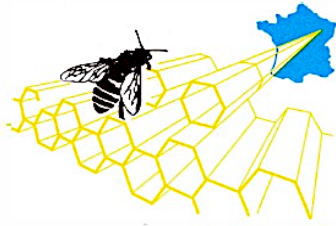
Acidité totale 28,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 11 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,2%
Dextrose (D)	34,6%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,7%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,5%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,16
L/G	1,22
L+G	76,8%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Salix sp 79%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Rubus sp 5%, brassica sp 4%, prunus/pyrus 4%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Rhamnus sp, brassicaceæ, clematis sp, allium sp, vaccinium sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, vicia sp, trifolium sp, r anunculus sp, apiaceæ, taraxacum sp, erica sp, picris sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Betula sp, fagus sp, pinaceæ, poaceæ, quercus sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230307

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 7//2023•Gårdsbacken Ab

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Lemland

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Vegetable

FLAVOR: Quite soft, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 17,4%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 28,4 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 552 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 60 mm Pfund

pH 3,76

Equivalent pH 6,6

Free acidity 14,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

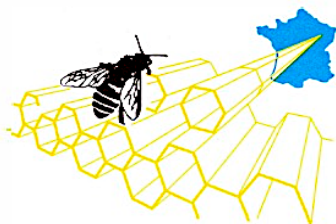
Acidité totale 23,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 8 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	43,2%
Dextrose (D)	32,5%
Sucrose	1,2%
Isomaltose	0,7%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,4%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,87
L/G	1,33
L+G	75,7%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Trifolium repens 28%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Salix sp 14%, rubus sp 13%, prunus/pyrus 7%, trifolium sp 7%, brassica sp 5%, rhamnus sp 4%, centaurea sp 4%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Carduus sp, allium sp, echium sp, tragopodon sp, medicago sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, vaccinium sp, achillea sp, æsculus hippocastanum, myosotis sp, centaurea cyanus, apiaceæ, rhododendron sp, asteraceæ	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ, quercus sp, galium sp, plantago sp, carex sp, chenopodiaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230308

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 8//2023•Mia Hanström

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Kumlinge

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complexe, ammonia

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 17,2%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 36,6 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 1042 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 54 mm Pfund

pH 4,38

Equivalent pH 7,2

Free acidity 15,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 7,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

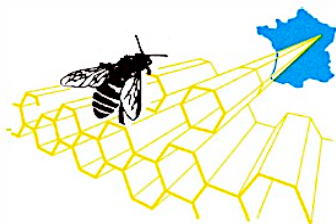
Acidité totale 23,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 8 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,7%
Dextrose (D)	37,7%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	1,0%
Maltose	1,3%
Turanose	1,1%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,19
L/G	1,03
L+G	76,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Trifolium repens 32%, salix sp 28%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rubus sp 15%, taraxacum sp 6%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Myosotis sp, apiaceæ, stachys sp, prunus/pyrus, vaccinium sp, centaurea sp, lotus sp, erica sp, ranunculaceæ, castanea sp, fraxinus sp, æsculus hippocastanum, fagopyrum esculentum, centaurea cyanus	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Quercus sp 10%, pinaceæ, carex sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Dandelion	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230309

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 9//2023•Mia Hanström

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Kumlinge

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, fruity

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity, acidulous

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 19,4%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 34,2 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 1062 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 98 mm Pfund

pH 4,22

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 19,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 14,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

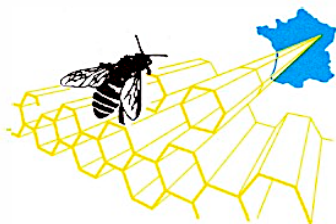
Acidité totale 34,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 14 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	37,7%
Dextrose (D)	28,7%
Sucrose	2,5%
Isomaltose	1,6%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,9%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,48
L/G	1,31
L+G	66,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Trifolium repens 67%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Salix sp 14%, calluna vulgaris 4%, lotus sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Centaurea sp, taraxacum sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, achillea sp, brassicaceæ, apiaceæ, ranunculus sp, prunus/pyrus, asteraceæ, carduus sp, fagopyrum esculentum, trifolium sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 11%, quercus sp 3%, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230310

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 10//2023•Susanna Björkman

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Oxeludden

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 15,7%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 34,1 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 864 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 63 mm Pfund

pH 4,52

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 15,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 5,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

