

Registration form

African Honey Bee CEU Training Course \$100.00

48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00

Rush service does not include overnight delivery or Fedex fees.

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____

(This will appear on your certificate as above)

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License or Operator ID # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.

Commercial Applicator Residential Applicator Industrial Applicator

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Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

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P.O. Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
(928) 468-0665 Toll Free (866) 557-1746
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Referral's Name _____

Africanized Honey Bee Answer Key

Name _____

Phone Number _____

Address _____

Please circle the best answer

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 1. A B C D E | 32. A B C D E | 63. A B | 94. A B |
| 2. A B C D E | 33. A B C D E | 64. A B | 95. A B |
| 3. A B C D E | 34. A B C D E | 65. A B | 96. A B |
| 4. A B C D E | 35. A B C D E | 66. A B | 97. A B |
| 5. A B C D E | 36. A B C D E | 67. A B | 98. A B |
| 6. A B C D E | 37. A B C D E | 68. A B | 99. A B |
| 7. A B C D E | 38. A B C D E | 69. A B | 100. A B |
| 8. A B C D E | 39. A B C D E | 70. A B | 101. A B |
| 9. A B C D E | 40. A B C D E | 71. A B | 102. A B |
| 10. A B C D E | 41. A B C D E | 72. A B | 103. A B |
| 11. A B C D E | 42. A B C D E | 73. A B | 104. A B |
| 12. A B C D E | 43. A B C D E | 74. A B | 105. A B |
| 13. A B C D E | 44. A B C D E | 75. A B | 106. A B |
| 14. A B C D E | 45. A B C D E | 76. A B | 107. A B |
| 15. A B C D E | 46. A B C D E | 77. A B | 108. A B |
| 16. A B C D E | 47. A B C D E | 78. A B | 109. A B |
| 17. A B C D E | 48. A B C D E | 79. A B | 110. A B |
| 18. A B C D E | 49. A B | 80. A B | 111. A B |
| 19. A B C D E | 50. A B | 81. A B | 112. A B |
| 20. A B C D E | 51. A B | 82. A B | 113. A B |
| 21. A B C D E | 52. A B | 83. A B | 114. A B |
| 22. A B C D E | 53. A B | 84. A B | 115. A B |
| 23. A B C D E | 54. A B | 85. A B | 116. A B |
| 24. A B C D E | 55. A B | 86. A B | 117. A B |
| 25. A B C D E | 56. A B | 87. A B | 118. A B |
| 26. A B C D E | 57. A B | 88. A B | 119. A B |
| 27. A B C D E | 58. A B | 89. A B | 120. A B |
| 28. A B C D E | 59. A B | 90. A B | |
| 29. A B C D E | 60. A B | 91. A B | |
| 30. A B C D E | 61. A B | 92. A B | |
| 31. A B C D E | 62. A B | 93. A B | |

Always call us after faxing the paperwork to ensure that we've received it.

Please mail this survey along with your final exam

Africanized Honey Bee PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

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E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

Any other concerns or comments.

Africanized Honey Bee CEU Training Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully completed this assignment with a score of 70% or better. You may e-mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC (928) 272-0747. You can find an Answer key sheet in the front of this section.

Multiple Choice, pick the best answer.

Glossary Section

1. Immature or developing stages of bees, including eggs, larvae (unsealed brood), and pupae (sealed brood).
 - A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth

2. Movement of apiaries from one area to another to take advantage of honey flows from different crops.
 - A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth

3. A group of bee colonies kept in one location (bee yard).
 - A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth

4. The six-sided compartment of a honey comb, used to raise brood or to store honey and pollen. Worker cells approximate five to the linear inch; drone cells are larger, averaging four to the linear inch.
 - A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth

5. To place a queen in a hive; usually to replace an old queen with a young one.
 - A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Requeen

