

Bee Pollen Side Effects

== Taxonomy and naming == 47d277a4b0 Western honey bees are an important model organism... 47d277a4b0 *Megachile campanulae* was originally described in 1903 under the name *Oligotropus*... 47d277a4b0 The western honey bee was one of the first domesticated insects, and it is the primary species maintained by beekeepers to this day for both its honey production and pollination activities. With human assistance, the western honey bee now occupies every continent except Antarctica. Western honey bees are threatened by pests and diseases, especially the Varroa mite and colony collapse disorder. As of 2025, the western honey bee was assessed as "Data Deficient" on the IUCN Red List. 47d277a4b0 Members of *B. affinis* are relatively large in size, and like other species of bumblebees, are known to be eusocial organisms. Most nests constructed by *B. affinis* are built underground, and are commonly found in old rodent burrows. Nests created in captivity can house up to 2,100 members, but they are typically much smaller in the wild. This species consumes nectar... 47d277a4b0 == History == 47d277a4b0 == Distribution == 47d277a4b0 There are 29 recognized subspecies of *Apis mellifera* based largely on geographic variations. All subspecies are cross-fertile. Geographic isolation led... 47d277a4b0

Colony collapse disorder CCD bees. While such disappearances have occurred sporadically throughout the history of apiculture, and have been known by various names (including disappearing disease, spring dwindle, May disease, autumn collapse, and fall dwindle disease), the syndrome was renamed colony collapse disorder in early 2007 in conjunction with a drastic rise in reports of disappearances of western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colonies in North America. Beekeepers in most European countries had observed a similar phenomenon since 1998, especially in Southern and Western Europe; the Northern Ireland Assembly received reports of a decline greater than 50%. Despite that, from 1990 to 2021, the United Nations' FAO calculated that the worldwide number of honeybee colonies increased 47%, reaching 102 million. These traits are expressed at various degrees across four bee age groups (newly emerged bees, nurse bees, non-pollen foragers, and pollen foragers) Colony collapse disorder (CCD) is an abnormal phenomenon that occurs when the majority of worker bees in a honey bee colony disappear, leaving behind a queen, plenty of food, and a few nurse bees to care for the remaining immature bees. The phenomenon became more global when it affected some Asian and African countries as well 47d277a4b0

Colony collapse disorder could cause significant economic losses because many agricultural... 47d277a4b0 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 species of bee, whose females can attain... 47d277a4b0

Bombus affinis Its historical range in North America has been throughout the east and upper Midwest of the United States, north to Ontario, Canada, where it is considered a "species at risk", east to Quebec, south to Georgia, and west to the Dakotas. *affinis* on the list of endangered species, making the rusty patched bumble bee the first bee to be added to the list in the continental United States (seven species of yellow-faced bees native to the Hawaiian islands were added in 2016). This pollen foraging behavior is strikingly similar to bees of the genus *Bombus affinis*, commonly known as the rusty patched bumble bee, is a species of bumblebee endemic to North America. Its numbers have declined in 87% of its historical habitat range. In April 2010 it was assessed as Endangered in Canada, through the work of Sheila Colla and colleagues. pollinated as the bees move from plant to plant, and *B.* On January 10, 2017, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service placed *B. affinis* meets its dietary needs 47d277a4b0

California carpenter bee The vibration The California carpenter bee or Western carpenter bee, *Xylocopa californica*, is a species of carpenter bee in the order Hymenoptera, and it is native to western North America. This process allows for pollination to happen. vibrating their body and the flower's anthers, releasing the pollen onto the abdomen and legs of the bees 47d277a4b0

== Details == 47d277a4b0

List of diseases of the honey bee attack the bees directly, but feed on the shed exoskeletons of bee larvae and pollen that is found in dark brood comb, which was used by the bees to hold Diseases of the honey bee or abnormal hive conditions include: 47d277a4b0

African honey bees were first introduced to Brazil in 1956 to increase honey production, but 26 swarms with their queens escaped from their experimental apiary in 1957. Since then, the hybrid has spread throughout South America and arrived in North America in 1985. Hives were found in southern Texas, United States, in 1990. 47d277a4b0

Western honey bee The genus name *Apis* is Latin for 'bee', and *mellifera* is the Latin for 'honey-bearing' or 'honey-carrying', referring to the species' production of honey. pesticide toxicity, especially via pollen, to assess non-target impacts of commercial pesticides. The western honey bee can be found on every continent except The western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) is the most common of the 7–12 species of honey bees worldwide 47d277a4b0

