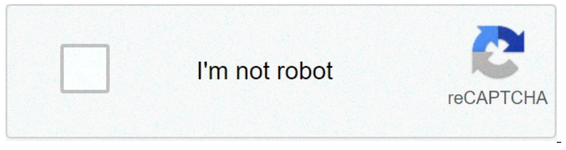

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Altruism in bees

In the story of the creation of the Saints of the Kalahari Desert, a cape carries a mantis across a river. The river is wide, and the exhausted cape finally leaves the mantis on a floating flower. The bee plants a seed in the mantis body before it dies, and the seed grows in the first human being.The San are not the only ones to include bees in their myths and stories. According to Egyptian mythology, bees were created when the sun god Ra’s tears landed on the desert sand. The god of Indian love Kamadeva carries a bow with a rope made of bees. Bees and their hives appear in religious imagery and royal royalty in different cultures, and people around the world use honey and pollen in folk medicine and religious observances.The idea that there is something divine or mystical about bees is not confined to religion and mythology. Until the 17th century, many people, including beekeepers, believed that bees reproduced spontaneously, without the aid of sexual reproduction. But in the 1960s, Jam Swammerdam examined a queen bee under a microscope and discovered female sex organs. Around the same time, Francesco Redi demonstrated that worms only formed in meat when flies had landed there. It became clear that bees and other insects reproduce by laying eggs, not by magic.Even if they do not reproduce by autogenesis, or by spontaneous generation, bees have many other traits found in stories and myths, traits that have led many cultures to view them with reverence or fear. This is especially true for social bees, or species living in colonies. Social bees are organized, hardworking and intelligent. They work diligently throughout the summer to produce enough food to survive the winter. The social bees are clean and meticulous, and organize their lives around a central member of the hive – the queen.But most bees aren’t social. They don’t live in hives or work together to support a queen. In this article, we will see how social bees are different from solitary bees. We will also explore how bees produce honey and examine the causes and potential effects of colony collapse disorder.Ã˜ - In scientific terms, bees belong to the Apodiea insect superfamily. This superfamily includes many families, subfamilies, tribes and about 20,000 species of bees. Bees of every family share common traits, such as nest-building methods. Different species usually have different physical characteristics, such as the shape of the wings or the length of the tongue.Many people are more familiar with honey bees and bumblebees. They’re both social bees -- they live in large groups. Social bees use the waxy secretions from their bodies to build large nests and containers in which to store food and raise young. A third type of social bee is the stingerless bee. Odourless bees are native to tropical areas, where some companies use them for honey production. Until recently, stingless beekeeping was common in the Mayan regions of South America, but in the last 20 years the practice has almost disappeared.Although bees and bumblebees are both social, their societies differ greatly. Bee colonies, or hives, are perennial. A queen and her daughters use wax from the brain glands on their abdomen to build a nest that will last them for generations. If the hive becomes overcrowded, the workers, who are all females, will raise a new queen by feeding the royal jelly with a gland over its head as it develops. The old queen will leave the hive with about half the workers to build a new nest, and the new queen will be left behind. Bees know they have to breed a new queen when they stop getting enough substance. â a pheromone that the queen produces in her mandibular glands, while bumblebees have annual nests. Every year, the Queen mates in the fall and then spends the winter underground. In spring, it emerges and builds a nest in which it lays its eggs. When her daughters are born, they become laborers, and they help the queen enlarge enlarge nest. At the end of the summer, the queen lays the eggs which hatch into new queens and male drones. The drones gather at a mating site to mate with the queens of various colonies, and the cycle continues.Many people know social bees better because they can be more visible than solitary bees. Many social species produce substances used by humans, such as honey and beeswax, and large groups of social bees can be seen feeding in orchards and gardens. But most bees are not social -- less than 15% of bees live in colonies. The others are lonely. They may present some social trends, but they do not build large hives or store a lot of extra honey. Instead, they build small nests large enough to contain few eggs or only one egg. Sometimes many solitary bees build their nests nearby, but apart from mating and occasional group defences of the nest site, these bees do not interact with each other. They can use cerumen, a type of wax secreted from their bodies, or propolis, a glue that bees produce from tree resins. Many bees add other materials to these substances. For example:The carpenter bees