

IO1/A2: PLAN BEE GLOSSARY

Apiculture glossary is unnecessarily complex, especially for people who do not have advanced knowledge of beekeeping or their knowledge is outdated. The aim is to have a compact list of key words and phrases commonly used in apiculture area together with their simplified explanation or definition. This will allow the target groups, especially those who have not followed the latest trends but are interested in starting their own business, to properly understand all the relevant concepts and thus realize the true potential of apiculture and subsequently build their strategy accordingly.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES	DEFINITION
Apitherapy	A type of alternative therapy that uses bee products such as honey, beeswax, royal jelly, and propolis.
Bee colony	A group of bees that live together. A bee colony consists of one queen, thousands of female worker bees, and several hundred male bees (drones). It's size depends largely on seasonal changes.
Monoculture	The cultivation or growth of a single plant species in a field or farming system.
Pollination	The process of transferring pollen from a male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part (pistil), enabling the plant to reproduce
Pollinator	Animals (mainly insects) that transfer the pollen grains from the stamen to the pistil.
Layens method	The process of transferring pollen from a male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part (pistil), enabling the plant to reproduce
Varroa mite	It weakneses the immunity system of the bees, making them more likely to develop other kind of illnesses caused by bacteria, fungus or viruses. It affects also the reproduction of the bees as well as produces a great depopulation
Honey	The natural sweet substance produced by <i>Apis mellifera</i> bees from the nectar of plants or from secretions of plant-sucking insects on the living parts of plants, which the bees collect, transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store and leave in honey combs to ripen and mature."
Varroa mite	A parasitic mite of the honey bee that feeds on larvae and adult bees, is a vector for several viruses and can kill a honey bee colony
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	A system which aims to keep pests below the level where they cause significant harm by using a combination of controls, applied at different times of the year, keeping chemical input to a minimum
American Foulbrood (AFB)	Spore forming bacterial disease of honey bees that affects sealed brood, killing the larvae in their cell. It is highly infectious and the most destructive of the brood diseases in honey bees
European Foul Brood (EFB)	Bacterial disease of honey bees that affects unsealed brood, killing larvae before they are sealed in cells
Small hive beetle	An invasive pest of the honey bee, originating in sub-sahar Africa. It has proved to be a serious pest of honey bees in USA, Australia, Canada, Jamaica, Mexico and Hawaii and in 2014 it was discovered in southern Italy. Larvae cause severe damage to brood, pollen and honey and severe infestations can lead to the death of the colony
Asian Hornet	An aggressive predator of honey bees and other insects, although it poses no greater risk to human health than our native bees and wasps. It has recently been found in England.
Brood box or chamber	The area in a hive where the queen lays all the eggs and where the bees care for the developing larvae until the adult bee emerges from the cell
Queen excluder	A selective barrier inside the hive that restricts the queen to the brood box so she cannot lay eggs in the honey super. It allows worker bees but not the larger queens and drones to traverse the barrier
Honey super	An additional box placed above the brood box, where the bees store surplus honey
Honey gate	A valve opening used to regulate the flow of honey from the honey extractor into buckets or from buckets into jars
Heather honey	A thixotropic (gell-like) honey sourced from Ling heather, <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , considered a speciality honey. The bees require special management techniques and specialised extraction equipment
Cut comb honey	Produced by cutting the honeycomb free from its frame or top bar and then subdividing the comb into smaller pieces
Queen cells	New queens are reared in specially shaped cells that are oriented vertically on the frame. They can be anywhere on the frame, but are often located on the edge of the comb, either at the sides or along the bottom
Swarming	The reproductive process by which a new honey bee colony is formed when the queen bee leaves the colony with a large group of worker bees to look for a new home
Swarm cluster	After the queen and thousands of bees leave the nest, they initially gather, in a rugby ball shaped cluster, on a nearby tree, before eventually flying to the new home
Swarm prevention	The actions the beekeeper takes before the bees go into swarming mode, thus preventing the loss of a swarm
Swarm control	The actions the beekeeper takes once the bees are intent on swarming evidenced by unsealed queen cells being present in the hive
Migratory beekeeping	The practice of beekeepers moving hives to specific crops while they are in flower, to increase the honey harvest, or to provide a pollination service to the grower.