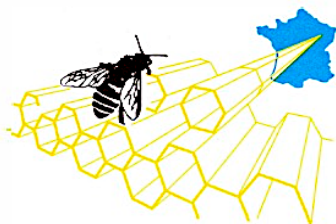
Acidité totale 21,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 11 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	40,8%
Dextrose (D)	34,9%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,8%
Maltose	1,7%
Turanose	1,4%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,22
L/G	1,17
L+G	75,7%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Prunus/pyrus 56%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Salix sp 19%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Centaurea cyanus 9%, linnaea borealis 4%, trifolium repens 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Taraxacum sp, ranunculus sp, geranium sp, tilia sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, æsculus hippocastanum, allium sp, apiaceæ, brassicaceæ, centaurea sp, acer sp, vicia sp, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Filipendula sp 4%, quercus sp, pinaceæ, poaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230311

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 11//2023•Susanna Björkman

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Oxeludden

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 16,2%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 29,4 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 767 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 69 mm Pfund

pH 4,31

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 16,8 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 7,7 mEq.Kg⁻¹

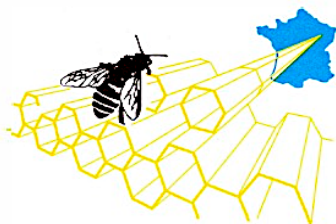
Acidité totale 24,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 11 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	41,2%
Dextrose (D)	34,8%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,8%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,3%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,15
L/G	1,18
L+G	76,0%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Very important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci, hyphae	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Prunus/pyrus 47%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Salix sp 26%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Trifolium repens 11%, rubus sp 8%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Brassicaceæ, helianthus sp, castanea sp, clematis sp, tilia sp, apiaceæ, asteraceæ liguliflore, onobrychis sp, centaurea cyanus, ranunculus sp, allium sp, thymus sp, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Pinaceæ, quercus sp, poaceæ, filipendula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230312

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 12//2023•Ålandska bin

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Geta

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 15,8%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 33,7 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 847 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 64 mm Pfund

pH 4,42

Equivalent pH 6,4

Free acidity 15,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 7,7 mEq.Kg⁻¹

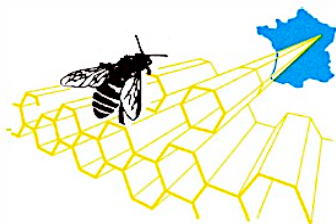
Acidité totale 23,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	40,0%
Dextrose (D)	36,5%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,5%
Maltose	1,4%
Turanose	1,3%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,31
L/G	1,10
L+G	76,5%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Myosotis sp 35%, castanea sp 23%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Prunus/pyrus 10%, rubus sp 9%, taraxacum sp 5%, trifolium repens 4%, salix sp 3%, vaccinium sp 3%, rhododendron sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Apiaceæ, erica sp, centaurea cyanus sp, ligustrum sp, lilium sp, clematis sp, rhamnaceæ, linæa borealis, allium sp, medicago sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230313

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 13//2023•Ålandska bin

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Pâlsbölle

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 15,5%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 35,6 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 1040 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 76 mm Pfund

pH 4,73

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 16,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 8,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

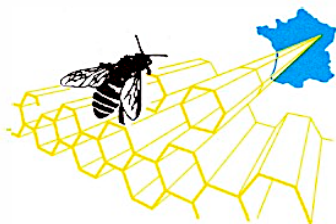
Acidité totale 25,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 9 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,4%
Dextrose (D)	36,6%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,4%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,36
L/G	1,08
L+G	76,0%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Salix sp 42%, brassica sp 31%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Prunus/pyrus 13%, taraxacum sp 3%, ranunculaceæ 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Apiaceæ, acer sp, æsculus hippocastanum, ecnillea sp, clematis sp, ericaceæ, apiaceæ, vaccinium sp, linæa borealis, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ, pinaceæ, quercus sp, filipendula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230314

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 14//2023•MarBi backen

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Eckerô

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, fruity

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity, acidulous

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 17,3%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 34,3 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 914 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 97 mm Pfund

pH 4,17

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 20,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 11,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

