Name	KEY
	EAS Master Beekeeper Lab Exam 2023
	S Lab Exam consists of 11 stations each with one or more items. Point values next to s. Total exam value = 100 pts. Passing grade = 85 points. <b>Read the questions carefully.</b>
	ON 1. Here before you are 3mystery items. Please identify the object and answer the (2 points each).
1a. What	do these models represent? Pollen grains
What is	their function in real life? Male sex gamete of plant
1b. Wha	t is this? Propolized mouse
How did	it get this way? Bees encased it with propolis to protect the hive from pathogens
1c. What	t is this? Fat body
What is	one function of this tissue? Immunity
	ON 2. Name each pathogen/parasite (1 point each).  Varroa mites
	Small hive beetle adult
STATIO	ON 3. What is the name and purpose of each tool (2 points each)
3a. Nam	eBaby nuc frame
Purpose_	Mating queens
3b. Nam	eCell punch tool
	Raising queens/transferring eggs

3c. Name	Wire embedder
Purpose	_Embedding wire in wax foundation
3d. Name	grommet tool
Purposead	Iding metal grommets to wired frames
STATION 4	4. Identify the object, and why one would use it (2 points each).
4a. Name	drone frame
Purpose	_trap Varroa
4b. Name	_shim
Purpose_crea	ate more room for feeding
4c.	
	refractometer
Purposed	letecting water content of honey
1	
4d Name	frame grip
rurpose	holding frames
4e Name	queen tags
Purpose	Numbering newly bred queens

	Queen excluder cleaner
Purpose	cleaning propolis and wax out of queen excluder
STATION	5. Identify the object and answer associated question (2 points each).
	piece of equipment used? For increasing or running mating nucs
	beetle trap  I this be used? To catch adult small hive beetles inside the colony
	propolisused in the hive? Seal cracks and act as an anti-microbial in the colony level
immunity	
	be specific)shallow  I you use it? Honey super
	skunk scat  d you do if you found this in your apiary? Make nail/skunk boards
Would	a you do it you tould this in your upinity. Make hall skullk boulds
STATION	6. Honey bees and their relatives (2 points each).
6a. Name th	ne insect that makes this nestBumble bee
What do the	ey eat? Nectar and pollen

6b. What is this insect?European hornet
Where would you find its nest? Aerial in trees
6c. What is this insect?Paper wasp
Where would you find its nest? Eaves/ceilings
6d. What is this insect?Yellowjacket
Where would you find their nest? In the ground
6e. What is this insect?Cicada killer
What does it eat? Cicadas

## STATION 7. Identify and answer the associated question(s) (7a = 6 points, 7b = 4 points).

7a. In the order they appear 1., 2., and 3 identify the insect and state their main job/s.

- 1. Drone- mate with queen, transfer genetic material
- 2. Queen- lay eggs and social cohesion
- 3. Worker- tending to brood, nest construction, foraging and defense

7b. Please name these specimens (1 and 2) and tell me where they nest.

- 1. Carpenter bee- wood
- 2. Bumble bee- old mice nests, underground

STATION 8. Pests and pest management (4 points each).
8a. What is this contraption used for? Monitoring Varroa.
What are three different ways it can be used? You can use it with sugar, alcohol and CO <sub>2</sub>
8b. What is this product? Certan which is a wax moth larvicide. The active ingredient is Bt. It is a spray formulation that you apply to combs. It is used after honey harvest before storage.
What is it used for and how is it used? It is used to control wax moths.
8cWhat is the active ingredient in this product? Thymol
How and for what is it used? The active ingredient is impregnated into a wafer. The wafer is broken into four parts and placed on the top bars of a brood nest. Temperature thresholds are important to pay attention to on the label instructions. To control Varroa
8d. What is the active ingredient in this product? Amitraz
How and why would you apply this product? The active ingredient of this product is impregnated into a plastic strip which is placed in the brood nest. To control Varroa.
8fe What is the active ingredient in these white strips? Coumaphos

Looking at the configuration of this display what is it used for? Small hive beetle control

## STATION 9. Foraging behavior and honey (3 pts each). 9a. Please name these three types of honey. 1. Liquid 2. Chunk 3. Comb 9b. Look at the picture provided. Please match each waggle dance with its corresponding foraging source. Foraging source 1\_\_C\_\_\_\_ Foraging source 2\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ Foraging source 3\_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_ 9c. What honey class would you call this jar? Light amber

10a. What is the difference between pollination and fertilization?

STATION 10. Flower biology (2.5pts each).

Pollination is a pre-fertilization event and just is the movement of the male gamete (pollen grain from anther to stigma. Fertilization happens after the pollen tube reaches the ovule and gametes are transferred.
10b. What is a benefit of cross pollination? What is a benefit of self pollination?
Cross pollination adds genetic diversity into the offspring/gene pool.
Self pollination does not require a pollinator and most self pollinated plants do not need to spen energy on floral displays and rewards.
STATION 11. Genetics ( 2 points each).
11a. Name two colony level benefits that result from queens mating with multiple drones.
More colony level diversity which has been shown to help mitigate pests and pathogens, increase foraging efficiency, and even increase beneficial microbes in the bee gut.
11b. What is a diploid drone? A diploid drone is a non-viable male that results from inbreeding.
11c. What is the sex determination system of Varroa mites?  Haplodiploid

## **EXTRA CREDIT:** (+ 5 points) 5

I am a virgin Varroa mite, do I mate with my brother or my son? brother