

# Research Results



KYUSHU  
UNIVERSITY



J A R A

100% Wild Honey

- Tests were conducted using JARA Honey as the test group and a control (sterilized water) for comparison.

- As a result, JARA Honey at a final concentration of 3.1% showed growth inhibition against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

- In addition, a bacterial growth inhibitory effect was observed against *Escherichia coli* and periodontal bacteria at a final concentration of 25%.

- This suggests that dissolving 25% or more JARA Honey in water or other liquids, has an inhibitory effect on harmful bacterial growth.

Based on the results of this test, Wild JARA Honey is anticipated to have the following impacts: Inhibition of *Staphylococcus aureus* growth, offering relief from skin conditions such as acne and atopic dermatitis. Suppression of *E. coli* growth, aiding in the prevention of food poisoning associated with this bacterium and reducing the spread of infections.

Inhibition of periodontal bacteria growth, contributing to improved oral health by minimizing bacterial presence in the oral cavity.



J A R A

100% WILD HONEY



JARA  
BEEKEEPERS  
ASSOCIATION



COLLABORATION  
WITH  
TFELI





**JARA HONEY IS A VERY RARE TOP-QUALITY ORGANIC WILD HONEY FOUND IN GEORGIA.  
IT IS 100% PURE AND WILD.**

Jara is a traditional beehive that has been used since ancient times for the natural coexistence of humans and wild bees in Georgia. There is no evidence for when exactly Jara appeared. However, several local folktales note that ancient inhabitants found the bees in a tree hollow that they called this place in the forest ‘the bee tree’. Later, locals understood that the ‘bee trees’ could be replicated. They collected swarms of wild bees and settled them into hollowed wooden logs and then placed them high up in trees to protect them from bears. Such wooden logs were called Jara. After the invention of frame beehives in the 19th century, Jara hives were increasingly replaced by modern beehives. But there are still few places in Western Georgia where Jara hives are still used to make the wild honey Jara.



THE JARA HIVE IS HARVESTED ONLY ONCE IN A YEAR MAINLY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE AUTUMN AFTER THE ENDING OF THE FLOWERING PERIOD.

**HOW JARA HONEY IS HARVESTED?**

Harvesting honey from a Jara hive is more challenging and labor-intensive than from common frame beehives, typically requiring two people, with extra help needed for hives in difficult locations. Beekeepers use tools such as oval knives, smokers, and branch ladders. The process begins with inspecting the hive to assess honey availability. If enough honey is present, they cut the honeycomb from half the hive while leaving the brood area untouched. The honeycomb varies in color, reflecting the diverse plants and flowers like acacia, chestnut, and linden.

**WHO INHABITS JARA?**

Georgia is the homeland of the Caucasian Grey Bee, which has evolved due to the region's complex climate. With a tongue length of 7.2 millimeters, longer than other honeybees, it can access nectar that competitors cannot. This bee also flies in cooler conditions, has high resistance, and is known for its docility, making it excellent at gathering nectar from various flowers in larger volumes.

**WHAT MAKES JARA HONEY SPECIAL?**

Wild beekeeping techniques are becoming rare, but Georgia still preserves this ancient practice in its remote regions. Only no a dozen beekeepers continue the tradition, using Jara hives that mimic natural tree hollows. Jara hives provide an opportunity to create true and uniquely flavoured wild honey through the replication of the tree hollow concept – the natural home of wild bees, without artificial wax and free from the involvement of beekeepers

**DISCOVER JARA**



Nowadays, Jara hives are mainly found in the Ajara region of Georgia, a global biodiversity hotspot known for its unique ecosystems and high extinction risk.

Often called 'a museum of,' Ajara features diverse flora and fauna that survived glaciation. This region boasts stunning subtropical landscapes, a 121 km coastline, mountains over 3,000 meters heights, mineral springs, deep gorges, waterfalls, and vibrant villages, with its greatest treasure being its people and their traditions.



CAUCASIAN MOUNTAIN GREY BEES (APIS MELIFARA CAUCASICA) INHABIT JARA HIVES.