

Chapter 1 : Bees | TheHomeSchoolMom

Charles Micucci's other books with Houghton Mifflin include The Life and Times of the Honeybee and The Life and Times of the Peanut. He lives in New York City.

May 7, I stood in church, up the front holding our three year old. Little arms wrapped around me, holding my attention with her words. We were standing before an artwork at the altar. I looked at the garden, clutching my girl in arms. And in less than a moment, I was broken open. I have been writing words on my screen for over a year. I would be more professional. I would practise and become. Really though, I have just become lost. Nothing has gone the way that I thought it would. At every step something has distracted, and deterred me. I have tried to be authentic, and while reading blogging books, listening to podcasts and taking in wisdom from others online in their success, wrestled with what sharing words and being authentic truly means. I have wrestled with success itself. A world that is measurable gives you something to hide behind. I truly thought that I could be both. I could still be me with a Pinterest page, Instagram and Stumble upon. But then I began to lose something. And what I lost is the very reason I began. I lost words on the page that healed me. Words that came from what I have known of God in my life and his words from my heart to fingertips. Placing fingers on keys and praying as I let them go. So I tried to speak carefully, write cautiously and that cautiousness forced me to hide. It became my boundary. It locked me in. As I thought about the parts of ourselves we share in the hope that someone else would feel less alone. Not my words but the words of the one who creates and breathes life into everything. Our little one spoke to me today as she looked at the poppies growing in dirt. Blue eyes shining, curls circling down her back. God uses little ones and little things. He uses things that make no sense in the world of success and followers. Flowers and bees, seeds and stories. He uses us in our weakness. I have broken open. And I hope that my heart never heals from this. I tried for so long to work out my niche. What it is I would write about? What kind of blogger would I be? Is there anything I could really share that was of value? I have no expertise in anything other than life. The only thing I know is how God has used things in my life to shape me. He has held me together, when all was crumbling. He holds me altogether and that is what I know. I struggle daily, I have doubts and failings. I have real days. Days full of moments that switch from beautiful to painful and back again. I am ready now to share, the gritty, the realness of life and the beauty he brings to it daily. No deep JOY in walking an easy road. So this is me, saying that I will listen, pray and write from my heart. I will learn to stay broken open and write what I know. And if there is no one reading, then that is okay. I will be here, sharing with words, moments and things that I am still learning. And if there is just one of you reading through your screen. Please know that you are not alone.

Chapter 2 : The Life and Times of the Peanut by Charles Micucci | Scholastic

The Life and Times of the Honeybee covers topics like reproduction, life cycle, honey bee roles, and pollination. This book is the perfect gift for the budding scientist in your life! Treat your favorite science loving youngster to an absolute treasure trove of scientific information about honey bees.

The student knows how to Understand the importance of bees to food production. Complete a culminating project, provide supporting facts about the characteristics of the bee and the importance to agriculture. Students will be using the word processor to write their supporting facts. Identify the life cycle of the honeybee. Students will use a Venn diagram to learn the life cycle of honeybees. Essential Questions How are honeybees an integral part in our agriculture? Connections to Standards MST standard 4: Science- The Living Environment: Plants and animals depend on each other and their physical environment. Describe how plants and animals, including humans depend upon each other and the nonliving environment. Students will provide three facts about their bee physical characteristics, role of the bee, and importance to the hive and two supporting facts about why the honeybee is so important to agriculture. Information technology is used to retrieve, process, and communicate information and as a tool to enhance learning. Use a variety of equipment and software packages to enter, process, display, and communicate information in different forms using text, tables, pictures, and sound. Students may use Microsoft Word or any word processor to publish their culminating project. I am introducing this unit with a visit by a local apiculturist, who will talk to the students about what life is like as a beekeeper. He will also discuss how important and helpful honeybees are to humans and the farming industry. After the students have written down their ideas, the chart will be put aside until the end of the lesson. For snack the students will have a bag filled with the cereal, Honey Combs. The teacher will hand out an introductory letter to this unit See Appendix B. Here the students will be given a brief explanation of what the unit is going to be about, and an explanation of the final project and what materials they might need and when it is due. The letter should be taken home to their parents. By handing this letter out in the beginning of the unit, the students have plenty of time to plan ahead and begin their project. The teacher will introduce the new vocabulary for this unit: Prior to the lesson, groups were formed according to how the students worked in cooperative groups and their reading level. We felt it would be best to have a some strong readers with some low readers. Each group is responsible for finding six facts about their vocabulary word. The teacher will record the vocabulary words on chart paper and keep it posted throughout the unit. After all the groups have completed the graphic organizer, they will present their facts to the class. Within the groups, each person is responsible for reading at least one fact to the audience. The teacher will introduce the three different types of bees, their characteristics, and their importance to the hive. With guidance from the teacher, the students will highlight the most important facts on the sheet. Each student will write on their ticket one important thing that they learned that day. Using an overhead transparency, the teacher will review the life cycle of the butterfly, as well as introduce the life cycle of the honeybee See Appendix G. The teacher may also use a variety of literature to display pictures and provide even more information for the students. Next, the teacher will draw a Venn diagram on chart paper and explain to them what it needs to be complete. This will enable the students to complete the Venn diagram with little frustration. The teacher will then place the sentence strips floating around the diagram. Working in pairs, the students will decide where the facts should be placed and write them down in their blank Venn diagram See Appendix H. The class will come together, discuss where the sentence strips should belong, and place them in the appropriate place. The student will be given a blank Venn diagram and they need to complete it See Appendix I. The teacher will leave the sentence strips up but in random order. A rubric will be used to assess the students See page 5a. This discussion will lead them into the fact that pollination makes it possible for fruits, vegetables, and nuts to develop. The teacher will provide the students with the graphic organizer called Storyboard See Appendix J. The students will then sequence the stages of the pollination process. The teacher will check with individual students to visually assess their progress. Prior to watching the movie, *The Magic School Bus: Inside a Beehive*, the students will be given a sheet about the movie which needs to be completed See Appendix K. After the movie,

