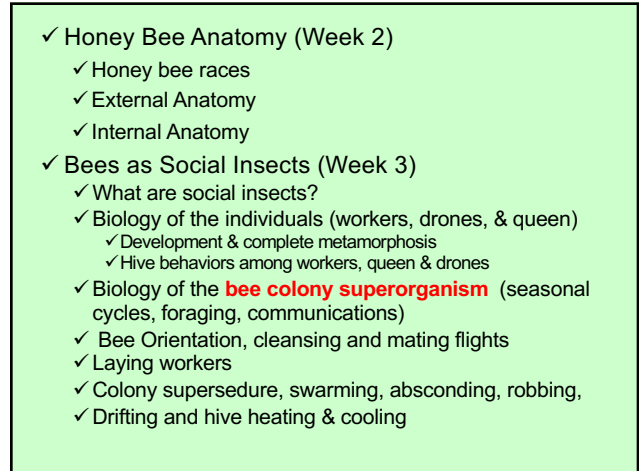
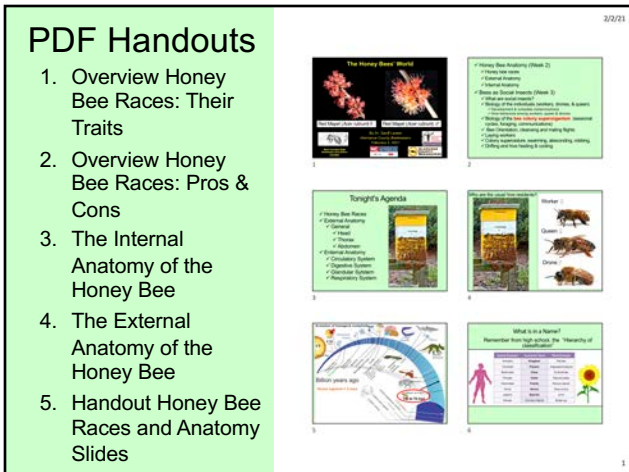


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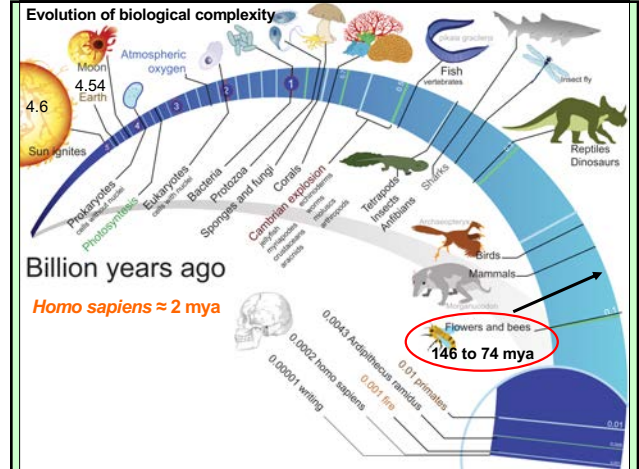
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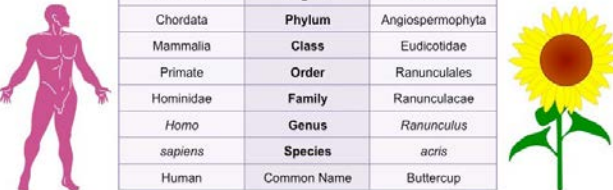


6

What is in a Name?

Remember from high school, the “Hierarchy of classification”

Animal Example	Taxonomic Rank	Plant Example
Animalia	<b>Kingdom</b>	Plantae
Chordata	<b>Phylum</b>	Angiospermophyta
Mammalia	<b>Class</b>	Eudicotidae
Primate	<b>Order</b>	Ranunculales
Hominidae	<b>Family</b>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Homo</i>	<b>Genus</b>	<i>Ranunculus</i>
<i>sapiens</i>	<b>Species</b>	<i>acris</i>
Human	Common Name	Buttercup



7

**Categories of Biological Classification**

**Scientists Assign Organisms Two-Word Names**

- ✓ 2,000 years ago Aristotle grouped plants and animals according to their structural similarities.
- ✓ The science of naming and classifying organisms is called **taxonomy**.
- ✓ Carl Linnaeus (1850's) wanted to catalog all the known kinds of organisms.
- ✓ He had a 2-word system for naming organisms called **binomial nomenclature**.

8

## Scientific Names are Universal

- ✓ This unique 2-word name for plant or animal is its **scientific name**. The first word is the **genus** to which the organism belongs. A genus is a taxonomic category containing similar species. Grouped based on a major characteristics. (Ex. All maple trees are in the genus *Acer*.)
- ✓ The second word identifies one particular kind of organism within the **genus**, called a **species**.

9

## Scientists Use a System to Classify Organisms

- ✓ The different groups into which organisms are classified have expanded since Linnaeus's time and now consist of 7 levels.

✓ **species**

✓ **genus**

- ✓ Similar genera are grouped into a **family**
- ✓ Similar families are grouped into an **order**
- ✓ Common orders are grouped into a **class**
- ✓ Common classes are grouped into a **phylum**
- ✓ Common phyla are collected into a **kingdom**

10

## Classification of a Honey Bee

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

Order: Hymenoptera

Family: Apidae

Subfamily: Apinae

Genus: *Apis*

Species: *Apis mellifera*

*Apis* is the Latin word for "bee"; "*mellifera*" comes from the Greek "melli" honey, and "ferre", to bear.



Pollination of Blueberry

11

Phylum	<i>Arthropoda</i>	Jointed Leg	
Class	<i>Insecta</i>	head thorax abdomen	
Order	<i>Hymenoptera</i>	membrane winged	
Superfamily	<i>Apoidea</i>	the bees	
Family	<i>Apidae</i>	honey and bumble bees, orchid bees, some stingless bees	
Subfamily	<i>Apinae</i>	perennial social colonies	
Genus	<i>Apis</i>	hive bee	
Species	<i>mellifera</i>	"honey bearing", western world	←

Binomial nomenclature uses both the genus and species names. That is *Apis mellifera* is the honey bee. (Note the use of italic font)

We refer to *Apis mellifera* as the **species** name for the honey bee! (OR is it honeybee?)

12

## Is it Honey Bee or HoneyBee? House Fly or Housefly?

According to Entomological Society of America (ESA) in their Common Names of Insects Database: Honey bee is **two words**

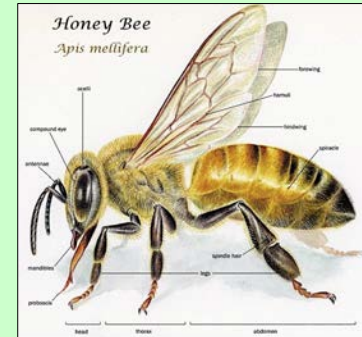
- Honey bee is a true bee in the order Hymenoptera (four wings)
- House fly, taxonomically, is a true fly in the order Diptera (two wings)
- Butterflies are NOT true flies, because they are not in the order Hymenoptera, but are in the order Lepidoptera (scale wings).
- If the insect is what the name implies, write the two words separately; otherwise run them together.