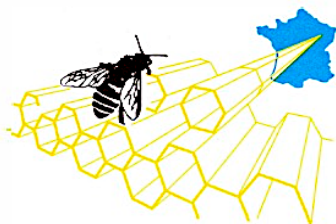
Acidité totale 31,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,9%
Dextrose (D)	29,9%
Sucrose	1,5%
Isomaltose	1,2%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,8%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,73
L/G	1,30
L+G	68,8%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Calluna vulgaris 33%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Phacelia tanacetifolia 15%, rubus sp 15%, salix sp 7%, trifolium repens 4%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Brassicaceæ, trifolium sp, vaccinium sp, apiaceæ, asteraceæ liguliflore, asteraceæ, centaurea sp, polygonum sp, carduus type, vicia sp, aborted forms	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 6%, poaceæ...	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230315

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 15//2023•Peppes Herrôhonung

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Lemland

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fermented

COLOR Dark amber

ODOR: Fermented

FLAVOR: Fermented

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 19,1%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 42,2 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 1728 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 134 mm Pfund

pH 4,40

Equivalent pH 7,1

Free acidity 19,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

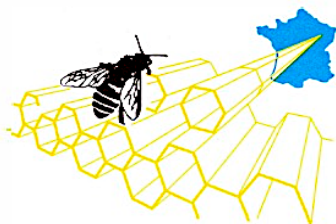
Acidité totale 29,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,2%
Dextrose (D)	32,2%
Sucrose	0,6%
Isomaltose	1,0%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,6%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,69
L/G	1,31
L+G	74,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Extremely numerous
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Erica sp 29%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Calluna vulgaris 14%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Prunus/pyrus, lamiaceæ, lotus sp, brassicaceæ, numerous unidentifiable pollens due the abundance of yeasts	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ 78%, filipendula sp 13%	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Fermented honey (Callune heather)	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230316

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 16//2023•Roger Lindroos

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Godby

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 15,5%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 29,5 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 829 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 76 mm Pfund

pH 4,44

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 16,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Acidité totale 25,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

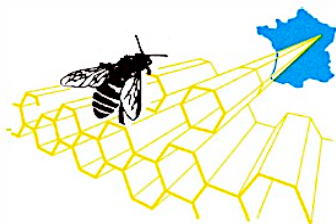
Amylase

8

Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,7%
Dextrose (D)	38,7%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,5%
Maltose	1,1%
Turanose	1,1%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,50
L/G	1,00
L+G	77,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Brassica sp 82%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Salix sp 7%, æsculus hippocastanum 5%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Rubus sp, prunus/pyrus, acer sp, taraxacum sp, centaurea sp, rhamnus sp, myosotis sp, tilia sp, echium sp, ranunculus sp, brassicaceæ, centaurea cyanus	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 14%, pinaceæ 5%, poaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230317

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 17//2023•Fraenk Andersson

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Saltvik

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Dark amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 18,1%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 33,0 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 836 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 99 mm Pfund

pH 4,07

Equivalent pH 7,0

Free acidity 17,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

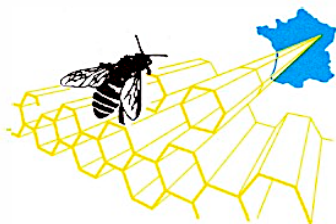
Acidité totale 27,7 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 8 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	40,3%
Dextrose (D)	30,1%
Sucrose	0,9%
Isomaltose	0,9%
Maltose	1,0%
Turanose	1,6%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,66
L/G	1,34
L+G	70,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci, hyphae	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Trifolium repens 46%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Rubus sp 13%, trifolium sp 10%, prunus/pyrus 9%, calluna vulgaris 8%, brassica sp 5%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Centaurea sp, erica sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, asteraceæ, thymus sp, taraxacum sp, salix sp, vaccinium sp, lotus sp, bidens sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Poaceæ 5%, chenopodiaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230318

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 18//2023•Ålandska bin

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Geta -höst

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,5%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 22,8 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 909 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 68 mm Pfund

pH 4,11

Equivalent pH 6,6

Free acidity 18,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 11,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

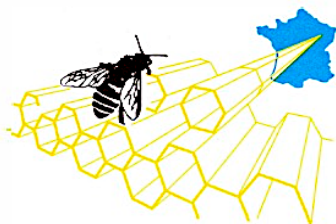
Acidité totale 29,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 8 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,2%
Dextrose (D)	34,4%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,5%
Maltose	1,3%
Turanose	1,3%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,08
L/G	1,23
L+G	76,6%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Myosotis sp 75%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rubus sp 4%, prunus/pyrus 4%, salix sp 3%, calluna vulgaris 3%, apiaceæ 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Bidens sp, trifolium repens, trifolium sp, brassicaceæ, acer sp, centaurea sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, linæa borealis	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Pinaceæ 5%	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230319

