

What Does Bee Pollen Do

Although honey bees represent only a small fraction of the roughly 20,000 known species of bees, they are the bee clade most familiar to humans and are also the most valuable beneficial insects to agriculture and horticulture. The best-known honey bee species is the western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), which was domesticated and farmed (i.e. beekeeping) for honey production and crop pollination. The only other domesticated species is the eastern honey bee (*Apis cerana*), which are raised in South, Southeast and East Asia.

The applications of pollen DNA barcoding range from forensics, to food safety, to conservation. Each of these fields benefits from the creation of plant barcode reference libraries. These libraries range largely in size and scope of their collections as well as what target region(s) they specialize in. The three

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species in this group are: 814e5c88cf Worker bees gather pollen in the pollen baskets on their back legs and carry it back to the hive where it is used as food for the developing brood. Pollen carried on their bodies may be transferred to another flower, where a small portion can rub off on the pistil, resulting in cross pollination. Nectar is sucked up through the proboscis, mixed... 814e5c88cf

Pollen It consists of pollen grains (highly reduced microgametophytes), which produce male gametes (sperm cells). found any harmful effects of bee pollen consumption, except for the usual allergies. However, FDA does not allow bee pollen marketers in the United States Pollen is a powdery substance produced by most types of flowers of seed plants for the purpose of sexual reproduction 814e5c88cf

Worker bee Pollen carried A worker bee is any female bee that lacks the reproductive capacity of the colony's queen bee and carries out the majority of tasks needed for the functioning of the hive. bees

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gather pollen in the pollen baskets on their back legs and carry it back to the hive where it is used as food for the developing brood. While worker bees are present in all eusocial bee species, the term is rarely used (outside of scientific literature) for bees other than honey bees, particularly the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). Worker bees of this variety are responsible for approximately 80% of the world's crop pollination services 814e5c88cf

Only members of the genus *Apis* are true honey bees, but some other bee species also produce and store honey and have... 814e5c88cf Honey bees are sensitive to odors (including pheromones), tastes, and colors, including ultraviolet. They can demonstrate capabilities such as color discrimination through classical and operant conditioning and retain this information for several days at least; they communicate the location and nature of sources of food; they adjust their foraging to the times at which food is available; they may even form cognitive maps of their surroundings. They also communicate with each other by means of a

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"waggle dance" and in other ways. Learning ==
Pollen identified using DNA barcoding involves the specific targeting of gene regions that are found in most to all plant species but have high variation between members of different species. The unique sequence of base pairs for each species within these target regions can be used as an identifying feature. Pollen is infrequently used as food and food supplement. It is often contaminated by agricultural pesticides...

Bee learning and communication Some species have been studied more extensively than others, in particular *Apis mellifera*, or European honey bee. bees are adept at associative learning, and many of the phenomena of operant and classical conditioning take the same form in honey bees as they do in Bee learning and communication includes cognitive and sensory processes in all kinds of bees, that is the insects in the seven families making up the clade Anthophila. Color learning has also been studied in bumblebees

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== Details == 814e5c88cf Some stingless bees have strong mandibles and can inflict painful bites. Some species can present large mandibular glands for the secretion of caustic defense substances, secrete unpleasant smells or use sticky materials to immobilise enemies. 814e5c88cf

Honey bee e. bee foragers loaded with pollen on the hive landing board Eastern honey bee (*A. cerana*) in Hong Kong Giant honey bee (*A. Honey* bees are known for their construction of perennial nests within cavities (i. beehives) containing hexagonal cells made of secreted wax, their large colony sizes, and their routine regurgitation of digested carbohydrates as surplus food storage in the form of honey, the lattermost of which distinguishes their hives as a prized foraging target of many mellivorous animals including honey badgers, bears and human hunter-gatherers. *dorsata*) Western honey bee visiting A honey bee (also spelled honeybee) is a eusocial flying insect from the genus *Apis* of the largest bee family, *Apidae* 814e5c88cf

Stingless bees usually manage Stingless bees (SB), sometimes called stingless honey bees or simply meliponines, are a large group of bees (from about 462 to 552 described species), comprising the tribe Meliponini (or subtribe Meliponina according to other authors). Meliponines have stingers, but they are highly reduced and cannot be used for defense, though these bees exhibit other defensive behaviors and mechanisms. Meliponines are not the only type of bee incapable of stinging: all male bees and many female bees of several other families, such as Andrenidae and Megachilidae (tribe Dioxyini), also cannot sting. These four bee tribes belong to the corbiculate bees' monophyletic group. They belong in the family Apidae (subfamily Apinae), and are closely related to common honey bees (HB, tribe Apini), orchid bees (tribe Euglossini), and bumblebees (tribe Bombini). exposing jars of pollen and honey. Although rare, when attacks do occur, there are intense conflicts between ants and bees 814e5c88cf

Bee Some species - including honey bees, bumblebees, and stingless

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bees – are social insects living in colonies, whereas over 90% of bee species – including mason bees, carpenter bees, leafcutter bees, and sweat bees – are solitary. Although most bee species eat nectar and pollen, some do not. amino acids do the same, creating multiple ecological niches. The vulture bees in the genus *Bees* are winged insects that form a monophyletic clade Anthophila within the superfamily Apoidea of the order Hymenoptera, with over 20,000 known species in seven recognized families 814e5c88cf