13

Class: Insecta

- ✓ 3 body segments: (Head, thorax, and abdomen)
- ✓ Skeleton on outside of body (**Exoskeleton**)
- ✓ Pair of antennae
- ✓ 2 pairs of wings (4 wings total)
- ✓ 3 pairs of appendages (6 legs total)
- ✓ Undergo complete metamorphosis (*juvenile and adult stages look completely different*)

## Honey Bees



14

## What is a species?

- ✓ In a simple sense, a species is simply a group of individuals that are capable of interbreeding in nature
- ✓ As we will see shortly, there is tremendous variation in a species
- ✓ We use subspecies to discuss different races/stocks of bees:
  - That is *Apis mellifera ligustica* (The Italian bee) is a subspecies of *Apis mellifera*
- ✓ Although we have different subspecies, they are all capable of mating and producing offspring



15

## Two Different Subspecies of Honey Bees



Africanized honey bee (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) on the left and Italian honey bee (*Apis mellifera ligustica*) on the right

Photo from Corona apicultures

16

### More on Subspecies

- ✓ These two subspecies have different “traits” that are desirable (as we will discuss in more detail in a bit)
- ✓ We can either choose to raise a specific subspecies for it’s traits, or we can select “hybrids” between various subspecies
- ✓ If you look inside a bee hive, you will probably see a lot of variation in color, due to the exchange of genes in nature

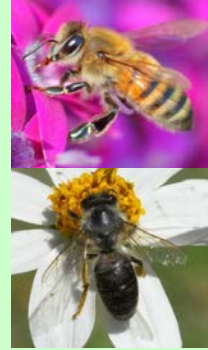


Africanized honey bee (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) and Italian honey bee (*Apis mellifera ligustica*)

17

### Honey Bee Variation

- ✓ There are at least 20 recognized subspecies, races, or locally derived biotypes of *Apis mellifera* from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa
- ✓ The photos to the right are both *Apis mellifera* honey bees
- ✓ The mixing of different genes, subspecies, races and biotypes can create a lot of color variation within and between colonies



Photos from bugguide.net

18

### Subspecies of *Apis mellifera*

**Central Mediterranean and SW Europe:**

- *ligustica*
- *carnica*
- *macedonia*
- *sicula*
- *cecropia*

**Western Mediterranean and NW Europe:**

- *mellifera*
- *iberica*
- *sahariensis*
- *intermissa*

**Middle East:**

- *meda*
- *adami*
- *cyprica*
- *caucasica*
- *armeniaca*
- *anatolica*

**African:**

- *intermissa*
- *major*
- *sahariensis*
- *adansonii*
- *unicolor*
- *capensis*
- *monticola*
- *scutellata*
- *lamarkii*
- *yementica*
- *litorea*

**Asian species of *Apis*:**

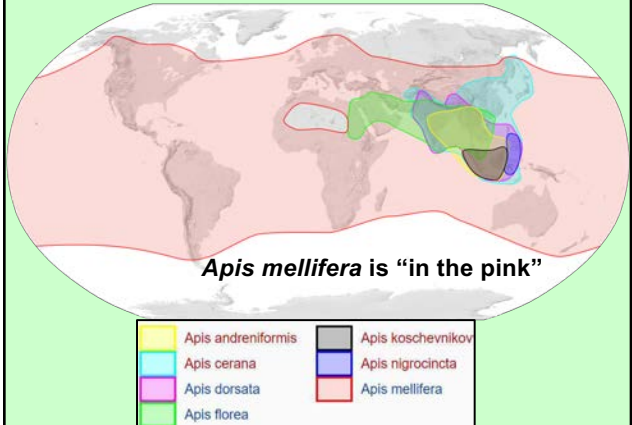
- *Apis koschevnikovi*
- *Apis nuluensis*
- *Apis nigrocincta*
- *Apis dorsata*
- *Apis laboriosa*
- *Apis florea*
- *Apis andreniformis*
- *Apis cerana*

***Apis cerana*, subspecies:**

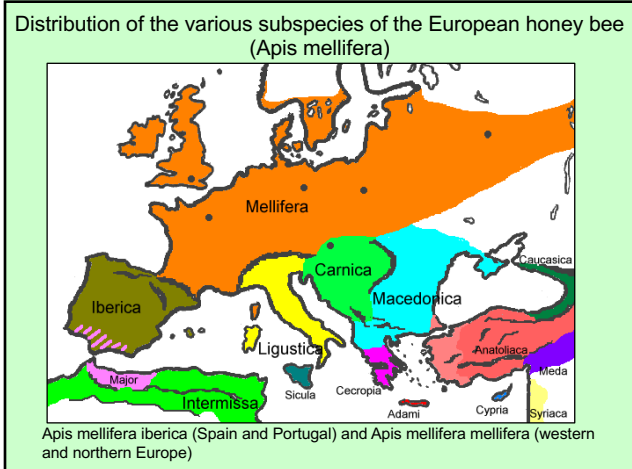
- *cerana*
- *indica*
- *japonica*
- *himalaya*

19

### World distribution map of honey bee species (*Apis*).



20



21

### Honey Bees North American

- ✓ *Apis mellifera* is not native to North America
- ✓ Many honey bees were introduced during European colonization of North America
- ✓ Many of the honey bees we are familiar with come from Europe, the Middle East, and Asia

Middle Ages woodcut

22

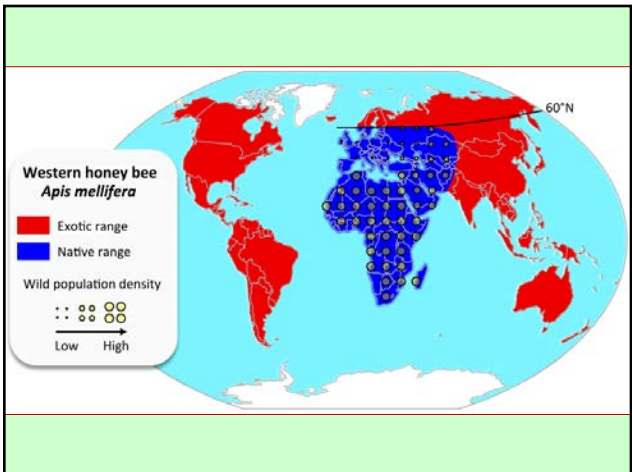
## Western Honey Bee

(*Apis mellifera*)

Not native to Americas!

Honey bee colonies known to have been shipped across the Atlantic to Virginia in 1622 & to Massachusetts around 1638.

23



24

## Some Common Honey Bees

1. German black bees
2. Italian honey bees
3. Caucasian bees
4. Carniolan bees
5. Russian bees
6. Africanized honey bees



Photos from Wikipedia.org

25

## The German Black Bee

*Apis mellifera mellifera*

- ✓ Also known as the north European bee (Native to England and Germany)
- ✓ Was likely the first honey bee imported into North America (1600s – 1800s)



26

## The German Black Bee (continued)

- ✓ Suitable for northern latitudes (**do well in damp/cold environments**)
- ✓ Has a tendency to sting a lot and swarm more often
- ✓ Prone to serious diseases
  - ✓ American & European Foulbrood
- ✓ Not very common in the US anymore



Photo from <http://www.sicomm.org/WhatIs.html>

27

## The Italian Honey Bee

*Apis mellifera ligustica*

- ✓ **Most common for beginners**
- ✓ Usually have bands on their abdomen of brown to yellow color
- ✓ **Very hygienic**
- ✓ **Great foragers**



Foraging on Mahonia in my yard on Front St.

28

### The Italian Honey Bee (continued)

- ✓ **Gentle to manage**
- ✓ One of the most productive honey bee races
- ✓ Weaker defense and less prone to disease
- ✓ **Weak cluster forming in cold periods**
- ✓ Use less propolis and keep a clean hive
- ✓ **Have some tendency to rob**
- ✓ General susceptibility to pests



Foraging on Basil

29

### The Caucasian Honey Bee

*Apis mellifera caucasica*

- ✓ Native to region between the black and Caspian seas
- ✓ Imported into North America around the late 1800s
- ✓ Body is grey/black

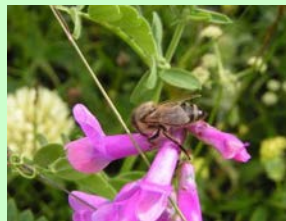


Photo from Corona apicultures

30

### The Caucasian Honey Bee (continued)

- ✓ One of the most gentle bees
- ✓ Forages earlier and on cooler days
- ✓ Winters well
- ✓ Less productive than Italians
- ✓ Slower spring start up
- ✓ Tendency to use a lot of propolis
- ✓ Less prone to robbing



31

### The Carniolan Honey Bee

*Apis mellifera carnica*

- ✓ Native to east-central Europe
- ✓ The second most popular bee after Italians
- ✓ One of the darkest of the races
- ✓ **Incredibly docile**
- ✓ **Best for overwintering**
- ✓ Excessive swarming tendency