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 19//2023•Ålands biodlarföreningen
Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST:: Date: Place: Godby Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard crystallization
COLOR Amber
ODOR: Complex, vegetable
FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

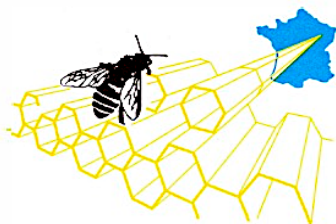
Humidity (= W)	15,0%	
Hydromy Méthyl		
Furfural (HMF)	27,6	mg.Kg ⁻¹
Electrical		
conductivity	935	µS.cm ⁻¹
Color	71	mm Pfund
pH	4,20	
Equivalent pH	6,9	
Free acidity	15,5	mEq.Kg ⁻¹
Lactone	9,8	mEq.Kg ⁻¹
Acidité totale	25,3	mEq.Kg ⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 8 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,0%
Dextrose (D)	38,8%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,3%
Maltose	1,3%
Turanose	1,0%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,59
L/G	1,01
L+G	77,8%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Brassica sp 76%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Salix sp 5%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Rubus sp, erica sp, brassicaceæ, asteraeæ, prunus/pyrus, asteraceæ liguliflore	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ 5%, filipendula sp, pinaceæ...	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230320

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 20//2023•Ålands biodlarföreningen
Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST:: Date: Place: Godby Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, fruity

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity, acidulous

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 15,6%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 22,5 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 867 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 83 mm Pfund

pH 4,36

Equivalent pH 7,3

Free acidity 15,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 11,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

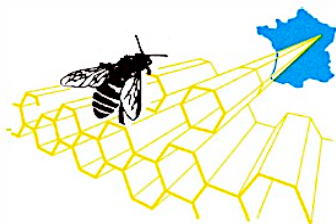
Acidité totale 26,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 8 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,2%
Dextrose (D)	32,2%
Sucrose	1,6%
Isomaltose	0,5%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,2%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,06
L/G	1,31
L+G	74,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Rubus sp 45%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Trifolium repens 28%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Castanea sp 15%, prunus/pyrus 8%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Vaccinium sp, salix sp, calluna vulgaris, rhododendron ferruginum, centaurea sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Poaceæ...	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230321

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 21//2023•Ralf Styrström

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Jomala

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable, acidulous

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 15,9%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 19,1 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 502 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 77 mm Pfund

pH 3,78

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 14,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 6,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

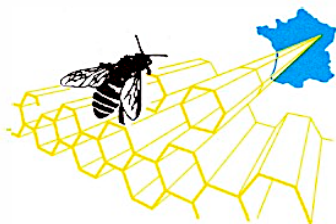
Acidité totale 21,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 9 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	43,2%
Dextrose (D)	32,0%
Sucrose	0,3%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,7%
Turanose	1,3%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,01
L/G	1,35
L+G	75,2%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Trifolium repens 28%, rubus sp 25%, brassiica sp 17%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Salix sp 8%, æsculus hippocastanum 8%, asteraceæ liguliflore 4%, prunus/pyrus 4%, acer sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Asteraceæ, lotus sp, liliium sp, apiaceæ, trifolium sp, erica sp, asparagus sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ, filipendula sp, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230322

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 22//2023•Dan Kihlström

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Enbacka Jomala

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,2%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 21,6 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 589 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 68 mm Pfund

pH 4,29

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 15,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Acidité totale 25,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

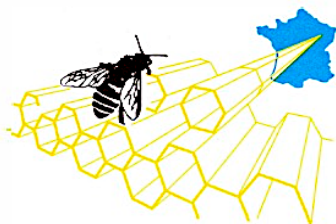
Amylase

9

Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	40,1%
Dextrose (D)	38,8%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,3%
Maltose	1,3%
Turanose	1,0%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,40
L/G	1,03
L+G	78,9%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Brassica sp 88%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Castanea sp 11%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Apiaceæ, prunus/pyrus, trifolium repens, taraxacum sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230323