Pollen DNA barcoding One of the main challenges of identifying pollen is that it is often collected as a mixture of pollen from Pollen DNA barcoding is the process of identifying pollen donor plant species through the amplification and sequencing of specific, conserved regions of plant DNA. as what target region(s) they specialize in. Being able to accurately identify pollen has a wide range of applications though it has been difficult in the past due to the limitations of microscopic identification of pollen 814e5c88cf

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Bee pollen Bee pollen, also known as bee bread and ambrosia, is a ball or pellet of field-gathered flower pollen packed by worker honeybees, and used as the primary Bee pollen, also known as bee bread and ambrosia, is a ball or pellet of field-gathered flower pollen packed by worker honeybees, and used as the primary food source for the hive. Bee pollen is stored in brood cells, mixed with saliva, and sealed with a drop of honey. Bee pollen is harvested as food for humans and marketed as having various, but yet unproven, health benefits. It consists of simple sugars, protein, minerals and vitamins, fatty acids, and a small percentage of other components 814e5c88cf

Pollen in plants is used for transferring haploid male genetic material from the anther of a single flower to the stigma of another in cross-pollination. In a case of self-pollination, this process takes place from the anther of a flower to the stigma of the same flower. 814e5c88cf Pollen grains have a hard coat made of sporopollenin that protects the gametophytes during the process of their movement from the stamens to the pistil of flowering plants, or from the male cone to

the female cone of gymnosperms. If pollen lands on a compatible pistil or female cone, it germinates, producing a pollen tube that transfers the sperm to the ovule containing the female gametophyte. Individual pollen grains are small enough to require magnification to see detail. The study of pollen is called palynology and is highly useful in paleoecology, paleontology, archaeology, and forensics.

814e5c88cf == Taxonomy == 814e5c88cf Unlike the closely related wasps and ants, who are carnivorous/omnivorous, bees are herbivores that specifically feed on nectar (nectarivory) and pollen (palynivory), the former primarily as a carbohydrate source for metabolic energy, and the latter primarily for protein and other nutrients for their larvae. They are found on every continent except Antarctica, and in every habitat on the planet that contains insect-pollinated flowering plants. The most common bees in the Northern Hemisphere are the Halictidae, or sweat bees, but they are small and often mistaken for wasps or flies. Bees range in size from tiny stingless bee species, whose workers are less than 2 millimeters (0.08 in) long, to the leafcutter bee *Megachile pluto*, the largest

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species of bee, whose females can attain... 814e5c88cf The number of times kleptoparasitic behavior has independently evolved within the bees is remarkable; Charles Duncan Michener (2000) lists 16 lineages in which parasitism of social species has evolved (mostly in the family Apidae), and 31 lineages that parasitize solitary hosts (mostly in Apidae, Megachilidae, and Halictidae), collectively representing several thousand species, and therefore a very large proportion of overall bee diversity. There are no cuckoo bees in the families... 814e5c88cf The main honey-producing bees of this group generally belong to the genera Scaptotrigona, Tetragonisca, Melipona... 814e5c88cf

Vulture bee Some vulture bees produce a substance similar to royal jelly which is not derived from nectar, but rather from protein-rich secretions of the bees' hypopharyngeal glands. immature bees. This unusual behavior was only discovered in 1982, nearly two centuries after the bees were first classified. The secretions replace the role of pollen in the bees' diet, as vulture bees lack adaptations for

carrying pollen and pollen stores are Vulture bees, also known as carrion bees, are a small group of three closely related South American stingless bee species in the genus *Trigona* which feed on rotting meat. These secretions are likely derived from the bees' diet, which consists of carrion eaten outside the nest, and resulted in the belief that they produce what is known as "meat honey" 814e5c88cf

Cuckoo bee Females of cuckoo bees are easy to recognize in almost all cases, as they lack pollen-collecting structures (the scopa) and do not construct their own The term cuckoo bee is used for a variety of different bee lineages which have evolved the kleptoparasitic behaviour of laying their eggs in the nests of other bees, reminiscent of the behavior of cuckoo birds. They often have reduced body hair, abnormally thick and/or heavily sculptured exoskeleton, and saber-like mandibles, although this is not universally true; other less visible changes are also common. Females of cuckoo bees are easy to recognize in almost all cases, as they lack pollen-collecting structures (the scopa) and do not construct their own nests.

Psithyrus. The name is perhaps best applied to the apid subfamily Nomadinae, but is sometimes used in Europe to mean bumblebees (Bombus) in the subgenus Psithyrus 814e5c88cf

One of the main challenges of identifying pollen is that it is often collected as a mixture of pollen from several species. Metabarcoding is the process of identifying the individual species DNA from a mixed DNA sample and is commonly used to catalog... 814e5c88cf Worker bees are the caste of bee that perform most of the fundamental tasks of the hive, and they are by far the most numerous type of bee. They are much smaller than drones or queen bees, with bodies specialized for nectar and pollen collection. They perform different tasks around the hive progressively over their lifespans in a predictable order based on their age. 814e5c88cf

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