Photo from Ales Tosovsky located on wikimedia

32



### The Carniolan Honey Bee (continued)

- ✓ Thought to express a measure of resistance to mites
- ✓ Conservative use of food resources
- ✓ Average production
- ✓ Are better in northern climates and winters well
- ✓ Little use of propolis
- ✓ Less susceptible to brood diseases
- ✓ Less likely to rob



Photo from skagitvalleybeekeepers.org

33

### The Russian Honey Bee

*Apis mellifera caucasia + ligustica + carnica (Hybrid)*

- ✓ From the Eastern part of Russia in the Primorsky region
- ✓ This region of Russia is home to Varroa mites and Tracheal mites, and it had been hypothesized that the local bees might be resistant
- ✓ Most important characteristic is that they are resistant to Varroa and tracheal mites
- ✓ Adaption of brood in times of dearth



Photo from sweetmountainfarm.com

34

### The Russian Honey Bee (continued)

- ✓ Adapted very well to cold climates (overwinter well)
- ✓ Tends to swarm
- ✓ Less likely to be robbed ("head butting" vs stinging threats)
- ✓ Susceptible to be infected by Nosema fungus
- ✓ Can be expensive



Photo from skagitvalleybeekeepers.org

35

### The Africanized Honey Bee

*Apis mellifera scutellata + ligustica (Hybrid)*

- ✓ Were transported to tropical regions of South America from tropical Africa
- ✓ Despite infamous reputation for being defensive, these bees are popular in Brazil (tropical climate)
- ✓ **Resistant to Varroa mites**



Photo by Sean McCann, Flickr

36

## The Africanized Honey Bee (continued)

- ✓ Under good management, these bees are very productive
- ✓ Overwinters poorly in temperate climates.
- ✓ Difficult to keep near to human habitations and livestock
- ✓ We will discuss the Africanized honey bee later in this presentation



Photo from the University of Florida

37

## Races of Bees

An overview of all honey bee races and their pros, cons and fun facts

BEES RACE	Italian	German	Caucasian	Carniolan	African	Cordovan SUBSET	Buckfast HYBRID	Russian HYBRID	Africanized HYBRID
PROS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good beginner bee</li> <li>• readily builds comb</li> <li>• Dispersive comb builders</li> <li>• Easy to manage</li> <li>• Reluctant to swarm</li> <li>• Relatively easy and safe to work with</li> <li>• Lower range generally produce</li> <li>• Continuous brood rearing continues after honey flow ceases</li> <li>• More likely to swarm</li> <li>• During long winters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well adapted to cold climates</li> <li>• Overwinter long and cold winters</li> <li>• Reluctantly accept food supplies</li> <li>• Healthy broods</li> <li>• Excellent honey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tolerant to a harsh winter environment</li> <li>• not overly inclined to swarm</li> <li>• calm behavior when on comb</li> <li>• good resistance to some diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incredibly docile</li> <li>• explosive spring building</li> <li>• work among the best for overwintering</li> <li>• very good builders of wax combs, good honey gatherers</li> <li>• Low tendency to rob other colonies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher rates of colony growth and reproduction compared to European bees</li> <li>• resident to Varroa destructor mite and some types of Nosema virus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They appreciate warm weather</li> <li>• More docile than other races</li> <li>• Very good honey producers</li> <li>• Excellent honey</li> <li>• can be bred into</li> <li>• Low swarm instinct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very gentle, productive</li> <li>• excellent parasites</li> <li>• light resistant to</li> <li>• very good honey producers</li> <li>• excellent honey</li> <li>• Low swarm instinct</li> <li>• very small amounts of propolis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• light resistant to parasites</li> <li>• cooperative with</li> <li>• Adaptation of brood in times of dearth</li> <li>• guard their brood vigorously</li> <li>• Good housekeeping</li> <li>• tend to have queen cells almost all the time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent honey producers</li> <li>• Very defensive against predators</li> <li>• Resistant to Varroa mite</li> <li>• tend to have queen cells almost all the time</li> <li>• Externally defensive and highly aggressive</li> <li>• Smaller nests</li> <li>• frequent swarming</li> </ul>
CONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In spring, they build up the colony rather slowly</li> <li>• excessive propolis</li> <li>• Poor flight</li> <li>• Aggressive temperaments</li> <li>• Moderate tendency to rob</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less productive in terms of honey than some other races</li> <li>• They are slow to build production</li> <li>• In some cases, they up the colony in spring</li> <li>• Aggressive and erratic male swarms</li> <li>• Aggressive temperaments</li> <li>• Poor housekeepers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some cases, they up the colony in spring</li> <li>• Aggressive and erratic male swarms</li> <li>• Aggressive temperaments</li> <li>• Poor housekeepers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• excessive swarming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preference for pollen not brood</li> <li>• Excessive swarming</li> <li>• Only for tropical areas</li> <li>• Highly aggressive and defensive behavior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consume large amounts of food</li> <li>• Moderate spring population buildup</li> <li>• Excessive swarming</li> <li>• more prone to mite infestations than other races</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• similar robbing</li> <li>• Moderate spring population buildup</li> <li>• If colonies are left unmanaged for one or two generations, they can become extremely defensive and aggressive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• brood rearing is highly dependent on large availability</li> <li>• increased swarming</li> <li>• tend to propagate</li> <li>• susceptible to infection by Varroa mite and Nosema</li> <li>• aggressive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to keep near to human habitations and livestock</li> <li>• Overwinter poorly in temperate climates</li> </ul>
FUN FACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are considered to be strong honey producers also</li> <li>• Because of their tendency to rob</li> <li>• After colonies and take away their honey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite developing worker bees more quickly than other races, the German bee are less productive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They have a long tongue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some beekeepers say they neither have to use protective clothing nor smoke when inspecting the bees!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Africa, managed honeybees can often be seen to behave in a more wild, aggressive, and therefore the wild Italian strains and managed honeybees are all hybrid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not clear what caused the Cordovan bees to separate themselves from Italian strains and become their own race of bees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When crossed with some different races, sometimes the second generation becomes an extremely aggressive colony</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They engage in "head butting" rather than stinging threats!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The media call them "killer bees" if perceived as a threat, they are able to travel a quarter of a mile</li> </ul>

<https://bees4life.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/bee-races2.jpg>

38

## Races of Bees

<https://bees4life.org/bee-extinction/solutions/sustainable-beekeeping/guide-honey-bee-races/#:~:edit=1>

Overview of all honey bee races and their traits

BEES RACE	Italian	German	Caucasian	Carniolan	African	Cordovan SUBSET	Buckfast HYBRID	Russian HYBRID	Africanized HYBRID
Size	Light	Dark	Dark or gray	Black	Dark	Bright yellow	Light	Dark	Light
Swarm resistance (genetics)	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW	LOW	HIGH	HIGH
Swarm cycle	not resistant	not resistant	no data	not resistant	Resistant to Varroa	not resistant	not resistant	Resistant to Varroa	Resistant to Varroa
Swarm cycle	not resistant	not resistant	no data	no data	no data	Resistant to Tracheal mite	Resistant to Tracheal mite	Resistant to Tracheal mite	no data
Swarm cycle	no data	no data	not resistant	no data	Resistant to Nosema	no data	no data	not resistant	Resistant to Nosema
American foulbrood	not resistant	not resistant	no data	Resistant to AFB	no data	not resistant	no data	no data	no data
European foulbrood	not resistant	not resistant	Resistant to EFB	no data	no data	not resistant	no data	no data	no data
Swarm cycle	Moderate	Low	High	High	Very low	High	Low-Med	Low-Med	Very low
Swarm cycle	Good	Low	Very low	Very good	Good	Good	Low	OK	OK
Swarm cycle	Good	Very good	Very good	Good	Very bad	Medium	Good	Very good	Bad
Swarm cycle	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NO	YES	YES	MEDIUM	NO	MEDIUM	YES
Swarm cycle	Very high	medium	Low	Very high	Low	Very high	High	medium	HIGH
Swarm cycle	Low	medium	High	Low	medium	Low	Low	medium	medium
Swarm cycle	Heavy robbing	Short tongue, nice white waxy	Long tongue, low robbing, good honey comb producing	Low robbing, good comb builders	Never on pollen, not on nectar	Heavy robbing	Resistant also to Chalkbrood and wax moth	Queen cells always present	Difficult to keep

