

Why Do The Bees Make Honey

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... ed91d39e8b 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... ed91d39e8b Danish zoologist Johan Christian Fabricius first identified *Apis florea* in 1787. *A. florea* is a member of the *Apis* genus. The name *Florea* is a personal name of Romanian origin. ed91d39e8b 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. ed91d39e8b

Honey bee starvation Starvation may be caused by unfavorable weather, disease, long distance transportation or depleting food reserve. e. Starvation may be caused by unfavorable Honey bee starvation is a state where honey bees experience shortage of food, i. Starvation can also amplify the toxic effect of pesticides bees are exposed to. Backyard beekeepers typically face more colony losses in the winter than in the summer, but for commercial beekeepers there is not much variation in loss by season. honey due to various circumstances. honey due to various circumstances. Over-harvesting of honey in commercial bee hives (and the lack of supplemental feeding) is the foremost cause for scarcity as bees are not left with enough of a honey store, though weather, disease, and disturbance can also cause problems. e. Honey bee starvation is a state where honey bees experience shortage of food, i. Starvation may be avoided by effective monitoring of hives and disease prevention measures ed91d39e8b

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. ed91d39e8b

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. The genus name *Apis* is Latin for 'bee', and *mellifera* The western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) is the most common of the 7–12 species of honey bees worldwide. The western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) is the most common of the 7–12 species of honey bees worldwide ed91d39e8b

List of diseases of the honey bee to bees. For example, bees infected during their development will often have visibly deformed wings. [citation needed] Varroa mites have led to the virtual Diseases of the honey bee or abnormal hive conditions include: ed91d39e8b

== Background == ed91d39e8b *A. florea* and its sister species *A. andreniformis* together form the subclade *Micrapis* and are the most basal extant species of honey bees, diverging before the two other extant honey bee clades, *Megapis* (the giant honey bees) and *Apis* (the eastern and western honey bees and their close relatives). The timing of the *Micrapis* species... ed91d39e8b Honey for human consumption is collected from wild bee colonies, or from the hives of domesticated bees. The honey produced by honey bees is the most familiar to humans, thanks to its worldwide commercial production and availability. The husbandry of bees is known... ed91d39e8b

Worker bee than honey bees, particularly the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). 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. Worker bees of this variety are responsible for approximately 80% of the world's 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 ed91d39e8b

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. ed91d39e8b

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Honey bee 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. e. Honey bees are known for their construction of perennial nests within cavities (i. A honey bee (also spelled honeybee) is a eusocial flying insect from the genus *Apis* of the largest bee family, Apidae. Honey bees are known for their A honey bee (also spelled honeybee) is a eusocial flying insect from the genus *Apis* of the largest bee family, Apidae ed91d39e8b

Bee learning and communication Color learning has also been studied in bumblebees. form in honey bees as they do in the vertebrates. For example, honey bees make few repeat visits to a plant 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. Efficient foraging requires such learning. Some species have been studied more extensively than others, in particular *Apis mellifera*, or European honey bee ed91d39e8b

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. ed91d39e8b Backyard beekeepers produce 40% of all honey worldwide. Beehive management issues resulting in colony losses are a major concern for backyard beekeepers. According to a 2014–15 national survey, backyard beekeepers lost 52% and commercial beekeepers lost 32% of colonies. Backyard beekeepers face more colony losses in the winter than in the summer, but for commercial beekeepers... ed91d39e8b There are 29 recognized subspecies of *Apis mellifera* based largely on geographic variations. All subspecies are cross-fertile. Geographic isolation led... ed91d39e8b Honey bees stockpile honey in the hive. Within the hive is a structure made from beeswax called honeycomb. The honeycomb is made up of hundreds or thousands of hexagonal cells, into which the bees regurgitate honey for storage. Other honey-producing species of bee store the substance in different structures, such as the pots made of wax and resin used by the stingless bee. ed91d39e8b

Apis florea *Apis florea* have open nests and small colonies, which makes them more susceptible to predation than cavity nesters with large numbers of defensive workers. The species is an important pollinator in many parts of its range and its nests are occasionally exploited as a source of wild honey. It has a The dwarf honey bee (or red dwarf honey bee), *Apis florea*, is one of two species of small, wild honey bees of southern and southeastern Asia. It has a much wider distribution than its sister species, *Apis andreniformis*. First identified in the late 18th century, *Apis florea* is unique for its morphology, foraging behavior and defensive mechanisms like making a piping noise. The dwarf honey bee (or red dwarf honey bee), *Apis florea*, is one of two species of small, wild honey bees of southern and southeastern Asia ed91d39e8b

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. ed91d39e8b Western honey bees are an important model organism... ed91d39e8b 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. ed91d39e8b

Bee including honey bees, bumblebees, and stingless bees - are social insects living in colonies, whereas over 90% of bee species - including mason bees, carpenter 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. 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 ed91d39e8b

Only members of the genus *Apis* are true honey bees, but some other bee species also produce and store honey and have... ed91d39e8b 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 "waggle dance" and in other ways. ed91d39e8b == Taxonomy and phylogeny == ed91d39e8b

Africanized bee m. *iberiensis*). *iberiensis*). m. m. African honey bees were first introduced to Brazil in 1956 to increase honey production, but 26 swarms 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. ligustica*) and the Iberian honey bee (*A. scutellata*) with various European honey bee subspecies such as the Italian honey bee (*A. m. ligustica*) and the Iberian honey bee (*A. ed91d39e8b*

== Pests and parasites == ed91d39e8b == History == ed91d39e8b

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Honey This refinement takes place both within individual bees, through regurgitation and enzymatic activity, and during storage in the hive, through water evaporation that concentrates the honey's sugars until it is thick and viscous. Honey is made and stored to nourish bee Honey is a sweet and viscous substance made by several species of bees, the best-known of which are honey bees. Honey is made and stored to nourish bee colonies. Bees produce honey by gathering and then refining the sugary secretions of plants (primarily floral nectar) or the secretions of other insects, like the honeydew of aphids. Honey is a sweet and viscous substance made by several species of bees, the best-known of which are honey bees ed91d39e8b

== Learning == ed91d39e8b

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