

Glossary

Abdomen. Segmented posterior part of bee containing heart, honey stomach, intestines, reproductive organs, and sting.

Acarapis woodi (Rennie). Scientific name of acarine(or tracheal) mite, which infests tracheae of bees.

Acarine disease. Disease caused by acarine mite.

American foulbrood (AFB). Contagious disease of bee larvae caused by *Bacillus larvae* White.

Antennae. Slender jointed feelers, which bear certain sense organs, on head of insects.

Anther. Part of plant that develops and contains pollen.

Apiarist. Beekeeper.

Apiary. Group of bee colonies.

Apiculture. Science of beekeeping.

Apis. Genus to which honeybees belong.

Bacillus larvae White. Bacterial organism causing American foulbrood.

Balling a queen. Clustering around unacceptable queen by worker bees to form a tight ball; usually queen dies or is killed in this way.

Bee dance. Movement of bee on comb as means of communication; usually same movement is repeated over and over.

Bee escape. Device to let bees pass in only one direction; usually inserted between combs of honey and brood nest when removal of bees from honey is desired.

Beehive. Domicile prepared for colony of honeybees.

Bee metamorphosis. Stages in development of honeybee from egg to adult.

Bee moth (See Wax moth.)

Bee plants. Vegetation visited by bees for nectar or pollen.

Bee space. Amount of space acceptable to bees, neither too narrow nor too wide; discovered by great American beekeeper Langstroth.

Beeswax. Wax secreted from glands on underside of bee abdomen; molded to form honeycomb and can be melted into solid block.

Bee tree. Hollow tree in which bees live.

Bee veil. Screen or net worn over head and face for protection from bee stings.

Bee venom. Poison injected by bee sting.

Bottom board. Floor of beehive.

Brace comb. Section of comb built between and attached to other combs.

Brood. Immature or developing stages of bees; includes eggs, larvae (unsealed brood), and pupae (sealed brood).

Brood chamber. Section of hive in which brood is reared and food may be stored.

Brood comb. Wax comb from brood chamber of hive containing brood.

Brood nest. Area of hive where bees are densely clustered and brood is reared.

Burr comb. Comb built out from wood frame or comb, but usually unattached on one end.

Cap. Covering of cell.

Capped honey. Honey stored in sealed cells.

Carniolan bee. Gentle grayish-black bee originally from Carniolan Mountains in or near Austria.

Caucasian bee. Gentle black bee originally from Caucasus area of Russia; noted for its heavy propolizing characteristic.

Cell. Single unit of space in comb in which honey is stored or bee can be raised; worker cells are about 25 cells per square inch of comb, drone cells are about 18 per square inch.

Cell cup. Queen cell base and part of sides; artificial cell cups are about as wide as deep.

Chilled brood. Immature stages in life of bee that have been exposed to cold too long.

Cleansing flight. Flight bees take after days of confinement, during which they void their feces.

Clipped queen. Queen whose wing (or wings) has been clipped for identification purposes.

Cluster. Collection of bees in colony gathered into limited area.

Colony. Social community of several thousand worker bees, usually containing queen with or without drones.

Comb foundation. Thin sheet of beeswax impressed by mill to form bases of cells; some foundation is also made of plastic and metal.

Cross-pollination. Transfer of pollen from anther of one plant to stigma or different plant or clone of same species.

Crystallization. (See Granulated honey.)

Dextrose. Also known as glucose; one of principal sugars of honey.

Division board feeder. Feeder to hold syrup; usually size of frame in hive.

Drawn comb. Foundation covered with completed cells.

Drifting bees. Tendency of bees to shift from their own colony to adjacent ones.

Drone. Male bee.

Drone brood. Area of brood in hive consisting of drone larvae or pupae.