<https://bees4life.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/bee-races1.jpg>

39

## Other Races/Stocks Not Listed

- **Starline** – hybrid Italians. Can be very prolific and productive.
- **Cordovan** – a subset of Italians that are very yellow. They are gentle, and more likely to rob.
- **Midnite** – A hybrid of Caucasian and Carniolan
- **Buckfast** – a mixture of bees that are gentle, and build up rapidly in the spring, excellent honey producers, some mite resistance
- **LUS** – small black bees that have good production and temperament, and have some mite resistance
- **All American Bee** – Italian hybrid for mite resistance, quick build up, gentle, and good housekeeping
- **VSH bees** – Varroa sensitive hygiene

40

## Why is all this talk about honey bee races Important?

- ✓ Because there is so much variation in honey bees, you can select the race/stock of bee that is most suitable to your situation
- ✓ If you are looking for the best bee for beginners, you might select Italian bees
- ✓ If you want to manage mites without control products, you might select a Russian or VSH bee
- ✓ New stocks/races are continually being developed to accommodate different issues



41

## Summary

- ✓ The key similarity of all of the mentioned races/stocks is that they all can be "**managed**"
- ✓ Beekeeping occurs on all continents (except Antarctica)
- ✓ Beekeeping can be practiced in most environments (rural, suburban, urban, agricultural, etc.)
- ✓ Beekeeping can be done by a beginner hobbyist to a large scale commercial beekeeper for multiple purposes (leisure, honey, pollination, etc.)



42

## Why are bees so effective at pollen & nectar collection?

### Background

- External Anatomy
- Internal Anatomy



Honey bee foraging on Borage or Starflower (*Borago officinalis*)

43

## General External Anatomy



© Alex Wild  
alexanderwild.com

44

### IS IT A BEE?

Look for:

- **Body shape** hourglass, with 'waist' and cylindrical abdomen & thorax.
- **Pollen-carrying hair** (scopa) on legs or abdomen (for many females, not all)
- **Long antennae** often with kink/elbow
- **Eyes** long, oval, at side of 'face', often black
- **Wings** often on back at rest and shorter than the body (2 pairs)
- **Head** triangular or tear-shaped

45

### Worker Honey Bee External Anatomy

46

### Body Plan

1

Head Thorax (Mesosoma) Abdomen (Metasoma)

Eye Tegula Hindwing

Antenna Forewing

Mandible Abdominal Segments

2

Ocelli Antenna

Clypeus Labrum Eye

Mandible "Tongue" (maxilla and labium)

Femur Tibia Basitarsus Tarsus

Mining Bee **Apidae**  
(*Andrena commode*)

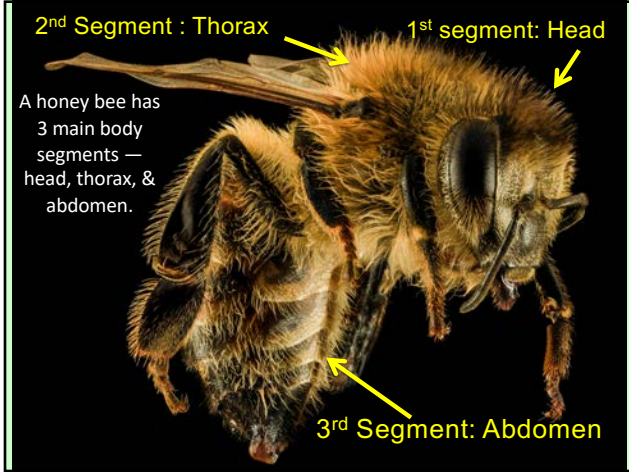
47

### Diversity of Bee Species

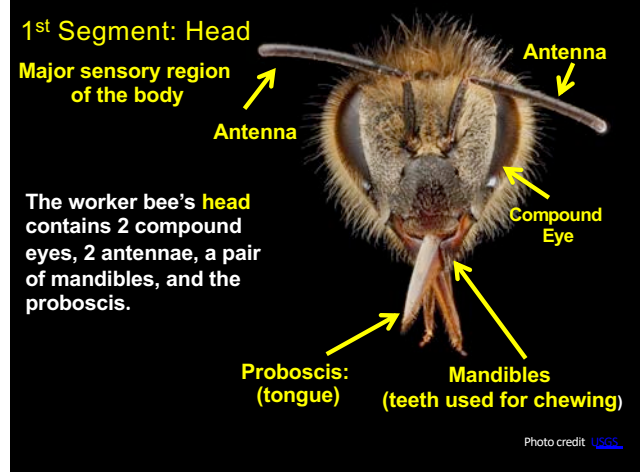
Worldwide	North America	NC	Piedmont area	Single yard
20,000	4,000	528+	100+	70+

ECOIPM: Steve Franks Lab Team @ NC State

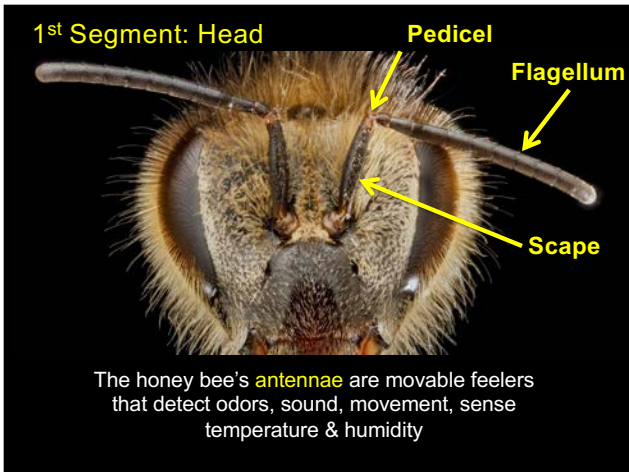
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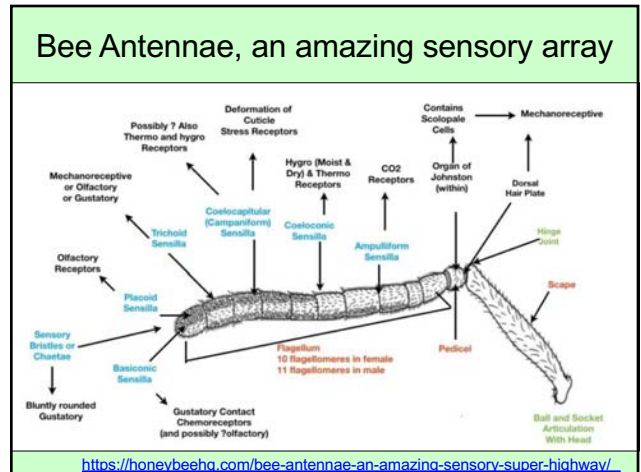
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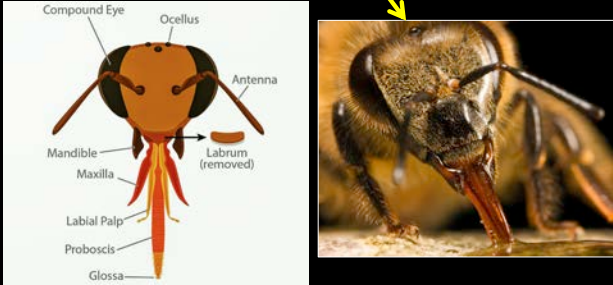


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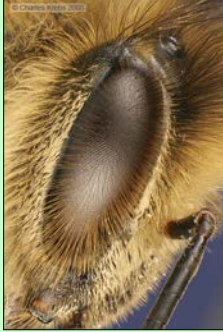

**1<sup>st</sup> Segment: Head** **One of three simple eyes (Ocelli)**



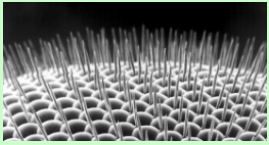
The **proboscis** is a straw-like tongue used to suck nectar, water or honey.

