C/2024/1989

12.3.2024

Publication of an application for registration of a name pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs

(C/2024/1989)

This publication confers the right to oppose the application pursuant to Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]) within three months from the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

'Bingöl Balı'

EU No: PDO-TR-02886 – 5.1.2023

PDO (x) PGI ( )

1. **Name(s)**

'Bingöl Balı'

2. **Member State or Third Country**

Türkiye

3. **Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff**

3.1. *Type of product*

Class 1.4. Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)

3.2. *Description of product to which the name in (1) applies*

'Bingöl Balı' is polyfloral honey obtained from the geographical area specified in Section 4. Its color can vary from light amber to dark amber. It is marketed as honeycomb and extracted honey. In production, *Apis mellifera* anatoliaca, *A. mellifera* caucasica, *A. mellifera* meda bee breeds and their hybrids are used.

The pollen characteristics of 'Bingöl Balı' are as follows.

i) Pollen should include at least one of the related taxa *Astragalus* sp. (milkvetch), *Centaurea* sp. (centaury), *Hypericum* sp. (St. John's wort), *Trifolium* sp. (clover) and *Xeranthemum* sp. (immortelle or annual everlasting),

ii) Pollen isshould also comply with the pollen spectrum listed in Table 2 (the presence of all listed pollen taxa together is not required).

Table 1

Physicochemical characteristics of 'Bingöl Balı'

Feature	Value
Humidity (% max)	18 %
Sucrose (g/100g; max)	3 g/100 g
Fructose+Glucose (g/100 g; min)	65 g/100 g
Fructose/Glucose	1,00-1,30
Maltose (% max)	4 %

([1]) OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/1151/oj.

Water-insoluble substance (g/100 g; max)	0,1 g/100g
Free acidity (meq/kg; max)	40 meq/kg
Electrical conductivity (mS/cm; max)	0,8 mS/cm
Number of diastases (min)	15
HMF (mg/kg; max)	20 mg/kg
$\delta^{13}C_{honey}$	- 23 or lower
$\delta^{13}C_{protein} - \delta^{13}C_{honey}$	– 1,0 or higher
$C_{4\ sugars}$ (max)	7 %
Proline (mg/kg; min)	450

Table 2

Melissopalynological characteristics of 'Bingöl Balı'

	Taxon	Family	Pollen Content (Primary: ≥ 45 %, Secondary: 16 – 44 %, Minor: 3 – 15 %, Trace: <3)
1.	*Acanthus* sp.	Acanthaceae	Minor, trace
2.	*Sambucus* sp.	Adoxaceae	Minor, trace
3.	*Allium* sp.	Amaryllidaceae	Minor, trace
4.	*Rhus* sp.	Anacardiaceae	Minor, trace
5.	Apiaceae	Apiaceae	Trace
6.	*Chaerophyllum* sp.	Apiaceae	Trace
7.	*Eryngium campestre*	Apiaceae	Seconder, minor, trace
8.	*Pimpinella* sp.	Apiaceae	Primary, trace
9.	*Achillea* sp.	Asteraceae	Minor, trace
10.	*Anthemis* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
11.	*Artemisia* sp.	Asteraceae	Seconder, trace
12.	*Carduus* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
13.	*Cichorium* sp.	Asteraceae	Seconder, minor, trace
14.	*Cirsium* spp.	Asteraceae	Minor, trace
15.	*Cirsium yildizianum*	Asteraceae	Seconder, trace
16.	*Crepis* sp.	Asteraceae	Seconder, minor, trace
17.	*Echinops* sp.	Asteraceae	Minor, trace
18.	*Gundelia* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
19.	*Helichrysum* sp.	Asteraceae	Primary, seconder, minor, trace
20.	*Leontodon* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
21.	*Onopordum* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
22.	*Ptilostemon* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
23.	*Senecio* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace

24.	*Taraxacum* sp.	Asteraceae	Minor, trace
25.	*Xanthium* sp.	Asteraceae	Trace
26.	*Alkanna* sp.	Boraginaceae	Trace
27.	*Anchusa* sp.	Boraginaceae	Trace
28.	*Cerinthe minor*	Boraginaceae	Trace
29.	*Echium* sp.	Boraginaceae	Minor, trace
30.	*Myosotis* sp.	Boraginaceae	Minor, trace
31.	*Onosma* sp.	Boraginaceae	Trace
32.	*Campanula* sp.	Campanulaceae	Minor, trace
33.	*Campanula* sp.	Campanulaceae	Minor, trace
34.	*Cephalaria* sp.	Caprifoliaceae	Minor, trace
35.	*Dipsacus* sp.	Caprifoliaceae	Trace
36.	*Scabiosa* spp.	Caprifoliaceae	Trace
37.	*Valeriana* sp.	Caprifoliaceae	Trace
38.	*Dianthus* sp.	Caryophyllaceae	Minor
39.	*Saponaria* sp.	Caryophyllaceae	Trace
40.	*Silene* sp.	Caryophyllaceae	Trace
41.	Caryophyllaceae/ Amaranthaceae	Caryophyllaceae/ Amaranthaceae	Seconder, minor, trace
42.	*Chenopodium* sp.	Chenopodiaceae	Minor, trace
43.	*Convolvulus* sp.	Convolvulaceae	Seconder, trace
44.	*Cornus* sp.	Cornaceae	Trace
45.	*Sedum* sp.	Crassulaceae	Minor,
46	*Eleagnus* sp.	Eleagnaceae	Trace
47.	*Euphorbia* sp.	Euphorbiaceae	Trace
48.	*Coronilla* sp.	Fabaceae	Minor, trace
49.	*Genista* sp.	Fabaceae	Trace
50.	*Hedysarum* sp.	Fabaceae	Minor, trace
51.	*Lathyrus* sp.	Fabaceae	Trace
52.	*Lotus* sp.	Fabaceae	Primary, seconder, minor, trace
53.	*Medicago* sp.	Fabaceae	Minor
54.	*Melilotus* sp.	Fabaceae	Seconder, minor, trace
55.	*Onobrychis* sp.	Fabaceae	Trace
56.	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Fabaceae	Trace
57.	*Securigera* sp.	Fabaceae	Minor
58.	*Vicia* spp.	Fabaceae	Trace

59.	Geranium sp.	Geraniaceae	Trace
60.	Lamiaceae	Lamiaceae	Minor, trace
61.	*Lamium macrodon*	Lamiaceae	Seconder, minor
62.	*Lamium* sp.	Lamiaceae	Primary, seconder, minor, trace
63.	*Marrubium* sp.	Lamiaceae	Trace
64.	*Mentha* sp.	Lamiaceae	Trace
65.	*Nepeta* sp.	Lamiaceae	Trace
66.	*Origanum* sp.	Lamiaceae	Minor, trace
67.	*Phlomis* sp.	Lamiaceae	Minor, trace
68.	*Salvia* sp.	Lamiaceae	Trace
69.	*Teucrium* sp.	Lamiaceae	Minor, trace
70.	*Thymus* spp.	Lamiaceae	Trace
71.	*Lythrum salicaria*	Lythraceae	Minor, trace
72.	*Alcea* sp.,	Malvaceae	Trace
73.	*Malva* sp.	Malvaceae	Trace
74.	*Tilia* sp.	Malvaceae	Trace
75.	*Morus* sp.	Moraceae	Trace
76.	*Epilobium* sp.	Onagraceae	Trace
77.	*Corydalis* sp.	Papaveraceae	Trace
78.	*Papaver* sp.	Papaveraceae	Trace
79.	*Linaria* sp.	Plantaginaceae	Minor, trace
80.	*Plantago lanceolata*	Plantaginaceae	Primary, seconder, minor, trace
81.	*Acantholimon* sp.	Plumbaginaceae	Trace
82.	*Polygala* sp.	Polygalaceae	Trace
83.	*Polygonum* sp.	Polygonaceae	Trace
84.	*Rheum* sp.	Polygonaceae	Trace
85.	*Rumex* sp.	Polygonaceae	Trace
86.	*Portulaca* sp.	Portulacaceae	Trace
87.	*Lysimachia* sp.	Primulaceae	Trace
88.	*Ranunculus* sp.	Ranunculaceae	Trace
89.	*Paliurus spina christi*	Rhamnaceae	Trace
90.	*Cerasus* sp.	Rosaceae	Trace
91.	*Filipendula* sp.	Rosaceae	Minor, trace
92.	*Fragaria* sp.	Rosaceae	Trace
93	*Potentilla* sp.	Rosaceae	Seconder, minor, trace

94.	*Prunus* sp.	Rosaceae	Trace
95.	*Pyrus* sp.	Rosaceae	Trace
96.	*Rosa canina*	Rosaceae	Minor, trace
97.	Rosaceae	Rosaceae	Seconder, minor, trace
98.	*Rubus* sp.	Rosaceae	Trace
99.	*Sanguisorba* minor	Rosaceae	Minor, trace
100.	*Galium* sp.	Rubiaceae	Minor, trace
101.	*Citrus* sp.	Rutaceae	Minor, trace
102.	*Salix* sp.	Salicaceae	Minor, trace
103.	*Verbascum* spp.	Scrophulariaceae	Primary, seconder, minor, trace
104.	*Eremurus* sp.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Trace

3.3. *Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)*

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3.4. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area*

All stages of production, processing and preparation must take place in the defined geographical area.

