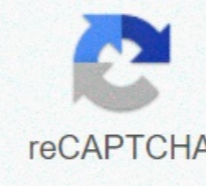




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Honey bee anatomy

Chapter 3 Anatomy of honey bees Content - Previous - The next Honey bee has been described as the most useful of all insects that are known to man because human, as well as other forms of life, provides basic services that are essential for their survival. This is what the insect managed to do because nature surrounded it with special organs that allow it to live its strange world of life. In order to understand the creature, a closer study must be done from its anatomical structure, allowing it, and only to perform such functions as collecting and maturing nectar, collecting pollen and propolis, producing a comb, and casually fertilizing flowering plants. Like all insects, the honey bee has three main parts: head, thorax and abdomen. 1. HEAD Triangular shape, head has five eyes, a pair of antennae, and oral parts consisting, among other organs, of two mandibula, proboscis, etc. a) The eyes: The visible apparatus consists of a pair of compound eyes and three small simple eyes called ocelli. The compound eyes are made up of thousands of simple, light-sensitive cells called ommatidia, which allow them to enrich light and colour and detect directional information from the sun's ultraviolet rays. The eyes of a drone are far greater than the eyes of a worker or queen, occupying a large proportion of the total volume of the head. They help him find the Queen as he haunts her during mating. b) Antennae are a pair of sensitive receptors whose base is located in small socket-like membrane areas of the head wall. They move freely in each direction. Antenna functions are to feel or touch and smell, directing the bee outside and inside the hive, distinguishing the floral and pheromone scent and locating the hive invaders. c) Mandible is a pair of jaws, hung from the head and parts in the mouth. The insect uses them to chew wood while redesigning the hive entrance, chew pollen and make wax to build comb. They also allow all activities that require a pair of instruments for commensal. d) proboscis: Unlike proboscis of all other suiting insects, that honey bee is not a permanent functional organ; it is temporarily improvised by the composition of the parts of the maxilla and the labella to produce a unique tube for the composition of liquids such as sweet so freshness, nectar, water and honey. The insect releases it when it is needed to use it, then withdraws it and folds it back under its head when not needed. 2. THORAX Armored the middle part of the insect, chest, supports two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs, and carries a locomotive, or engine, and muscles that control the movement of the head, abdomen and wings. a) Legs: Each pair of legs differs in size and shape from the other two pairs and is grouped into six with a pair of claws on the tip that help the insect to chack up on the surface. You can bend your leg on any of the six joints. Its primary function is to help with walking and running, but the different parts also serve specific purposes, except locomotion. For example, brushes on the inner surface of the fifth segment, (tarsus) of two front legs are used to grind pollen and other particles from the head, eyes and oral parts. The same middle-leg tarsi serve as chest cleaning brushes, while the spines found at the end of the fourth section (tibiae) are used to remove pollen pellets and to clean the wings. Two important parts to be recorded on the legs are antenna cleaners on the front legs and pollen baskets on the hind legs. i) The antenna cleaner, situated at the inner edge of the tibia of the front legs, consists of a deep-cut semi-circular incision fitted with a 15-foot-long range of small spines. All three caste, drone, queen, drone, have this cleaning machine. ii) Pollen baskets: Tibiae's back legs of a worker bee carry a special apparatus called corbiculae, or a basket of pollen, allowing her to carry pollen in a hive. These pollen baskets, concavely shaped, are surrounded by several long hairs that bind the contents into an almost solid mass, allowing the worker to safely carry the load home. b) Like the wings of most insects, honey bee wings are thin, flat and two-layer. The front pair is much longer than the back. The worker's wings are used for both flight and beehe airing, while the drone and queen use their own only to fly. 3. BELLY Like the chest, the abdomen is armouredly coated. It contains vital parts such as the heart, honey bag, stomach, intestines, reproductive organ and bite. As seen from the outside, only six segments can be observed, but the adult bee has nine and the larvae have ten. 4. INTERNAL BODIES The interest of the beekeeper shall normally focus on those parts of the bee which may produce honey and wax and perform other tasks necessary for survival. These include the hypopharyngeal gland, the wax gland, the odor or pheromone glands, the Queen's pheromone glands, and a pinch with a passionate gland. a) The hypopharyngeal gland is located in the head of the worker, in front of the brain. It begins to mature three days after its formation, and only develops when the insect secretes royal jelly to feed young larvae and queens. b) The wax gland, located in the young worker's lower abdomen, releases wax between a series of four overlapping plates, called sterna, under the abdomen. The worker begins to secrete the wax 12 days after the ascent; six days later, the gland degenerates and the worker stops to build a comb. c) Gland odor: worker bee three main odors. The gland under the sting produces a special pheromone, consisting primarily of isopentyl acetate, which it disperses around the site of the dot. The smell encourages other workers to chase and make the victim go. The second alarm pheromone released by the glands in the mandibular base has the same function. The third gland, located near the back of the abdomen, produces a pheromone that, upon the release of the reconnaissance, attracts swarms of other bees to move towards them. d) Queen's pheromone glands: there are special glands in the queen's mandibulars, producing and releasing pheromones, called substances of the queen. It would be omoguculo to recognize the members of the colony, to inhibit the development of the egg u nut herbaceous, to compress that grade nut cells, to lubricate the swarm i colony to relocate to the cohesive eater, and to bring the drone to steaming flying. The absence of the nut substance (e.g. when the Queen dies) produces the opposite responses, i.e. the working-class bee starts to develop the ovaries and build the queen's cells, and the swarm seeking accommodation will not cluster, but will be divided into smaller groups that cannot support