53

**Honey Bee's Five Eyes**

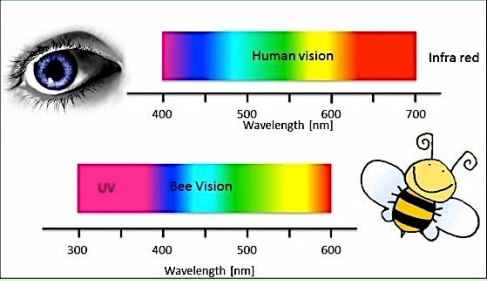
A = Two Compound Eyes (UV/short wave)  
B = Three simple eyes Ocelli (Visible spectrum)



Two Compound Hairy Eyes with 6,900 facets per eye

54




**Human vs Honey Bee Vision**  
Green, Blue & Red Photoreceptors



Green, Blue & Ultra Violet (UV) Photoreceptors

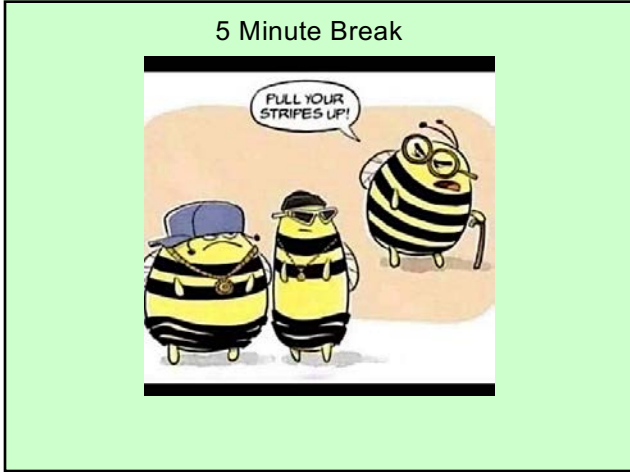
55

**Apache beggar ticks (*Bidens ferulifolia*)**

Human vision	Simulated bee vision	Reflected UV
		
Pure sunlight	Green, blue & UV light with yellow bulls eye on iridescent white	UV only light with dark bulls eye on cream

© Dr Klaus Schmitt  
<http://photographyoftheinvisibleworld.blogspot.com>

56



57

**2nd Segment: Thorax**  
Bees have six (6) legs

1<sup>st</sup> Pair of legs:

- Locomotion
- Clean antenna

2<sup>nd</sup> Pair of legs:

- Stability when walking
- Tibial spur for wax grabbing

3<sup>rd</sup> Pair of legs:

- **pollen baskets** used to carry pollen

A honey bee has 3 pairs of segmented legs used for walking, dusting their antennae, brushing pollen off body hairs, and storing pollen.

Photo Credit [USGS](#)

58

**2nd Segment: Thorax**

The thorax is the honey bee's middle region containing the flight muscles, 4 wings, and 6 legs.

3 pairs of legs

59

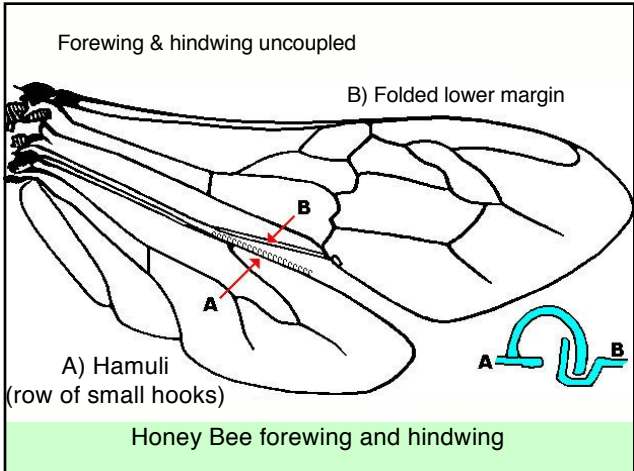
A honey bee has 2 hindwings and 2 forewings. Its wings beat 230 times a second allowing the bee to fly at speeds of up to 15 miles per hour.

Forewing

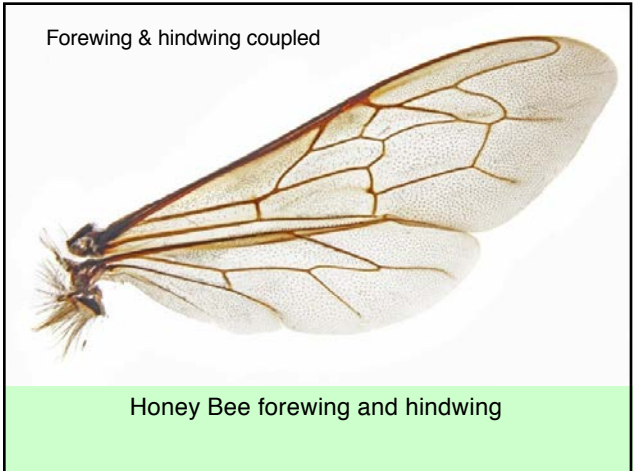
Hindwing

2<sup>nd</sup> Segment: Thorax

60



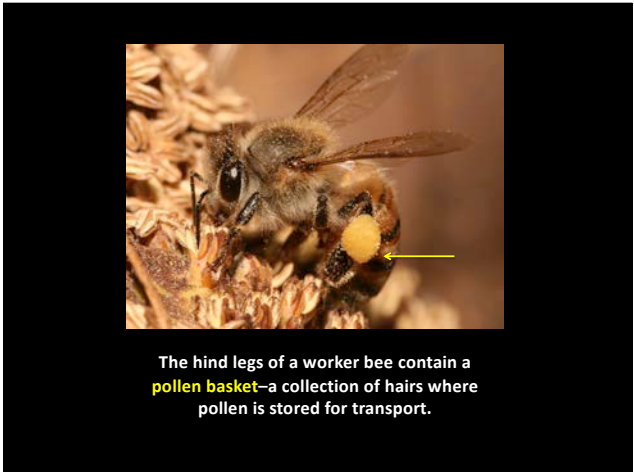
61



62

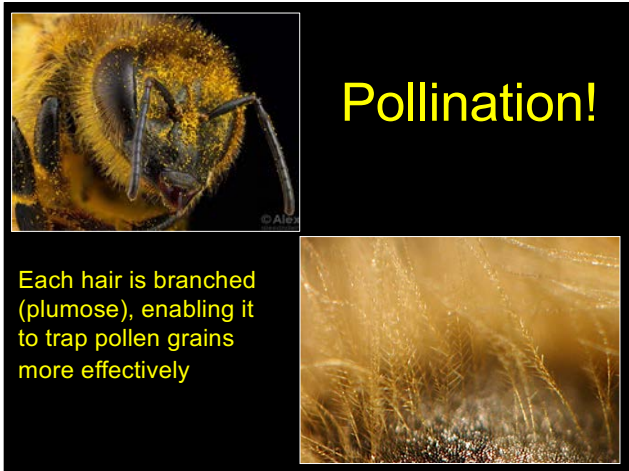


63



64





65

- ✓ Exoskeleton
  - ✓ No bones
- ✓ Outer body composed of hardened plates & flexible membranes
- ✓ All internal body parts, muscles, connective tissue, and all body parts are connected to exoskeleton

66

### Internal Anatomy

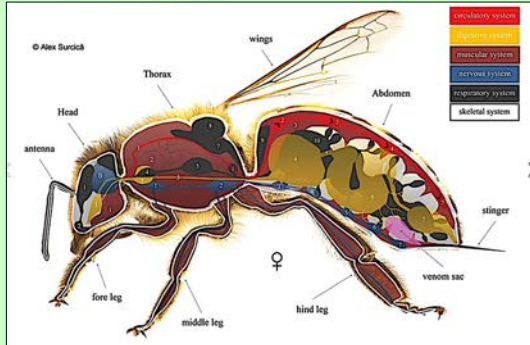
- ✓ Respiratory system
- ✓ Circulatory system
- ✓ Alimentary system
  - ✓ Digestion
  - ✓ Excretion
- ✓ Reproductive system