6. A dome-shaped beehive, usually of straw, that lacks movable frames.
- A. Brood
 - B. Skep
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth
7. A minister from Pennsylvania who patented the first hive incorporating a bee space, thus providing for removable frames. The modern hive frequently is termed the _____ hive and is a simplified version of similar dimensions as patented.
- A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth
8. Thin sheet of beeswax impressed by mill to form bases of cells; some foundation is also made of plastic and metal.
- A. Abscond
 - B. Chromosomes
 - C. Comb foundation
 - D. Anther
 - E. None of the above
9. Male honey bee.
- A. Drone
 - B. Larva
 - C. Feral
 - D. Anaphylactic Shock
 - E. Mead
10. Wild, unmanaged.
- A. Drone
 - B. Larva
 - C. Feral
 - D. Anaphylactic Shock
 - E. Mead
11. A wine made with honey. If spices or herbs are added, the wine is usually termed metheglin.
- A. Drone
 - B. Larva
 - C. Feral
 - D. Anaphylactic Shock
 - E. Mead
12. A sweet secretion of flowers of various plants, some of which secrete enough to provide excess for the bees to store as honey.
- A. Nectar
 - B. Bee Honey
 - C. Honey
 - D. Mead

13. Stage in life of bee between egg and pupa; "**grub**" stage.
- A. Drone
 - B. Larva
 - C. Feral
 - D. Anaphylactic Shock
 - E. Mead
14. Transfer of pollen from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another flower.
- A. Pollinator
 - B. Pollination
 - C. Pollen
 - D. Pheromones
 - E. Package bees
15. The agent that transfers pollen, e.g., a bee, wasp, or wind.
- A. Pollinator
 - B. Pollination
 - C. Pollen
 - D. Pheromones
 - E. Package bees
16. A glue or resin collected from trees or other plants by bees and used to close holes and cover surfaces in the hive. Also called bee glue.
- A. Pollinator
 - B. Pollination
 - C. Pollen
 - D. Pheromones
 - E. Propolis
17. The replacement of a weak or old queen in a colony by a daughter queen - a natural occurrence.
- A. Sting
 - B. Smoker
 - C. Spermatheca
 - D. Social insects
 - E. Supersedure
18. Natural division of a colony of bees.
- A. Swarm
 - B. Smoker
 - C. Spermatheca
 - D. Social insects
 - E. Super
19. A life-threatening condition that may be brought on by a severe reaction to bee stings.
- A. Drone
 - B. Larva
 - C. Feral
 - D. Anaphylactic Shock
 - E. Mead

20. Part of a plant that contains and develops pollen.
- A. Abscond
 - B. Chromosomes
 - C. Comb foundation
 - D. Anther
 - E. None of the above
21. When an entire colony of bees leaves an established hive.
- A. Abscond
 - B. Chromosomes
 - C. Comb foundation
 - D. Anther
 - E. None of the above
22. The structures in an animal or plant cell that carry the genes.
- A. Abscond
 - B. Chromosomes
 - C. Comb foundation
 - D. Anther
 - E. None of the above
23. Social community of several thousand worker bees, usually containing one queen, with or without drones.
- A. Colony
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Migratory beekeeping
 - E. Langstroth
24. Rectangular, wooden honeycomb supports, suspended by top bars in hive bodies.
- A. Brood
 - B. Cell
 - C. Apiary
 - D. Frame
 - E. Langstroth
25. Pollen stored in cells of the comb.
- A. Bee bread
 - B. Bee venom
 - C. Bee tree
 - D. Bee space
 - E. Bee gum
26. Usually a hollow log hive.
- A. Bee bread
 - B. Bee venom
 - C. Bee tree
 - D. Bee space
 - E. Bee gum

27. A space (1/4-5/16 inch) big enough to permit free passage for a bee but too small to encourage comb building. Leaving a bee space between parallel beeswax combs and between the outer comb and the hive walls is the basic principle of hive construction.