the normal life of the colony. e) The stabbing of a worker is designed to perforation of the skin of its enemies and to pump poison into the wound. It has about ten barbs, so when it is pushed into the meat, it can't be pulled back. Breaks off with a poisonous bag that is always attached to it, allowing more poison to penetrate as long as it stays in the meat. The cartridge is placed in a special mint and is only released when the need arises. The barbecue of the queen bee is longer than the worker. It's only used to fight and kill a rival queen in a beeh. The drone has nothing and is completely defenseless. Content - Previous - Next Circulatory System Honey Bees have an open circulation system. This simply means that hemolymph (blood) is not pumped through the veins, but circulates freely in the body cavity. Hemolymph does not carry oxygen, but carries nutrients and hormones into different body tissues. In addition, hemolymph collects the waste produced in the body and transports it to the excreted organs. Hemolymph also serves as a food tank and can help transfer heat inside the ice. How does hemolymph get to different organs? In particular, insects generally have a single container that flows out of their bellies, through the chest and into their heads. This vessel is deployed dorsally, which means it runs on their back. The part of the container that appears in the abdomen is called the dorsal heart, while the part in the chest is called the dorsal aorta. In the lower heart, the work in the abdomen, there are small holes in the sides. These holes are called ostia. The heart rate that pulls the haemolymph through the and pumped through the dorsal aorta in the chest and into the head. From the head, the hemolymph percolate through the chest and back into the abdomen. Bathing various internal organs on the way back to the abdomen. Once in the abdomen, hemolymph absorbs nutrients obtained during food digestion and re-evocment the dorsal heart to start the cycle. Digestive system Digestive system consists of three main sections, transmitter, middle and back side. Interestingly, three sections of the digestive tract form separately during development. Foregut (the first third of the digestive tract) and the last part (the last third of the digestive tract) form as invading from both sides of the developing bee. Imagine, for example, holding a balloon between the fingers of both hands, with your fingers on opposite sides of the balloon. Imagine now you're pushing your fingers against each other, pushing both sides of the balloon into the middle. It's a good model of how the digestive tract is formed. The used and the upper arm develop as invasions from both ends. As a result, the stomach and the superglod are entwined with the same material surrounding the outside of the body (the heath), just as the two depressions on the balloon are facing the outer surface of the balloon. Practically, this means that layoffs and the latest charges are not places to absorb nutrients in that the nutrients cannot cross the cuticular lining of both sections. In contrast, midgut is not besieged by a lip, thus feeding its primary function. Given that the front and rear brush are under siege by night, the linings of both are dissolved as bee moulds during the development of larvae (sheds its exoskeleton). Foregut consists of the mouth, oesophagus and crop (Figure 1) of the honey bee. Food enters the digestive tract through the mouth and travels through the oesophate and into the crop. The sip is simply a tube that flows from the mouth to the head, through the chest, and into the crop in the abdomen. The crop or honey stomach, as it is sometimes called by beekeepers, is a spherically shaped organ in the abdomen that serves as a place to store food, as a storage facility for nectar bees collected from flowers and fly back into the hive, or as an initial place to digest food in the bee. The crop can expand significantly when it is full of honey or nectar, so-so that the belly swells. Foregut and midgut are separated by a valve called proventriculus, which is located at the end of the crop. This valve can grind and burn food particles (such as pollen) and filter pollen from the crop content. Food passes through the proventricular valve and into the middle or ventriculus (Figure 1). Midgut is the primary city enzymatic food digestion and nutrient absorption. It's not a tip, it's a peritroph membrane. This membrane protects digestive cells (cells that surround the inner surface of the middle) while allowing nutrients to be absorbed straight into hemolymph. Because the midgut is somewhat bridges, because it is both due to its function and the site of nutrient absorption, there are many viruses and other pathogens in hemolymph. This applies mainly to nosemia pathogens (N. apis and N. ceranae) and some viruses. Next along the digestive tract are malpighian tubules (Figure 1). These occur at the end of the middle and are essentially spaghetti-like extension tracts that float freely in the body cavity. Malpighian tubules from hemolymph extract waste. They produce uric acid granules and help with osmoregulation (water management) inside bricks. The last or final part of the digestive system consists of ile (Figure 1) and daka (Figure 1). Ileum, sometimes called a small intestine, is a short tube that connects the midgut to the dak. Daktum is important for the absorption of water, salt and other beneficial substances prior to waste disposal. There are small areas on the daktum called rectal pads. These sections re - 90 % of the water used by malpighian tubules to collect waste. The latter is an important function. Like most insects, they try to rekindle as much moisture as possible in the food they eat. So they don't secrete nitrogen waste in the equivalent of urine, as humans do. Instead, they reabsorb much of their water and usually withs off with a moderate liquid to dry the product. Solid uric acids and other unused foods, such as petals, are excreted as relatively solid products. Glandular system The glandular system of the honey bee has four basic functions: (1) internal (intra-body) and external (outside body) communication, (2) food processing, (3) defense and (4) the production of ax. The glandular system includes a number of glands that are located throughout the body. These glands are organs, consisting of clusters of cells that produce and secrete different products. Those glands that secrete products inside the body to produce changes within the body are called endocrine glands, while those that secrete chemicals through the external side of the body to produce changes in other organisms outside the body are called exocrine glands. The chemicals he...?

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