67

### Respiration system

68

### Honey Bee External & Internal Anatomy



<http://honeybee.drawing.org/book/external-anatomy>

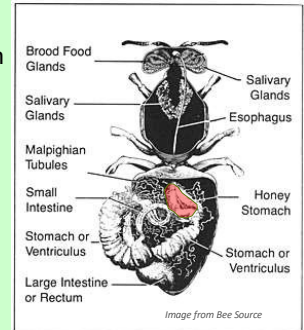
69

### Alimentary System

#### Digestive & Excretion

#### Nectar or Honey Stomach

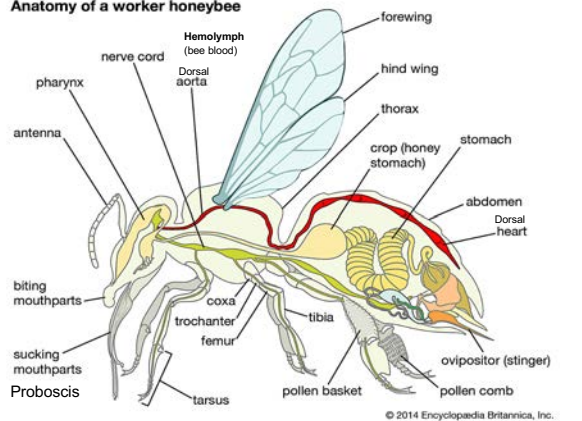
- ✓ The first chamber of a three chambered stomach
- ✓ Is used by workers to carry loads of nectar or water
- ✓ The load is regurgitated from the honey stomach when the worker returns to the nest



<http://honeybee.drawing.org/book/digestive-system>

70

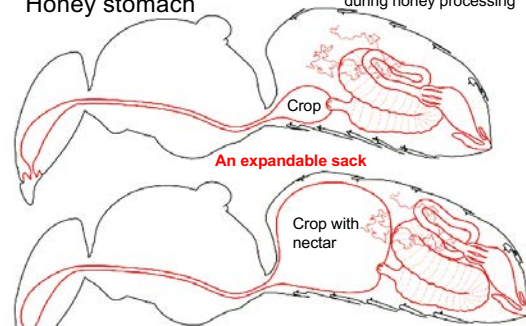
### Anatomy of a worker honeybee



71

### Crop Honey stomach

Also uptake of water from nectar during honey processing

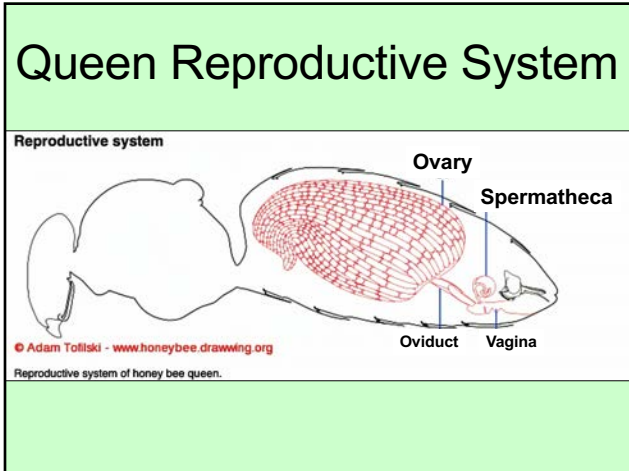


Function is transport and storage of liquid food (water, nectar and honeydew)

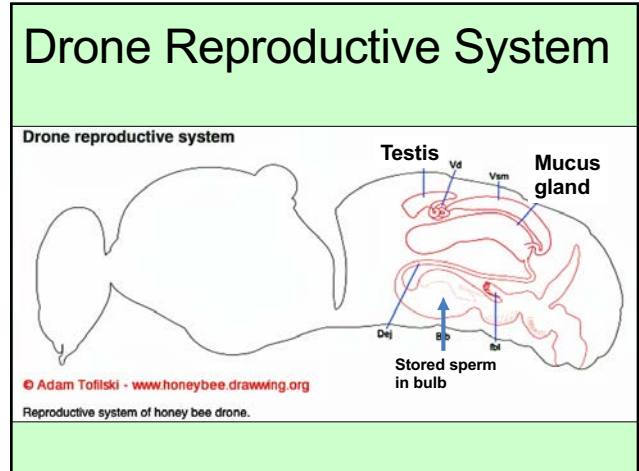
© Adam Tolliski - [www.honeybee.drawing.org](http://www.honeybee.drawing.org)

Crop of honey bee worker when empty (top) and filled with nectar (bottom). After Winston (1987, fig. 3.15) [1].

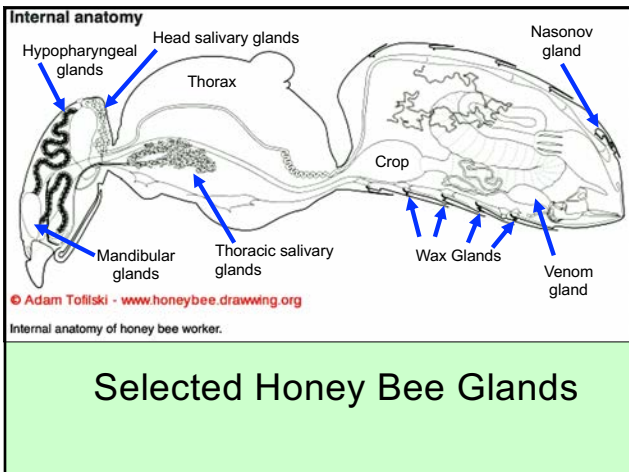
72



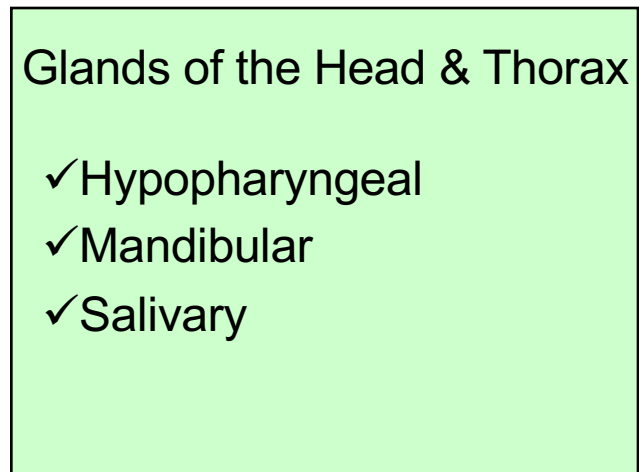
73



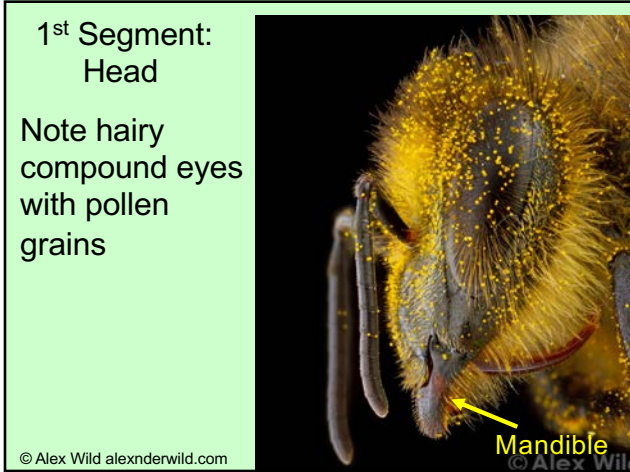
74



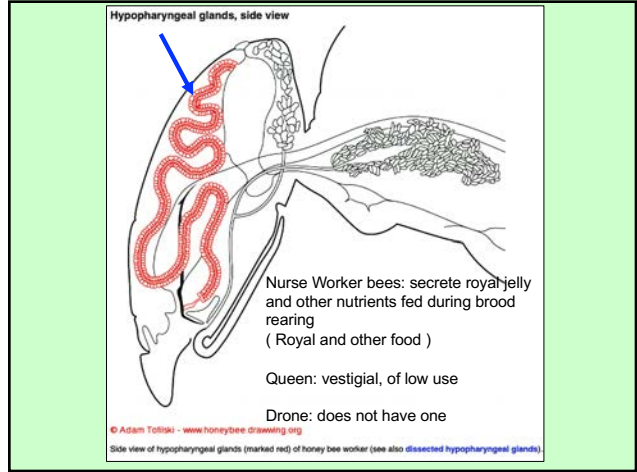
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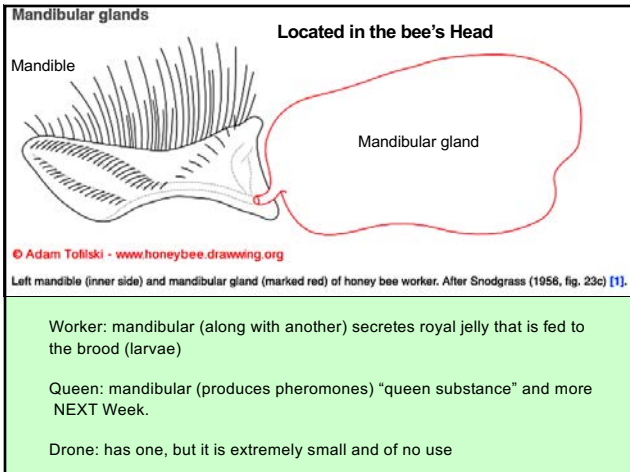
76