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 23//2023•Totto Eckerman

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Finström

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 16,1%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 27,3 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 692 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 72 mm Pfund

pH 4,01

Equivalent pH 6,6

Free acidity 16,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

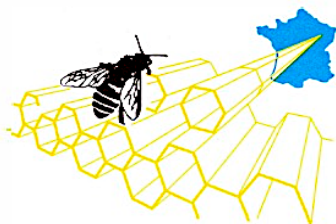
Acidité totale 26,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	42,2%
Dextrose (D)	34,9%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,7%
Maltose	1,3%
Turanose	1,3%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,17
L/G	1,21
L+G	77,1%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Trifolium repens 48%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Rubus sp 13%, prunus/pyrus 11%, salix sp 5%, erica sp 5%, calluna vulgaris 4%, brassica sp 4%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Vaccinium sp, asteraceæ, vicia sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, trigonella sp, myosotis sp, apiaceæ, liliium sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Betula sp, filipendula sp, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230324

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 24//2023•Carolus sommarhonung

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place:

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 16,3%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 22,5 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 419 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 49 mm Pfund

pH 3,80

Equivalent pH 6,7

Free acidity 15,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 7,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Acidité totale 22,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

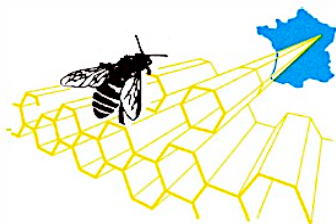
Amylase

9

Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	43,1%
Dextrose (D)	33,0%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,,6%
Maltose	1,3%
Turanose	1,3%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,02
L/G	1,31
L+G	76,1%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Trifolium repens 40%, rubus sp 16%, castanea sativa 16%, prunus/pyrus 16%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Brassica sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Myosotis sp, phacelia tanacetifolia, centaurea sp, apiaceæ, salix sp, erica sp, trifolium sp, carduus sp, tilia sp, ranunculaceæ, liliaceæ, vaccinium sp, lotus sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230325

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 25//2023•Aland Honey

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Mariehamn

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard and fine crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, minty

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 17,4%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 23,6 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 780 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 39 mm Pfund

pH 4,43

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 12,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 5,7 mEq.Kg⁻¹

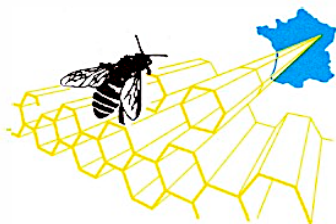
Acidité totale 18,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,4%
Dextrose (D)	32,4%
Sucrose	1,9%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,8%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,86
L/G	1,22
L+G	71,8%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci, hyphæ	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Brassica sp 33%, tilia sp 17%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rhamnus sp 13%, rubus sp 10%, trifolium repens 7%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Salix sp, castanea sp, prunus/pyrus, linaria sp, acer sp, calluna vulgaris, prunus/pyrus	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 38%	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230326

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 26//2023•Aland Honey

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Sund

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard and fine crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 15,8%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 27,4 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 845 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 68 mm Pfund

pH 4,45

Equivalent pH 7,3

Free acidity 15,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 8,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

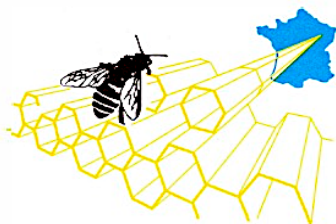
Acidité totale 23,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 11 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,8%
Dextrose (D)	34,1%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	1,0%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,3%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,15
L/G	1,14
L+G	72,9%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Apiaceæ 23%, trifolium repens 20%, rubus sp 20%, salix sp 18%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Taraxacum sp 5%, myosotis sp 4%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Castanea sp, centaurea cyanus, calluna vulgaris, asteraceæ, prunus/pyrus, vaccinium sp, erica sp, brassica sp, geranium sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Pinaceæ, betula sp, poaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230327