- A. Bee bread
- B. Bee venom
- C. Bee tree
- D. Bee space
- E. Bee gum

28. A hollow tree occupied by a colony.

- A. Bee bread
- B. Bee venom
- C. Bee tree
- D. Bee space
- E. Bee gum

29. Poison injected by a bee sting.

- A. Bee bread
- B. Bee venom
- C. Bee tree
- D. Bee space
- E. Bee gum

30. A quantity of bees (2-5 lb) with or without a queen shipped in a wire and wood cage to start or boost colonies.

- A. Pollinator
- B. Pollination
- C. Pollen
- D. Pheromones
- E. Package bees

31. Sexually undeveloped female bee (largest percentage of bees found in a hive).

- A. Hybrid
- B. Honey stomach
- C. Queen
- D. Worker bee
- E. Race

32. An enlargement of the posterior end of the oesophagus in the bee abdomen. It is the sac in which the bee carries nectar from the flower to the hive.

- A. Hybrid
- B. Honey stomach
- C. Queen
- D. Worker bee
- E. Race

33. Offspring from two unrelated (usually inbred) lines.

- A. Hybrid
- B. Honey stomach
- C. Queen
- D. Worker bee
- E. Race

34. A population of bees that has become geographically isolated and adapted to specific regional conditions.
- A. Hybrid
 - B. Honey stomach
 - C. Queen
 - D. Worker bee
 - E. Race
35. Chemicals secreted by animals to convey information or to affect behavior of other individuals of the same species.
- A. Pollinator
 - B. Pollination
 - C. Pollen
 - D. Pheromones
 - E. Package bees
36. Male reproductive cells of flowers collected and used by bees as food for rearing their young. It is the protein part of the diet. Frequently called bee bread when stored in cells in the colony.
- A. Pollinator
 - B. Pollination
 - C. Pollen
 - D. Pheromones
 - E. Package bees
37. Sexually developed female bee; the mother of all bees in a colony.
- A. Hybrid
 - B. Honey stomach
 - C. Queen
 - D. Worker bee
 - E. Race
38. Device used to blow smoke on bees to reduce stinging.
- A. Sting
 - B. Smoker
 - C. Spermatheca
 - D. Social insects
 - E. Super
39. Insects that live in a family society, with parents and offspring sharing a common dwelling place and exhibiting some degree of mutual cooperation; e.g., honey bees, ants, termites.
- A. Sting
 - B. Smoker
 - C. Spermatheca
 - D. Social insects
 - E. None of the above
40. Small saclike organ in queen's abdomen in which sperm are stored.
- A. Stinger
 - B. Honey Sac
 - C. Spermatheca

41. Modified ovipositor, the egg-laying structure of female Hymenoptera developed into an organ of defense.
- A. Sting
 - B. Smoker
 - C. Spermatheca
 - D. Social insects
 - E. Super
42. Any hive body placed above the brood chamber for the storing of surplus honey.
- A. Sting
 - B. Smoker
 - C. Spermatheca
 - D. Social insects
 - E. Super
43. Insect order to which all bees belong, as well as ants and wasps.
- A. Incident
 - B. Hymenoptera
 - C. Hyper-allergic
 - D. Inbred
 - E. Inbreeding
44. Prone to severe allergic reaction; hyper-allergic persons may be at risk from a single sting.
- A. Incident
 - B. Hymenoptera
 - C. Hyper-allergic
 - D. Inbred
 - E. Inbreeding
45. A homozygous organism usually produced by inbreeding.
- A. Incident
 - B. Hymenoptera
 - C. Hyper-allergic
 - D. Inbred
 - E. Inbreeding
46. Matings among related individuals.
- A. Incident
 - B. Hymenoptera
 - C. Sex
 - D. Inbred
 - E. Inbreeding
47. Any contact between bees and humans, or at-risk animals.
- A. Incident
 - B. Hymenoptera
 - C. Hyper-allergic
 - D. Inbred
 - E. Inbreeding

True or False Section

48. European bees are simply a strain of *Apis mellifera*, the same species introduced from Africa that produces our honey and pollinates many of our plants.

- A. True
- B. False

49. An European bee strain was introduced to South America in an effort to produce a bee better suited to the tropics.

- A. True
- B. False

50. Honey bees aren't native to the Americas, and the European bees introduced up to that point were poorly adapted to tropical environments.