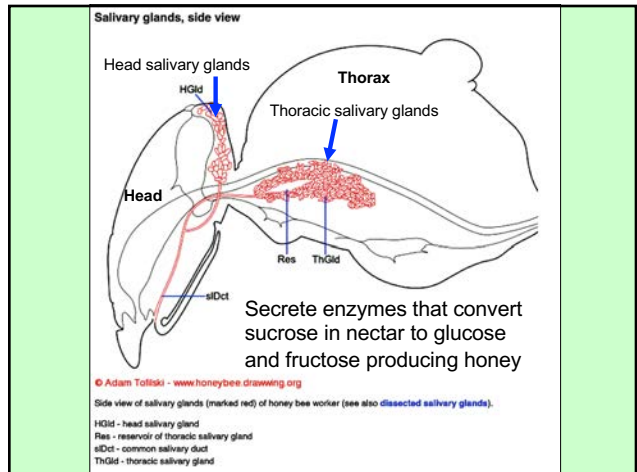
77



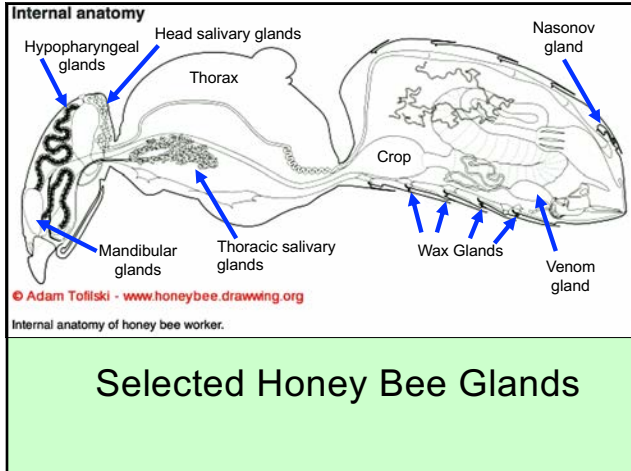
78



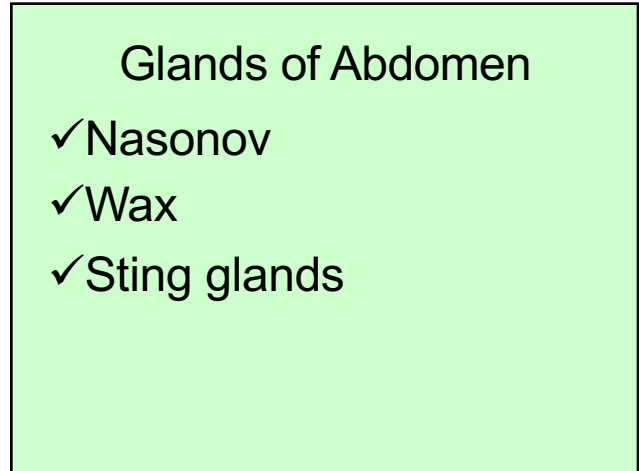
79



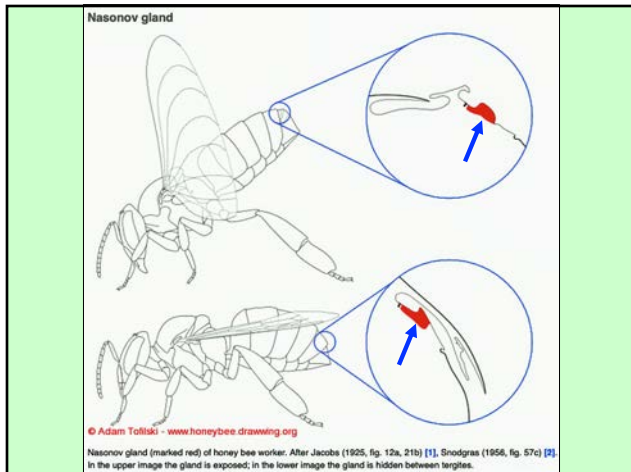
80



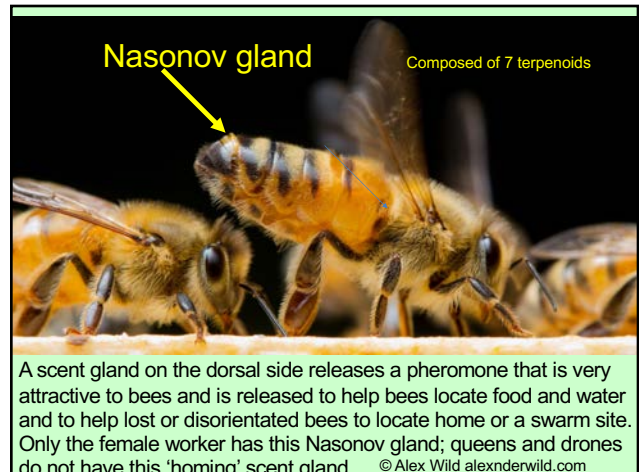
81



82




83



84

### Wax Glands


- Only female workers have wax glands.
- Queens and drones do not have wax glands.
- The worker is capable of producing wax when she reaches about 12 to 16 days of age.
- There are four on each side for a total of eight glands.



© Alex Wild

85


### Worker Secreting Wax from 8 Abdominal Glands






Each wax scales is about 0.12 inches across & 0.0039 inches thick. 1,000 wax scales are required to make 0.035 oz.

86

### The Stinger **Alarm pheromones released!**



Kathy Keatley Garvey

(SEM) Image: Ken Walker  
Source: Museum Victoria

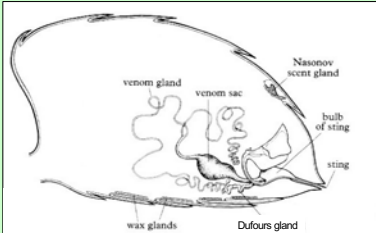
87

### Internal Abdomen Anatomy

#### The Stinger

- ✓ When stung, one alarm pheromone is released smells like banana Laffy Taffy (Isoamyl acetate)
- ✓ A second is released from Mandibular gland in the head
- ✓ Sharp barbs enable the stinger to remain in intruder's skin (beekeeper?)
- ✓ Bee dies when stinger stays behind
- ✓ The main toxin is referred to as apitoxin (melittin)

[http://honeybee.drawing.org/book/glands\\_](http://honeybee.drawing.org/book/glands_)

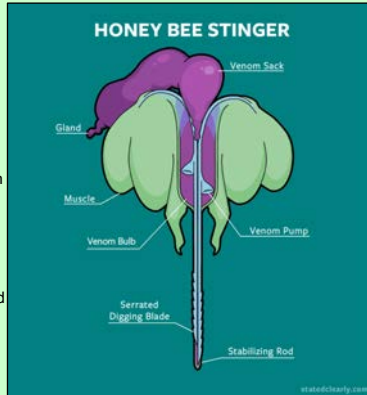


8 beeswax glands  
**Nasonov scent gland** releases pheromones that serve as location signals  
Dufour's: Egg Marker Compound

88

## Honey Bee Stinger

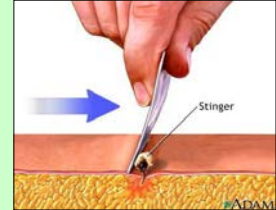
- ✓ **Stinger** – a modified ovipositor used in defense (males do not have a stinger)
- ✓ **Venom Gland** – Produces the main toxic component of **bee venom**, contains proteins and enzymes that can be used in defense against attack
- ✓ **Barbed stinger** – makes removal of stinger difficult, and ensures venom sac will continue to inject venom once the bee detaches



89

## Remove the stinger QUICKLY

- ✓ If stung, be calm, remove the bee, if necessary and smoke area of the stinger.
- ✓ Don't squeeze stinger, because you could squeeze the remaining contents of the venom sac into you all at once
- ✓ Always scrape or pull off the stinger as close to the skin as possible. A stinger releases 90 percent of its venom within 20 seconds!
- ✓ The quicker the stinger is removed, the less venom enters the skin



Scraping away a stinger has no advantage over grabbing or pulling it. Only speed makes a difference!