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 27//2023•Satu Silverstrand

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Lemland

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 17,6%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 28,3 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 513 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 51 mm Pfund

pH 3,85

Equivalent pH 6,4

Free acidity 13,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

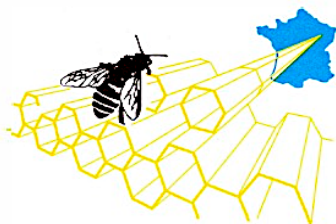
Acidité totale 22,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,9%
Dextrose (D)	34,6%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,8%
Turanose	1,0%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,96
L/G	1,15
L+G	74,5%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci, hyphæ	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Salix sp 39%, trifolium repens 19%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rubus sp 13%, prunus/pyrus 10%, myosotis sp 6%, acer sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Taraxacum sp, rhamnus sp, helianthus sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, trifolium sp, centaurea sp, violaceæ, erica sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp, rumex sp, betula sp, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230328

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 28//2023•Bo Hoffman

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Vandô

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Dark amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 15,1%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 31,0 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 837 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 87 mm Pfund

pH 4,30

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 19,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 9,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

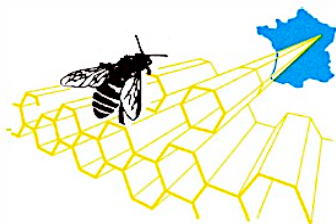
Acidité totale 29,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 11 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,9%
Dextrose (D)	32,2%
Sucrose	0,6%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,5%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,13
L/G	1,21
L+G	71,1%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare <small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Rubus sp 68%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Trifolium repens 19%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Salix sp 7%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Trifolium sp, thymus sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, prunus/pyrus, acer sp, apiaceæ, heracleum sp, erica sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Poaceæ...	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230329

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 30//2023•Totto Eckerman

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Finstrom

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Hard and fine crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 15,4%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 29,0 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 894 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 69 mm Pfund

pH 4,40

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 20,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

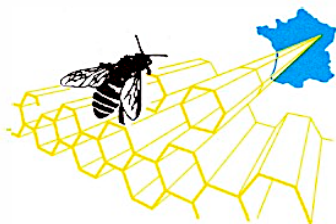
Acidité totale 30,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 15 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,4%
Dextrose (D)	31,5%
Sucrose	0,4%
Isomaltose	1,1%
Maltose	1,7%
Turanose	1,6%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	2,05
L/G	1,25
L+G	70,9%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Salix sp 28%, prunus/pyrus 19%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rubus sp 13%, asteraceæ liguliflore 5%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Ranunculaceæ, trifolium repens, centaurea sp, apiaceæ, liliaceæ, lamiaceæ, brassicaceæ, castanea sp, æsculus hippocastanum, carduus sp, erica sp, trifolium sp, taraxacum sp, acer sp, tilia sp, vaccinium sp, centaurea cyanus, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 48%, betula sp, rumex sp, quercus sp, poaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230330

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 31//2023•MarBi backen

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Eckero

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Jelly

COLOR Dark amber

ODOR: Complex, fruity

FLAVOR: Very complex, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 19,2%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 34,1 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 360 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 111 mm Pfund

pH 4,22

Equivalent pH 6,5

Free acidity 23,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 12,2 mEq.Kg⁻¹

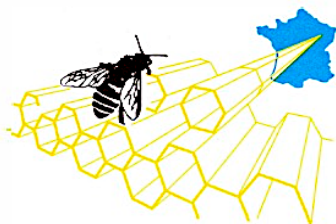
Acidité totale 35,4 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 16 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,5%
Dextrose (D)	28,8%
Sucrose	2,0%
Isomaltose	1,5%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,8%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,50
L/G	1,34
L+G	67,3%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Sizable important	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: A few	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
∅	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Calluna vulgaris 32%, castanea sativa 32%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Phacelia tanacetifolia 8%, trifolium repens 8%, rubus sp 8%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Asteraceæ, acer sp, brassicaceæ, centaurea sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Filipendula sp 5%, quercus sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::∅	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230331

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 32//2023•Ålandska bin

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Geta

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fermented

COLOR Dark amber

ODOR: Fermented

FLAVOR: Fermented

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 18,9%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 39,0 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 893 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 105 mm Pfund

pH 4,11

Equivalent pH 6,7

Free acidity 29,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 13,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