3.5. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to*

The honey is sold in glass jars of maximum 1 kg.

Honeycomb honeys are sold in rectangular, square or lacquered packaging of 3-5 kg, suitable for contact with food.

The honey put on sale must be protected from direct sunlight and stored in clean and dry places with an internal temperature not exceeding 20 °C, free from odors.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to*

The name 'Bingöl Balı' and one of the following logos of 'Bingöl Balı' must be found on the packaging of the product.





4. **Concise definition of the geographical area**

The demarcated geographical area covers all the villages and towns belonging to Bingöl province in Eastern Anatolia in Türkiye.

5. **Link with the geographical area**

The application for registration of the designation of origin 'Bingöl Balı' is based solely on the specific quality and characteristics of the product, which result from the natural and human factors present in the geographical area.

Specificity of the geographical area

Bingöl province is surrounded by mountains. The main morphological units are volcanic plateaus at different elevations in mountainous areas throughout the province, valleys formed by streams cutting through mountainous areas and settling on fault lines, and plains and basins formed due to tectonic activity among mountainous masses. Altitudes and landforms changing over short distances lead to diversity in topography, climate elements and vegetation.

The annual rainfall and the high number of sunny days in Bingöl make the flora of the geographical area rich. Oaks (*Quercus petraea subsp. pinnatiloba* (K.Koch) Menitsky and *Quercus libani Oliv.)* form the dominant cover in forest areas. In steppe areas, the milkvetch species *Astragalus muschianus* Kotschy & Boiss. ex Boiss. and *Astragalus gummifer Labill.* are abundant.

Since the average height of the plateaus is 1 500-2 000 m, the summer period is cool and the flowering period is prolonged. This leads to the formation of natural nesting sites that can be used from June to October in terms of beekeeping activities. It also provides sheltered local areas for beekeeping.

The absence of heavy industry enterprises in Bingöl has ensured that the soil and water resources remain clean.

Specificity of the product

Bingöl province has an important place for beekeeping activities in terms of its location, natural conditions and production values. Bingöl, is located in the east of the Anatolian Diagonal in the Iranian-Turanian flora region, with a distinct topography compared to the wider region and the country, and has major potential for beekeeping due to its rich floristic diversity and wide range of flowering periods. For this reason, Bingöl province has a rich plant diversity and shows a high rate of endemism. There are approximately 1 700 plant species, of which 300 are endemic to Bingöl. In addition, more than 200 plant taxa have been registered as bee plants with melissopalynological analyses. The main plant families among these bee plants are Asteraceae (Daisy family), Fabaceae (Legume family) and Hypericaceae (St. John's wort family). This floral diversity is obviously reflected in the botanical origin of 'Bingöl Balı'.

Botanically, 'Bingöl Balı' is characterised by its rich pollen content, including the presence of at least one of the related taxa *Astragalus* sp. (milkvetch), *Centaurea* sp. (centaury), *Hypericum* sp. (St. John's wort), *Trifolium* sp. (clover) and *Xeranthemum* sp. (immortelle or annual everlasting), and some of the pollens indicated in Table 2 of point 3.2.

Human factor

Beekeeping activities, which have been carried out for many years in Bingöl province, are an important source of income for the geographical area.

Beekeeping activities are mostly carried out in the form of migratory beekeeping. The beekeepers' activities start at the beginning of March with the care and feeding of the bee colonies during the winter and managing the queen bee. This preparation continues until mid-May. Beekeepers can relocate their bees within the geographical area in May, depending on the nectar flow rate.

Changing the location of bees mainly depends on altitude. Vegetation becomes scarcer from an altitude of 1 100 m, so the bees move to 1 900 m and higher, 3-4 km away from the settlements, towards natural water sources and areas with abundant nectar and pollen flows.

Reference to publication of the specification

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