we will discuss together. The teacher will discuss with the students the contents of their culminating project. They will be given a rubric that will show them how they are going to be graded and what is expected of them See page 5b. Their project will include the following: The students will research the bee they have chosen. In computer class, they will be using the Internet. This is a perfect opportunity to look up information. They may also use the library, magazines, books, packets handed out in class, and encyclopedias to find information. The students will be required to use a word processor to publish 3 facts about their bee physical characteristics, role of bee, importance to the hive and 2 supporting facts about why the honeybee is so important to agriculture. They will be required to create a costume depicting their bee. Finally, the students will give their presentations. The teacher will pass around the basket of bee names and the students will select a bee for their project. The students will use the Internet to explore information on their bees. The teacher, computer coordinator, and aide when needed will provide assistance. The students will be allotted more time to research and utilize the resources available to them in their classroom, as well as library. The following address is the site the students used when they were in the computer lab, www. The students will be given a final project checklist to help organize themselves See Appendix L. When complete they may use Appendix N to write their rough draft. After they have revised and edited their work, the teacher will check the final copy. In the computer lab or in the classroom, the students may type their project papers using Microsoft Word or any other word processor. Assistance will be provided when needed by the teacher, computer coordinator, and aide. The teacher will provide the students with time to work on putting their presentations together. The students will give their presentations. They will read their project papers and show their costumes to the class. If needed, the students will finish giving their presentations. The students imagine that they have been transformed into a bee and their task is to provide supporting facts about the characteristics of that bee and their importance to agriculture. The students will be using the Internet to research and gather information about their bee. They will process their project papers using a word processor.

Chapter 3 : Charles Micucci (Author of The Life and Times of the Honeybee)

the life and times of the honeybee User Review - Kirkus The author of The Life and Times of the Apple (Orchard,) uses the same breezy, colorful format to introduce the honeybee, its history, anatomy, odd facts, and daily life.