- A. True
- B. False

51. African bees were brought to Brazil in 1956 by biologists wanting to create an African/European hybrid that would perform well in the South American climate. But in 1957, measures to contain the colonies were accidentally removed and several swarmed into the countryside.

- A. True
- B. False

52. The newly released AHBs survived exceptionally well in South America--so well, in fact, that they quickly displaced existing European strains, even those maintained by commercial beekeepers. But as they spread, problems arose and the differences between the domesticated European bees and AHBs soon became apparent.

- A. True
- B. False

53. Africanized bees are not sensitive to the slightest disturbance, and the hive responds with massive and persistent stinging attacks.

- A. True
- B. False

54. Africanized bees are easy to manage and have a strong tendency not to leave existing hives (abscond) and settle elsewhere.

- A. True
- B. False

55. Africanized bees, although better at surviving in the tropics, are excellent producers of surplus honey.

- A. True
- B. False

56. The highest recorded number of fatalities due to AHB attacks in Venezuela was nearly a hundred people in 1978, but those numbers dropped to twenty by 1985. Beekeepers learned to take proper precautions and Venezuelans became familiar with potential dangers.

- A. True
- B. False

57. AHBs are a real and significant threat for those who must live with them, but they can be dealt with as long as the appropriate precautions and control measures are taken.
A. True
B. False
58. The honey bee undergoes complete metamorphosis, passing through three stages: egg, larva, and adult.
A. True
B. False
59. Bees develop into three different castes: workers, queens, and soldiers.
A. True
B. False
60. Kings produce semen in about 7 days and queens begin to lay eggs about three days after mating.
A. True
B. False
61. In a typical colony there will be five or six laying queens, about 10 – 30 drones, and about 20,000 - 60,000 workers.
A. True
B. False
62. When mature, virgin queens take a mating flight and mate with 10-15 drones. In about three days the queen begins to lay eggs.
A. True
B. False
63. A queen may lay as many as 1,500 eggs in a single week and around 200,000 eggs in a year. The queen controls whether or not the eggs are fertilized, using sperm stored in her honey sac.
A. True
B. False
64. Fertilized eggs develop into females (workers) and unfertilized eggs develop into males (drones).
A. True
B. False
65. About 10 percent of the eggs laid by a queen are fertilized and develop into workers.
A. True
B. False
66. Stinging is the natural means of honey bee dispersion.
A. True
B. False
67. A new honey bee colony is established after a swarm leaves an established colony to seek a new location. A swarm consists of a new queen and about third of the bees from the old colony.
A. True
B. False

68. The swarm flies from a few to several hundred miles and lands on a low-hanging tree limb or other structure. From there, soldier bees seek out a suitable area to establish a new colony.
A. True
B. False
69. Swarms may stay in their temporary location from a few hours to a few days. It is during this time that bee swarms may be hived by beekeepers and managed for honey and wax production.
A. True
B. False
70. Absconding is a behavioral trait of all honey bees. It is much more common in the EHB than in the AHB.
A. True
B. False
71. Absconding occurs when all the adult bees, including the queen, workers and drones, leave the old nest and relocate to a new site. Absconding is usually the result of a severe disturbance, such as predator activity, flooding, starvation, or other major stress.
A. True
B. False
72. Absconding bees may travel 30-50 miles before finding a suitable nest site. Long flights may have to be interrupted several times to forage for food.
A. True
B. False
73. Worker bees forage for nectar, pollen, propolis, and water. They bring these raw materials back to the colony for use or storage.
A. True
B. False
74. Nectar is converted from sucrose, a complex sugar, into fructose and glucose, simple sugars, by enzyme activity in the bee's "**Spermatheca**."
A. True
B. False
75. Then sucrose is dehydrated from 60 to 65 percent water to the 17 to 20 percent water found in ripe honey.
A. True
B. False
76. Worker bees also forage for propolis, often called "**Mead**."
A. True
B. False
77. Mead is a mixture of tree resins and bee wax. It is used to secure and seal cracks and crevices within the colony.
A. True
B. False

78. Water is collected by foragers and has three important functions in the colony: to dilute thick honey, to maintain the desired humidity in the hive, and to maintain the proper temperature.

