



A Short Note on Bee Sting Therapy

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Description

Beekeeping extends back 9,000 years and has usually been done for honey. That has grown less true since the twentieth century. It is now more commonly utilised for crop pollination and other goods such as wax and propolis in the current day. Although most beekeepers are non-commercial and have less than 25 hives, the largest beekeeping enterprises are agricultural businesses that are conducted for profit. Many people maintain bees as a pastime and manage modest beekeeping operations. Beekeeping has become more accessible as technology has evolved, and urban beekeeping has become a major trend. Some researchers have discovered that “city bees” are healthier than “country bees” because there are less pesticides and more biodiversity in cities. Pollination by animals is an important ecosystem service that supports more than a third of the world’s agricultural crops. Blueberry fruit production is largely reliant on animal pollination, and bumble bees are regarded to be their principal native pollinators, despite the fact that they are visited by a variety of bee species in both native range and agricultural contexts. Blueberry demand has raised in recent years as a result of their alleged health benefits. By providing floral resources, Mass-Flowering Crops (MFC) can help pollinators thrive. However, information on the impact of MFC cultivation history on pollinators and their pollination services in agricultural environments is lacking. Blueberry agriculture has spread well beyond its natural and original agricultural range, including to areas where bumble bees are absent. Because many nations prohibit the importation of bum-

ble bees, honey bees are the only commercially available pollinators for blueberries in South Africa, as they are in many other parts of the world. Honey bee pollination can be an effective substitute for bumble bee pollination in places where bumble bees are scarce. By comparing fruit output under honey bee pollination to fruit yield gained through manual pollination, we were able to assess the amount to which blueberry yields could be improved. We discovered that honey bee pollinated blueberry yields were lower than hand pollinated blueberry yields, implying that honey bee pollination may be improved. We also provide a conceptual diagram to show how the yields obtained from pollinator exclusion, open pollination, and hand pollination are related. Honey bee farming in India may not have been around for very long, yet gathering honey from the forests has been practised in India from ancient times. Honey bees turn blossom nectar into honey and store it in their hives. The increased demand for honey in the market suggests that beekeeping in India could become a viable business in the near future. Let’s talk about the beekeeping items made in India. Honey and honey wax are two of the most important goods made from it. This agro-based business can be started by any farmer to supplement their income. This is a traditional honey production enterprise. A beehive typically consists of a queen, hundreds of drones, and thousands of worker bees, therefore a colony can have three or more species. In this case, the queen bee is a fertile bee capable of bearing children. Drone bees are male, but worker bees are sterile bees unable to reproduce.