have holes in the unpainted and unfinished wood. Some people mistake carpenter bees for bumblebees.Plaster bees dig holes and tunnels, covering them with a glandular secretion similar to a chalk.Leaf cutters use the parts of the mouth to cut pieces of leaves, which they use to cover their nests. the jaw glands to glue sand and pebbles together.Carder bees collect the hairy or woolly parts of the plants to line their nests.Other bees use existing materials to build their nests. Some use empty termite hills or wasp nests. Some species lay eggs in empty snail shells, dividing the cell into chambers using glandular secretions or laying an egg in each shell. Some bees, known as cuckoo bees, are parasites â lay their eggs in the nests of other bees. Some cuckoo bees do not have pollen collection facilities, as they rely on pollen from other bees to feed their young.Other solitary bees are known for the types of flowers they frequent or for other distinctive traits. Small sweaty bees, for example, are attracted to people’s sweat. Orchid bees are colorful and often have a metallic appearance. Scientists believe that orchids and orchid bees have co-evolved so that the two are now dependent on each other. Orchid bees have a long trunk, and orchids keep their nectar very deep inside their flowers. Orchid bees are one of the few species where males perform productive activities other than mating. In some species, male orchid bees collect scented oils from flowers using scraping segments of the legs. Since female orchid bees do not collect these oils, scientists believe that males can use them to attract a mate.Although social and solitary bees have considerable differences in the way they live and build their nests, they have a lot in common when it comes to reproduction. We will look at the life cycle of bees in the next section. In the almost ten years since the end of his eponymous sitcom, comedian Jerry Seinfeld has returned to his roots as a cabaret artist and â despite occasional appearances on talk shows â he has moved away from the Hollywood spotlight. But, in fact, for the past four years, he has been working hard on a film that marks his first foray into animation films. “Bee Movie”, which hit theatres on November 2, 2007, is a computer animated comedy showcasing Seinfeld’s idiosyncratic humour. As a writer, producer and star of “Bee Movie”, Seinfeld brings his unique comic style and vision into animated life with the help of Simon J. Smith and Steve Hickner, voice actors including RenÃƒÂ © and Zellweger, Matthew Matthew Chris Rock, John Goodman, Sting, Oprah Winfrey and Ray Liotta, and several hundred artists, animators and other crew members. Everyone started with a comment outside Steven Spielberg, with whom Seinfeld was having dinner. "It wouldn't be fun if they had made a bee movie and called it" bee movie "?" Seinfeld solved. Spielberg thought it was actually a good idea, called Jeffrey Katzenberg of Dreamworks on the spot, and the next thing Seinfeld knew, he had a deal - and had to invent a movie to go with his title. "There were many versions, probably two and a half years of different ideas and stories until we had one that we felt would work," says Seinfeld. His final version - the 212th incarnation of the script - centers around an independent bee named Barry B. Benson who ventures out of the hive, where he forges a friendship with a florist (Zellweger), discovers that humans are stealing honey, and takes his indignation for the judicial system, where he faces against lawyer Layton T. Montgomery (Goodman). During the casting process, Seinfeld called friends like rock (like a mosquito Barry meets on a windscreen), Broderick (as Barry's best friend, Adam) and Patrick Warburton (who plays what Seinfeld calls "a little more aggressive and a little more stupid" incarnation of puddy, his character "seinfeld"). He challenged the convention by recording with each of them instead of changing solo performance together. "As a writer, I know what we're doing, and it makes things easier," Seinfeld says. But coming from TV and stand-up, he could never get used to the slow process of ideas- performance in animation. "The rhythm is very difficult," he says. "You suggest something and it might be weeks before you see it, so you have to remember what you said, and sometimes you forget. That's a lot." For research, he visited a beekeeper - and got Stug for his problem - and - But he acquired invaluable knowledge of the flight motives of the bee and social hierarchy. The directors and artists also made field trips in apiari ("Ape farms"), studied hundreds of photos and spoke with bees experts. Among the strange facts they learned: If the bees had not pollinated, the resulting imbalance of nature would cause humanity to collapse within four years - and it takes 17 bees to make a teaspoon of honey. Knowledge has had an impact. Director Smith says he felt guilty about quitting the sweet bee product. "We felt bad for those boys," he says. Powerful, we will learn more about the directors "Bee Movie" and the production process. processes.

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