- A. True
- B. False

79. Stinging is a defensive behavior. Virtually all defensive behavior is in the immediate vicinity of the hive.

- A. True
- B. False

80. Away from the hive, bees do not have to be forced to sting.

- A. True
- B. False

81. Swarming bees are very defensive and will sting provoked. However, "***hunger swarms***" or absconding bees are usually not very defensive and are frequently the cause of stinging incidents.

- A. True
- B. False

82. A bee's stinger is barbed so that when it stings, the stinger, poison sac, surrounding muscles and nerves are torn from its body. Thus, a bee can sting only once, after which it soon dies.

- A. True
- B. False

83. After the bee has departed, the stinger will continue to pump venom until it dries up. An alarm pheromone (odor) is also released that will attract other bees to the area and prompt an aggressive response, thus increasing the chances of additional stinging.

- A. True
- B. False

84. The alarm pheromone response is one of the biggest factors in the AHB's excessive stinging characteristic.

- A. True
- B. False

85. Stimuli that have a tendency to increase the defensive behavior of bees include sudden and rapid movements, jarring or bumping hives or frames, vibrations and noise such as operating lawn mowers or tractors, odors (both good and bad), and dark colors.

- A. True
- B. False

86. Bees are also less defensive in cooler, cloudy weather.

- A. True
- B. False

87. For less than 200 years honey bees have been bred in the Americas.

- A. True
- B. False

88. Honey bee breeding programs have used genetic material from all over the world, including Africa, but have concentrated mostly on European strains. Desired characteristics include winter hardiness, tendency not to swarm, gentleness, low drone production, and other valuable traits.

- A. True
- B. False

89. The African strain of the honey bee is a tropical bee and has been selected by nature more than by man. African bee strains tend to be less defensive, swarm less often, and conform to our "**American**" bee management practices.

- A. True
- B. False

90. In 1956, a Brazilian researcher went to Africa in search of new genetic material for the Brazilian bee breeding program.

- A. True
- B. False

91. Temperate bees do not adapt well to conditions in Brazil, so researchers were looking for a bee that would survive and be more productive in Brazil's tropical climate. A total of 170 African queens were collected and sent to Brazil. Of these, 48 survived the trip and were introduced into colonies at the research station in São Paulo.

- A. True
- B. False

92. In 1957, queen excluders were accidentally removed from the entrances of 26 colonies. These colonies soon swarmed and established feral colonies in the area. The breeding program continued into the 1970s, with African bees and hybrid queens being widely distributed among beekeepers in southern Brazil.

- A. True
- B. False

93. Brazilian scientists recognized the problems with the AHB and proposed management practices that would alleviate them. A survey of beekeepers showed that some had quit the business due to difficulties in managing these bees. Among beekeepers remaining in business, there was a preference for the AHB because of its high productivity.

- A. True
- B. False

94. Once released into nature, the AHB spread throughout Brazil by swarming and absconding. It moved south to about 32 degrees latitude. It continued its spread northward, through Central America and Mexico at 200-300 miles a year, reaching Panama in 1980, Mexico in 1985, and the United States in 1990.