Honey is a sweet, thick liquid made by honeybees. The bees collect sugar – mainly the sugar-rich nectar of flowers – from their environment 1. Once inside the beehive, they repeatedly consume, digest and regurgitate the nectar. The end product is honey, a liquid that serves as stored food for bees. The smell, color and taste depend on the types of flowers visited. Nutritionally, 1 tablespoon of honey 21 grams contains 64 calories and 17 grams of sugar, including fructose , glucose, maltose and sucrose. It contains virtually no fiber, fat or protein 2. Where honey shines is in its content of bioactive plant compounds and antioxidants. Darker types tend to be even higher in these compounds than lighter types 3 , 4. Summary Honey is thick, sweet liquid made by honeybees. It is low in vitamins and minerals but may be high in some plant compounds. High-quality honey contains many important antioxidants. These include organic acids and phenolic compounds like flavonoids 5. Scientists believe that the combination of these compounds gives honey its antioxidant power 5. Interestingly, two studies have shown that buckwheat honey increases the antioxidant value of your blood 6 , 7. Antioxidants have been linked to reduced risk of heart attacks, strokes and some types of cancer. They may also promote eye health 8. Summary Honey contains a number of antioxidants, including phenolic compounds like flavonoids. On one hand, it can reduce several risk factors for heart disease common in people with type 2 diabetes. However, some studies have found that it can also increase blood sugar levels – just not as much as refined sugar While honey may be slightly better than refined sugar for people with diabetes, it should still be consumed with caution. In fact, people with diabetes may do best by minimizing all high-carb foods Keep in mind, too, that certain types of honey may be adulterated with plain syrup. Although honey adulteration is illegal in most countries, it remains a widespread problem Summary Some studies show that honey improves heart disease risk factors in people with diabetes. However, it also raises blood sugar levels – so it cannot be considered healthy for people with diabetes. Blood pressure is an important risk factor for heart disease, and honey may help lower it. This is because it contains antioxidant compounds that have been linked to lower blood pressure Studies in both rats and humans have shown modest reductions in blood pressure from consuming honey 15 , Summary Eating honey may lead to modest reductions in blood pressure, an important risk factor for heart disease. This type of cholesterol plays a major role in atherosclerosis, the fatty buildup in your arteries that can lead to heart attacks and strokes. Interestingly, several studies show that honey may improve your cholesterol levels. For example, one study in 55 patients compared honey to table sugar and found that honey caused a 5. It also led to modest weight loss of 1. Summary Honey seems to have a positive effect on cholesterol levels. Elevated blood triglycerides are another risk factor for heart disease. They are also associated with insulin resistance, a major driver of type 2 diabetes. Triglyceride levels tend to increase on a diet high in sugar and refined carbs. Interestingly, multiple studies have linked regular honey consumption with lower triglyceride levels, especially when it is used to replace sugar 9 , 10 , 11 , Summary Elevated triglycerides are a risk factor for heart disease and type 2 diabetes. Several studies show that honey can lower triglyceride levels, especially when used as a sugar substitute. Many of these have been linked to a reduced risk of heart disease 8. They may help the arteries in your heart dilate, increasing blood flow to your heart. They may also help prevent blood clot formation, which can lead to heart attacks and strokes 8. Furthermore, one study in rats showed that honey protected the heart from oxidative stress All told, there is no long-term human study available on honey and heart health. Take these results with a grain of salt. Summary The antioxidants in honey have been linked to beneficial effects on heart health, including increased blood flow to your heart and a reduced risk of blood clot formation. Honey Promotes Burn and Wound Healing Topical honey treatment has been used to heal wounds and burns since ancient Egypt and is still common today. A review of 26 studies on honey and wound care found honey most effective at healing partial-thickness burns and wounds that have become infected after surgery Honey is also an effective treatment for diabetic foot ulcers, which are serious complications that can lead to amputation 21 ,

One study reported a Manuka honey is considered especially effective for treating burn wounds. Summary When applied to the skin, honey can be part of an effective treatment plan for burns, wounds and many other skin conditions. It is particularly effective for diabetic foot ulcers. Coughing is a common problem for children with upper respiratory infections. These infections can affect sleep and quality of life for both children and parents. However, mainstream medications for cough are not always effective and can have side effects. Interestingly, honey may be a better choice, and evidence indicates it is very effective 28 , One study found that honey worked better than two common cough medications. Another study found that it reduced cough symptoms and improved sleep more than cough medication. Nevertheless, honey should never be given to children under one year of age due to the risk for botulism. Summary For children over one year of age, honey can act as a natural and safe cough suppressant. Some studies show that it is even more effective than cough medicine. Honey is a delicious, healthier alternative to sugar. Make sure to choose a high-quality brand, because some lower-quality ones may be mixed with syrup. Keep in mind that honey should only be consumed in moderation, as it is still high in calories and sugar. The benefits of honey are most pronounced when it is replacing another, unhealthier sweetener. At the end of the day, honey is simply a " less bad " sweetener than sugar and high-fructose corn syrup.

Chapter 4 : The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean () - IMDb

The Life and Times of the Honeybee. By Micucci, Charles. A history of bees, how they make honey, and how we harvest and use that honey. Tagged as: Bees, Flowers.