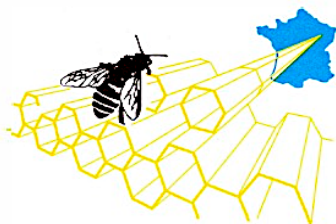
Acidité totale 42,9 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,9%
Dextrose (D)	29,0%
Sucrose	1,1%
Isomaltose	1,0%
Maltose	1,4%
Turanose	1,8%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,53
L/G	1,34
L+G	67,9%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Extremely numerous
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Brassica sp 40%, trifolium repens 28%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rubus sp 11%, calluna vulgaris 6%, castanea sp 5%, erica sp 5%, centaurea cyanus 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Salix sp, vicia sp, prunus/pyrus, tilia sp, carduus sp, asteraceæ, trifolium sp, asteraceæ liguliflore	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ, filipendula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Fermented honey (Callune heather)	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230332

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 33//2023•

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place:

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 17,6%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 34,7 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 986 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 95 mm Pfund

pH 4,29

Equivalent pH 7,0

Free acidity 26,7 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 10,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

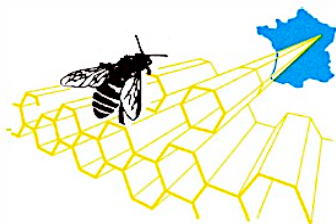
Acidité totale 37,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 12 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,0%
Dextrose (D)	30,1%
Sucrose	0,8%
Isomaltose	0,6%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,8%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,71
L/G	1,30
L+G	69,1%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Salix sp 60%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Rubus sp 8%, trifolium repens 5%, brassica sp 5%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Centaurea sp, prunus/pyrus, centaurea cyanus, rubus sp, trifolium sp, medicago sp, clematis sp, phacelia tanacetifolia, thymus type, brassicaceæ, taraxacum sp, asteraceæ, narcissus type, calluna vulgaris, vicia sp, fagopyrum esculentum, acer sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Typha sp, pinaceæ, filipendula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230333

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 34//2023•MarBi backen

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place:

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Jelly

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 18,6%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 37,8 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 1155 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 96 mm Pfund

pH 4,20

Equivalent pH 6,4

Free acidity 25,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 11,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

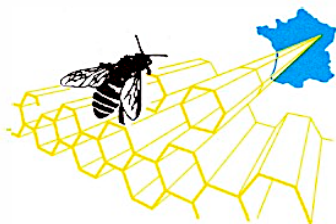
Acidité totale 36,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,4%
Dextrose (D)	27,5%
Sucrose	1,6%
Isomaltose	1,5%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	2,0%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,48
L/G	1,40
L+G	65,9%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Calluna vulgaris 35%, phacelia tanacetifolia 24%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Rubus sp 13%, echium sp 7%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Myosotis sp, erica sp, trigonella sp, asteraceæ liguliflore, buxus sp, campanula sp, salix sp, ranunculaceæ, achillea sp, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ 3%, filipendula sp, pinaceæ, parthenocissus sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230334

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 35//2023•Ålandska bin

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Geta

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fermented

COLOR Amber

ODOR: Fermented

FLAVOR: Fermented

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 18,8%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 34,5 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 902 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 98 mm Pfund

pH 4,03

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 26,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 12,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

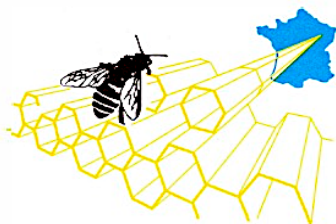
Acidité totale 39,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,0%
Dextrose (D)	28,6%
Sucrose	1,0%
Isomaltose	1,1%
Maltose	1,7%
Turanose	1,8%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,52
L/G	1,36
L+G	67,6%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Extremely numerous
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Brassica sp 65%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Trifolium repens 13%, erica sp 6%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Calluna vulgaris, prunus/pyrus, centaurea cyanus, vicia sp, castanea sp, centaurea sp, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
Poaceæ 3%, plantago sp, filipendula sp	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Fermented honey (Callune heather)	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230335

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 36//2023•Totto Eckerman

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place: Finström

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Jelly

COLOR Dark amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W) 15,6%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 33,4 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 836 μ S.cm⁻¹

Color 101 mm Pfund

pH 4,20

Equivalent pH 6,9

Free acidity 27,0 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 11,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

