

HONEY - THE SWEET MATERIAL PRODUCED BY BEES FROM THE NECTAR OF FLOWERS AND STORED IN THE HIVE AS THEIR FOOD RESERVES.

HONEY STOMACH - AN ORGAN IN THE BEE'S ABDOMEN THAT CARRIES HONEY, NECTAR, WATER, OR ANY LIQUID THAT THE BEE IS TRANSPORTING. MATERIAL IN THE HONEY STOMACH MAY BE REGURGITATED OR PASSED ON INTO THE BEE'S DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

HYPOPHARYNGEAL GLANDS - GLANDS IN A WORKER BEE'S HEAD THAT SECRETES ROYAL JELLY OR BEE MILK.

LARVA - THE SECOND OR FEEDING STAGE OF THE BROOD.

NECTAR - SUGARY SOLUTION SECRETED BY FLOWERS AND COLLECTED BY BEES TO BE CONVERTED INTO HONEY.

OPEN BROOD - BROOD THAT HAS NOT YET BEEN CAPPED WITH WAX, SPECIFICALLY THE EGGS AND LARVA.

PARTHENOGENESIS - PHENOMENON BY WHICH CERTAIN MALE INSECTS, INCLUDING HONEY BEES, DEVELOP FROM UNFERTILIZED EGGS.

PHEROMONE - A CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE SECRETED BY BEES AND OTHER ANIMALS THAT, WHEN SENSED BY OTHERS OF THE SAME SPECIES, CAUSES SPECIFIC ACTIONS OR RESPONSES.

POLLEN - DUSTLIKE GRAINS PRODUCED IN THE ANTERS OF FLOWERS AS THE MALE ELEMENT OF THEIR REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, THESE GRAINS ARE COLLECTED STORED BY BEES AS THE PROTEIN SOURCE IN THEIR DIET.



PUPA - THE THIRD STAGE OF THE BROOD DEVELOPMENT CYCLE, AFTER WHICH THE BEE EMERGES AS AN ADULT.

SPERMATHECA - AN ORGAN WITHIN THE QUEEN WHICH CARRIES THE MILLIONS OF SPERM RECEIVED FROM DRONES ON HER MATING FLIGHTS.

SPIRACLE - THE OPENINGS ON THE SIDES OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN THROUGH WHICH A BEE BREATHES.

SWARMING - THE ACT IN WHICH A PORTION (1/2) OF COLONY (A SWARM), INCLUDING THE QUEEN, LEAVES ITS HOME TO ESTABLISH A NEW HOME ELSEWHERE. THE PARENT COLONY, NOW REDUCED IN POPULATION, RAISES A NEW QUEEN AND CONTINUES AS BEFORE.