<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/05/30/health/30real.html>

90

## Bee sting

- Mild reaction
  - Instant, sharp burning pain at the sting site
  - A red welt at the sting area
  - Slight swelling around the sting area
- Moderate reaction
  - Extreme redness
  - Swelling at the site of the sting that gradually enlarges over the next day or two

91

## You are allergic to a bee sting if you exhibit any of the following symptoms after a sting:

- Severe allergic reaction
  - Skin reactions, including hives and itching and flushed or pale skin
  - Difficulty breathing
  - Swelling of the throat and tongue
  - A weak, rapid pulse
  - Nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
  - Dizziness or fainting
  - Loss of consciousness

92

## EpiPen (Epinephrine Auto-Injector)

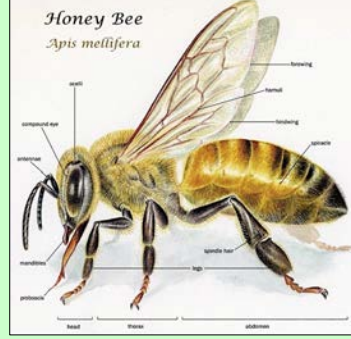


Ask your primary care physician for a prescription

93


## Honey Bees

*Honey Bee*  
*Apis mellifera*



- ✓ Class: Insecta
- ✓ 3 body segments: (Head, thorax, and abdomen)
- ✓ Skeleton on outside of body (**Exoskeleton**)
- ✓ Pair of antennae
- ✓ 2 pairs of wings (4 wings total)
- ✓ 3 pairs of appendages (6 legs total)
- ✓ Undergo complete metamorphosis (*juvenile and adult stages look completely different*)

94



Africanized bee (left) and European bee (right) are indistinguishable to the un-aided eye. The color difference seen here can also be found in European honey bees. Credit: Scott Bauer. Courtesy: USDA-ARS

95

### Differences Between European and African Honey Bees

#### Hive Defense and Stinging

European Honey Bee	Africanized Honey Bee
May send out 10-20 guard bees in response to disturbances up to 20 feet away (Figure 1).	May send out several hundred guard bees in response to disturbances up to 120 feet away (Figure 2).
Once agitated, will usually become calm within 1-2 hours.	Once agitated, may remain defensive for days.
Disturbed colony may result in 10-20 stings.	A disturbed colony may result in 100-1000 stings.

#### Swarming and Abscinding

European Honey Bee	African Honey Bee
Swarm 1 or 2 times per year.	Can swarm 10 or more times a year.
Swarms are larger and need larger volume to nest.	Swarms contain fewer individuals, and therefore a much smaller cavity is needed (Figure 3).
Rarely abscond (completely abandon nest) from nesting location.	Abscond often and relocate to more suitable nesting locations.

96



### Differences Between European and African Honey Bees

#### Selection of Nesting Site

European Honey Bee	African Honey Bee
Nest in large cavities, around 10 gallons in size.	Nest in smaller cavities, 1 to 5 gallons in size.
Typically nest in dry, above ground cavities.	Will nest in underground cavities with a high moisture content.
Nest in protected locations, rarely exposing the nest (Figure 5).	Will nest in exposed locations, (e.g. hanging from a tree branch) (Figure 6).
Due to larger colony size, nests are often easier to detect.	Due to smaller colony size, nests often go undetected until disturbed.

Table 1. The developmental time in days (from egg to adult) of European and African honey bees.

	European honey bees	African honey bees
Queen	16	14
Worker	21	19-20
Drone	24	24

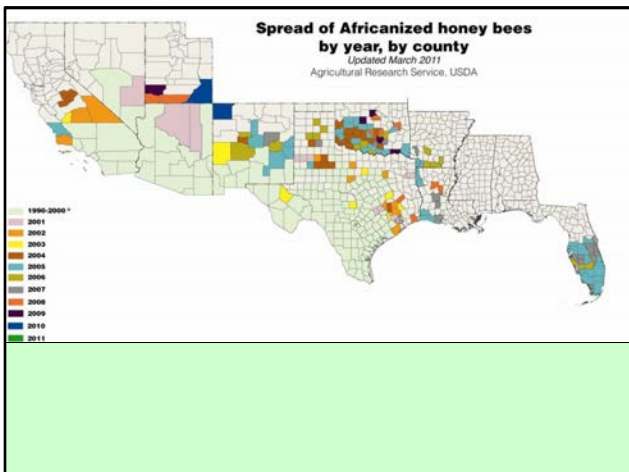
97

### African honey bee *Apis mellifera scutellata* in the Americas.

**Invasion of *Apis mellifera scutellata***

- Native range
- Introduction
- Exotic range
- BOLD ident. of *A. m. scutellata*
- BOLD ident. of other *A. mellifera* subspecies

98



99

### Africanized honey bee (AHB's)


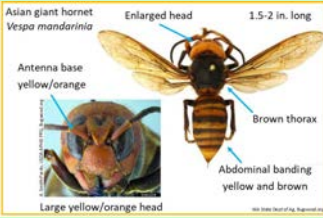
Personal protective equipment (PPE) required

Stingers left behind on gloves after working with them @ University of Arizona. Each white structure is a venom sac attached to a stinger (Georgia Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org)

100

## Asian giant hornet

PPE also highly recommended!

Asian giant hornet  
*Vespa mandarinia*

Enlarged head 1.5-2 in. long

Antenna base yellow/orange


Brown thorax

Abdominal banding yellow and brown

Large yellow/orange head

101


### Murder Hornet



**Asian giant hornet**  
*(Vespa mandarinia)*

- Size large (1.25-2.5 inches long)
- Head large, completely orange-yellow
- Eyes far forward from back of head
- Antennae thin and allowed
- Thorax dark with no light markings
- Abdomen with dark, well defined black and yellow stripes
- Four wings (difficult to tell sometimes)
- Spines, fine hairs all over body

### Killer Bee



**honey bee**  
*(Apis mellifera)*

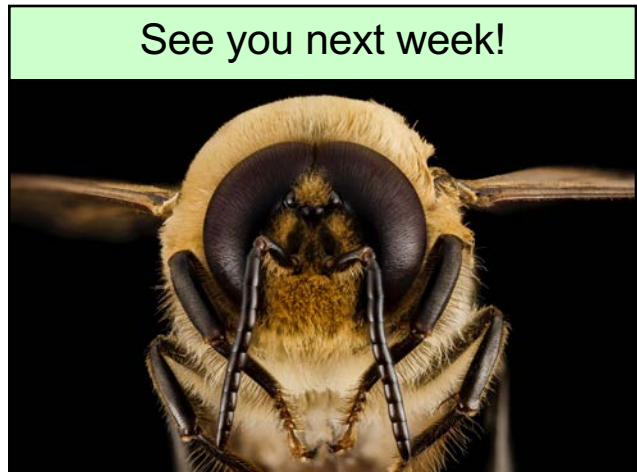
- Much smaller
- Dense amber hairs over much of body
- Abdomen orange-brown with brownish, often indistinct stripes

1 inch

102



103



104