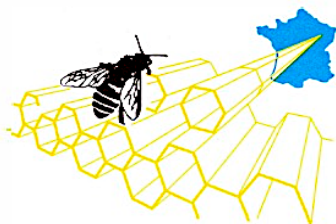
Acidité totale 38,3 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 13 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,4%
Dextrose (D)	29,0%
Sucrose	1,6%
Isomaltose	1,3%
Maltose	1,6%
Turanose	1,8%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,86
L/G	1,32
L+G	67,4%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Salix sp 64%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Trifolium rpens 7%, rubus sp 6%, brassica sp 6%, acer sp 5%, via sp 3%, calluna vulgaris 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Asteraceæ liguliflore, castanea sp, carduus sp, prunus/pyrus, brassicaceæ, trifolium sp, centaurea cyanus, asteraceæ, X	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Filipendula sp 9%, plantago sp, poaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230336

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 37//2023•Aland Honey

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST:: Date: Place: Sund Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Jelly
COLOR Amber
ODOR: Complex, vegetable
FLAVOR: Complex, fruity

Basic physico- chemistry

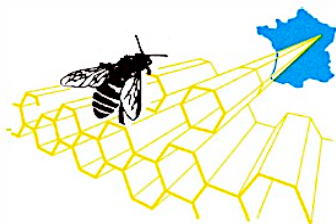
Humidy (= W)	18,9%	
Hydromy Méthyl		
Furfural (HMF)	38,6	mg.Kg ⁻¹
Electrical		
conductivity	876	µS.cm ⁻¹
Color	89	mm Pfund
pH	4,27	
Equivalent pH	7,1	
Free acidity	26,5	mEq.Kg ⁻¹
Lactone	12,3	mEq.Kg ⁻¹
Acidité totale	38,8	mEq.Kg ⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase	11	Schade Units
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Sugars	
Levulose (L)	38,7%
Dextrose (D)	30,9%
Sucrose	0,9%
Isomaltose	1,0%
Maltose	1,5%
Turanose	1,7%
Erlose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,63
L/G	1,25
L+G	69,6%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Medium	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45%	
Ø	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45%	
Trifolium repens 32%, castanea sp 27%, calluna vulgaris 23%	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16%	
Phacelia tanacetifolia 10%, lotus sp 3%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3%	
Solidago sp, brassica sp, prunus/pyrus, centaurea cyanus, centaurea sp, carduus sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)	
...	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Callune heather	
Special notes::Ø	

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N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis
Report No. G 230337

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.

Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINLAND)

Your references: 29/2023 • Riagården

Analyses: Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)

Information on the origin of honey

HARVEST::

Date:

Place:

Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing

Structure Fine and flexible crystallization

COLOR Light amber

ODOR: Complex, vegetable

FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidity (= W) 18,2%

Hydromy Méthyl

Furfural (HMF) 26,3 mg.Kg⁻¹

Electrical

conductivity 600 µS.cm⁻¹

Color 44 mm Pfund

pH 3,96

Equivalent pH 6,8

Free acidity 21,1 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Lactone 7,5 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Acidité totale 28,6 mEq.Kg⁻¹

Enzyme

Amylase 10 Schade Units

Sugars	
Levulose (L)	39,7%
Dextrose (D)	34,5%
Sucrose	<0,1%
Isomaltose	0,8%
Maltose	1,2%
Turanose	1,4%
Eriose	ND
Melezitose	ND
D/W	1,90
L/G	1,15
L+G	74,2%
Palynology	Methods of melissopalynology by Louveaux J., Maurizio A., Vorwohl G. (Bee World 59 (1978), 139-157) - Identification of pollen grains by interference microscopy
Importance of sediment: Little	
Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis	
<i>Warning, it is only signs. No signs does not mean absence of adulteration. In case of positive signs, it is necessary to use other methods</i>	
Amyloplasts: Ø	
<i>Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.</i>	
Honeydew elements: Spores, asci	
Yeast:	Rare
<small>Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur</small>	
Other elements:: Some fibers and plant particles	
Pollen analysis - Percentages are adjusted data. Are not counted, pollens from anemophilous species and those that are not nectar.	
Dominant Pollen: : ≥ 45% Salix sp 80%	
Pollen accompanying: ≥ 16% et < 45% Ø	
Pollen minority:: ≥ 3% et < 16% Prunus/pyrus 11%, rubus sp 4%	
Pollen very small minority or isolated:: < 3% Acer sp, castanea sp, asteraceæ, asteraceæ liguliflore, trifolium repens, trifolium sp, trigonella sp, erica sp, taraxacum sp	
Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen) Rumex sp, poaceæ, pinaceæ	
CONCLUSIONS:	
Proposed name:: Wildflowers	
Special notes::Ø	

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