C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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 - Sôdersunda 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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230302

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 2//2023•Yngve Pâvall
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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci, hyphae

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230303

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 3//2023•Johny Karlsson
Analyses: **Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)**

Information on the origin of honey
HARVEST:: Date: Place: Jomala - Sôdersunda 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**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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, ranun culus 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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

Humidy (= W)	**16,1%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**28,7**	mg.Kg^{-1}
Electrical conductivity	**864**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230305

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 5//2023•Dan Kihlstrôm
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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230307

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230308

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 8//2023•Mia Hanstrôm
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

Humidy (= W)	**17,2%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**36,6**	mg.Kg^{-1}
Electrical conductivity	**1042**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230309

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 9//2023•Mia Hanstrôm
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**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230310

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 10//2023•Susanna Bjôrkman
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

Humidy (= W)	**15,7%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**34,1**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**864**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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%, trifoium 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230311

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 11//2023•Susanna Bjôrkman
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

Humidy (= W)	**16,2%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**29,4**	mg.Kg^{-1}
Electrical conductivity	**767**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Very important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci, hyphae

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230312

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 12//2023•Alandska 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

Humidy (= W)	**15,8%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**33,7**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**847**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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, linaea 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230313

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 13//2023•Alandska bin
Analyses: **Exhaustive analysis on honeys (chemistry and pollen)**

Information on the origin of honey
HARVEST:: Date: Place: Pålsbölle 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**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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, linaea 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230315

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: **Sizable important**

Signs of tampering: **No signs on pollen analysis**

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

Amyloplasts: **Ø**

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: **Spores, asci**

Yeast: **Extremely numerous**

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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 abundnce 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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

Humidy (= W)	**18,1%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**33,0**	mg.Kg^{-1}
Electrical conductivity	**836**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Quite numerous: spores, asci, hyphae

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230318

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 18//2023•Alandska 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**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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, linaea borealis

Anemophilous pollen or coming from plants that do not secrete nectar (% of total pollen)

Pinaceæ 5%

CONCLUSIONS:

Proposed name:: Wildflowers

Special notes::Ø

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230319

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 19//2023•Alands biodlarfôreningen
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)	**15,0%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**27,6**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**935**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230320

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 20//2023•Alands biodlarfôreningen
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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230321

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 21//2023•Ralf Styrstrôm
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

Humidy (= W)	**15,9%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**19,1**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**502**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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, lilium 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230322

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 22//2023•Dan Kihlstrôm
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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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: Finströ̂m Altitude (m):

Aspects when analyzing
Structure Fine and flexible crystallization
COLOR Amber
ODOR: Complex, vegetable
FLAVOR: Complex, vegetable

Basic physico- chemistry

Humidy (= W)	**16,1%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**27,3**	mg.Kg^{-1}
Electrical conductivity	**692**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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, lilium 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230324

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 24//2023•Carolas 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**	µS.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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci, hyphæ

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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 sp18%

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230327

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

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

Humidy (= W)	**17,6%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**28,3**	mg.Kg^{-1}
Electrical conductivity	**513**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci, hyphæ

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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

Humidy (= W)	**15,1%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**31,0**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**837**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	µS.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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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

Humidy (= W)	**19,2%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**34,1**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**360**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Sizable important

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: A few

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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 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::Ø

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230331

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 32//2023•Àlandska 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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Extremely numerous

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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 eculentum, 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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230333

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230334

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 35//2023•Àlandska 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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Extremely numerous

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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: Finströ̂m 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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

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**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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

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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Medium

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER

C.E.T.A.M. • Lorraine
Centre d'Etudes Techniques Apicoles de Moselle
Laboratoire d'analyses et d'écologie apicole
1a, rue Jean-Baptiste de la Salle • 57310 GUÉNANGE
Téléphone : 33 (0)3 82 82 68 22
http://cetam.fr/site/ • E-mail:info@cetam.fr
N° SIRET 419 714 571 00017
• Paul SCHWEITZER, Directeur, Chargé de recherches •

Guenange, le 8/10/2024

Analysis Report No. G 230337

Ålands Biodlarförening r.f.
Getavägen 196
22410 GODBY (FINDLAND)

Your references: 29/2023 • Riagärden
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)	**18,2%**	
Hydromy Méthyl Furfural (HMF)	**26,3**	$mg.Kg^{-1}$
Electrical conductivity	**600**	$\mu S.cm^{-1}$
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%
Erlose	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) - Identication of pollen grains by interference microscopy

Importance of sediment: Little

Signs of tampering: No signs on pollen analysis

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

Amyloplasts: Ø

Amyloplasts are starch grains. They are very rare in the nectar, but very present in certain syrups.

Honeydew elements: Spores, asci

Yeast: Rare

Le comptage des levures n'est effectué que sur

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

Paul SCHWEITZER