Megachile campanulae They are important pollinators of numerous native plant species throughout their range. Within the genus *Megachile*, frequently also referred to as leafcutter bees, *M.* They are considered mason bees, which is a common descriptor of bees in several families, including Megachilidae. *campanulae* is a member of the subgenus *Chelostomoides*, which do not construct nests from cut leaves, but rather from plant resins and other materials. The bees are susceptible to parasitism from several other bee species, which act as brood parasites. nonaggressive. Studies in 2013 placed them among the first insect species to use synthetic materials for making nests. Described in 1903, these solitary bees are native to eastern North America. Bees in the family Megachilidae carry pollen on the underside of their abdomen. Unlike honeybees, they do not have pollen baskets on their *Megachile campanulae*, known as the bellflower resin bee, is a species of bee in the family Megachilidae. Once hatched, the eggs progress through larval stages and subsequently will overwinter as pupae. Females lay eggs in nests constructed with individual cell compartments for each egg. They are medium-sized bees and the female adults are typically larger than the males 47d277a4b0

Bee Some species – including honey bees, bumblebees, and stingless 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. The front legs of corbiculate bees bear combs for cleaning the antennae segments. In many species the hind legs bear pollen baskets, flattened sections with 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 47d277a4b0

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. It consists of simple sugars, protein, minerals and vitamins, fatty acids, and a small percentage of other components. 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 47d277a4b0

== Pests and parasites == 47d277a4b0 Africanized honey bees are typically much more defensive, react to disturbances faster, and chase people farther than other varieties of honey bees, up to 400 m (1,300 ft). They have killed some 1,000 humans, with victims receiving 10 times more stings than from European honey bees. They have also killed horses and other animals. 47d277a4b0 There are approximately 400 species worldwide of the genus *Xylocopa*. *X. californica* is typically found in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Northwestern Mexico. It is especially abundant, along with *X. sonora*, in the Central Valley and in Southern California, including the Mojave Desert. They are agriculturally beneficial insects and pollinators of diverse California chaparral and woodlands and desert native plant species. This carpenter bee is active during hot seasons. Therefore, they are considered an endothermic insect as it absorbs heat in the desert conditions. As the bee absorbs too much heat in its body, it has to limit the time it flies and fly in the time of day in which it is cooler. 47d277a4b0 Like all honey bee species, the western honey bee is eusocial, creating colonies with a single fertile female (or "queen"), many normally non-reproductive females or "workers", and a small proportion of fertile males or "drones". Individual colonies can house tens of thousands of bees. Colony activities are organized by complex communication between individuals, through both pheromones and the waggle dance. 47d277a4b0

Palynivore There are other wasps which are in this category, as well as many beetles, flies, butterflies, and moths. One such example of a bee species that only consumes pollen in its larval stage is the *Apis mellifera carnica*. The category in its strictest application includes most bees, and a few kinds of wasps, as pollen is often the only solid food consumed by all life stages in these insects. There is a vast array of insects that will feed opportunistically on pollen, as will various birds, orb-weaving. However, the category can be extended to include more diverse species. Most true palynivores are insects or mites. beetles, flies, butterflies, and moths. One such example of a bee species that only consumes pollen in its larval stage is the *Apis mellifera carnica*. Additionally, the list is expanded greatly if one takes into consideration species where either the larval or adult stage feeds on pollen, but not both. There In zoology, a palynivore /pəˈlɪnəvɔːr/, meaning "pollen eater" (from Greek παλύνω palunō, "strew, sprinkle", and Latin, vorare, meaning "to devour") is an herbivorous animal which selectively eats the nutrient-rich pollen produced by angiosperms and gymnosperms. For example, palynivorous mites and thrips typically feed on the liquid content of the pollen grains without actually consuming the exine, or the solid portion of the grain 47d277a4b0

Africanized bee *m. iberiensis*). *scutellata*) with various European honey bee subspecies such as the Italian honey bee (*A.* Africanized bee, also known as the Africanized honey bee (AHB) and colloquially as the "killer bee", is a hybrid of the western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) The Africanized bee, also known as the Africanized honey bee (AHB) and colloquially as the "killer bee", is a hybrid of the western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), produced originally by crossbreeding of the African honey bee (*A. m. m. ligustica*) and the Iberian honey bee (*A.* 47d277a4b0

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