- A. True
- B. False

95. Although the AHB does not attack unprovoked, it is very defensive of its colony.

- A. True
- B. False

96. The AHB responds slower and in smaller numbers when its colony is threatened. Also, once provoked, the AHB remains agitated for a longer period of time than does the EHB.
A. True
B. False
97. Disturbing an AHB colony may result in 6-10 times as many stings as European bees inflict. This phenomenon is attributed to the AHB's more acute sensitivity and response to the "alarm pheromone," a chemical odor that is released after stinging is initiated.
A. True
B. False
98. The EHB will swarm more frequently than the AHB. Typically, an AHB colony swarms once every year or two; an EHB colony may swarm 4-8 times a year.
A. True
B. False
99. Generally, an EHB swarm is much smaller than an AHB swarm; some aren't much larger than a coffee cup.
A. True
B. False
100. Swarming reduces the number of bees in a colony, thus reducing the work force, resulting in diminished honey production. Management practices directed at reducing swarming, such as dividing large colonies into smaller colonies and frequent harvesting of honey, add costs for beekeepers.
A. True
B. False
101. While absconding is rare in the AHB, it's rather common with the EHB. Absconding not only results in loss of a managed colony but adds to the feral population competing with managed bees for nectar and pollen.
A. True
B. False
102. EHBs are not very particular in selecting nesting sites. They prefer hollow trees, wall voids or other cavities (about 5 gallons in size) well above the ground that are clean and dry.
A. True
B. False
103. The EHB will nest almost anywhere that is protected from the weather. Selected sites are often much smaller, closer to the ground, and may not be as protected from the elements. This lack of selectivity is thought by some to be due to greater competition resulting from the larger number of EHB swarms.
A. True
B. False
104. Compared with the EHB, the AHB devotes a greater percentage of its nest to brood production and less to honey storage. Because the developmental period of the AHB is shorter than that of the EHB, it's able to produce more bees in less time.
A. True
B. False

105. In areas where the AHB has become established, a noticeable decrease in the number of feral honey bee colonies occurs.

- A. True
- B. False

106. Robbing is a type of foraging behavior where bees take honey from other bee colonies. This often occurs when nectar is scarce or unavailable, or when some colonies are weak and others are strong.

- A. True
- B. False

107. Robbing strengthens colonies and does not spread diseases and parasites.

- A. True
- B. False

108. Since the AHB is tropical in nature, it may not be able to regulate its body temperature as efficiently as the EHB. Studies indicate that the AHB does not form as efficient a cluster during cold weather as the EHB.

- A. True
- B. False

109. Many researchers have reported that AHB swarms often take over EHB colonies, particularly colonies which do not have functional queens. However, EHB swarms will do the same.

- A. True
- B. False

110. An AHB colony produces more drones than an EHB colony of equal size. In areas where the AHB has become established, the EHB queens appear to mate with AHB drones at a much higher frequency than with EHB drones.

- A. True
- B. False

111. Identifying the different races of honey bees and their hybrids is very easy.

- A. True
- B. False

112. The characteristics used for identification differ only slightly and overlap considerably among individuals. Accurate identification is not only difficult but time-consuming and expensive.

- A. True
- B. False

113. Rapid and accurate identification of AHB and EHB strains is very important for monitoring the presence and spread of bees through an area.

- A. True
- B. False

114. This element is essential in implementing regulatory and management actions involving AHBs. Several techniques have been used to identify AHB, though none are 100 percent effective.

- A. True
- B. False

115. **Morphometrics:** This technique utilizes precise measurements of specific body parts. Computer-assisted measurements are made of 25 characters on 10 bees. An average is determined and used to distinguish the EHB from the AHB. Variations of this technique include the Fast Africanized Bee Identification System (FABIS), in which only three characters are measured. The FABIS II technique uses seven measurements.

- A. True
- B. False

116. The **ELISA** procedure for identifying the AHB uses electrophoresis and isoelectric focusing to identify specific proteins unique to the AHB. About 90 percent of all AHB contain at least one of these proteins. A sample of three bees can provide an accuracy of 99.9 percent.

- A. True
- B. False

117. DNA contains the molecular code for genetically inherited characters. Bee DNA can be extracted and used to identify the AHB.

- A. True
- B. False

118. Other techniques for identifying different strains of the honey bee include carbon testing, total hydrocarbons, flow cytometry, and the use of a portable audiometer.

- A. True
- B. False

119. Serious reactions from bee venom occur in a large percentage of the population, all persons should be aware of the possibility that medical complications may result from stings to themselves, children, and others.

- A. True
- B. False

120. Reactions to honey bee stings range from slight pain and swelling to much more serious symptoms, including anaphylaxis. Doctors, Emergency Medical Services, and other health care personnel are well educated in the diagnosis and treatment of bee stings and anaphylaxis.

- A. True
- B. False

You are finished with your assignment; please fax the answers, registration form and survey to TLC (928) 272-0747.

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

**Thank you for your business and let me know how you were treated.
Professor Durbin.**