The nation needed a savior and God was about to send another one! Manoah was the father. One of the worst things that could happen to a woman, she could be divorced for not producing children. Boys were more important than girls 1. Carry family name 2. Labor was more valuable 3. Not as expensive because of dowry. An angel of the Lord announces the birth of a son. Angel tells her that she is not to drink or eat of the fruit of the vine, eat anything unclean, or cut his hair. She is told that her son was to a Nazirite. A Nazirite was not to eat or drink from the fruit of the vine. A Nazirite could not touch anything that would be unclean such as a dead body. A Nazirite was to not cut his hair. The family knew what they had to do with Samson in his upbringing. The woman of Timnah. Goes into Timnah 4 times e. Second trip he kills a lion f. On the return he violates his Nazirite vow by reaching into the dead carcass of the lion to get some honey to eat. He gives some to his parents. He knew that it was wrong because he did not tell them about where and how he got it. So he scraped the honey into his hands and went on, eating as he went. When he came to his father and mother, he gave some to them and they ate it; but he did not tell them that he had scraped the honey out of the body of the lion. Samson proposed a riddle to some of the Philistines. If they could figure it out before the end of the seven day wedding feast, Samson would give them 30 linen wraps and 30 changes of clothing. If they could not do it, they would give Samson the same in return. The riddle to the 30 Philistines. Out of the eater came something to eat, and out of the strong came something sweet. After three days these guys could not figure it out so they resorted to threatening his wife to be on the fourth. Have you invited us to impoverish us? Is this not so? And on the seventh day he told her because she pressed him so hard. She then told the riddle to the sons of her people. She told, Samson loses the bet, kills 30 men at Ashkelon to pay the bet. He knew she spilled the beans. And what is stronger than a lion? He leaves before consummating the marriage. Samson later returns only to find that his father-in-law gave his wife to best man. He offers Samson his younger, prettier daughter. This will not do! The war was on!

Chapter 5 : The Honey Bee Life Cycle

By Howland Blackiston. Honey bees develop in four distinct life cycle phases: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. The total development time varies a bit among the three castes of bees, but the basic miraculous process is the same: 24 days for drones, 21 days for worker bees, and 16 days for queens.

More detail is added in the diagram below, but the key stages are: Egg Pupa Adult All bee life cycles go through these stages, although there are great variations between the life cycles of solitary, honey and bumblebees, as explained elsewhere on my site - see links. Unlike bumblebee colonies, honey bee *Apis mellifera* colonies can survive the winter, provided they have enough food resources, are able to keep sufficiently warm, and are free of diseases and predators. However, in the winter, colonies are smaller than in the summer: Some of the workers will also die naturally during the winter months, however, there may be up to 20, workers left, and a queen. The queen and the rest of the colony will form a winter cluster to keep warm during the cold months. There will be no brood to tend to, and no eggs are laid during this time. However, as the days begin to warm up, and the flowers begin to bloom, honey bees will begin to go out foraging again, and the queen honey bee will begin to lay eggs. After 3 days, eggs hatch into worker larvae. During this stage, each larva will be fed about 1, times a day! Find out more about bee bread. After about 6 days, the egg cells are capped, and each larva spins itself a cocoon and becomes a pupa. Worker bees take 10 days to emerge from pupae. Drones take slightly longer. New Queens, however, take about 6 days. The life spans of honey bees can vary greatly, depending on their function in the colony, and when they emerged in the season. I have written a page comparing the lifespans of the different types of bees, called *How Long Do Bees Live?* Drones may live just a few weeks, or they could live up to 4 months. Drones that mate with new honey bee queens, will die immediately after mating. By the end of the summer, they will no longer be needed by the colony. Honey bees need reasonable weather to forage, and of course, during the winter time, there is far less nectar and pollen available. Drones do not collect pollen or nectar, and those still alive will be elbowed out by the workers, so that winter food resources are not drained! Learn more about drones. Workers raised in the spring and summer have shorter, busier lives, and may live 6 or 7 weeks. This is the most productive time for the colony, with larvae to be fed, nectar and pollen to be gathered, and honeycomb to be built. Those raised in the autumn will have far less to do, with no brood to care for. Their main concern will be to survive the cold until the following spring. However, they may live 4 to 6 months. Whereas the queen honey bee life cycle revolves primarily around mating and laying eggs, the life of worker honey bees progresses through various stages of functions within the colony. A productive queen, favoured by the colony and free from disease should certainly live for about 2 yrs, but could live for up to 3 or 4 years, partly depending on whether the beekeeper decides to get rid of the queen, or whether the colony decide to replace her. Learn more about the role of the Honey Bee Queen. The diagram below give you an idea how large the queen is, in comparison with the workers and drones. Queens are difficult for beekeepers to identify among the thousands of workers, and so they are marked with a special type of paint, as can be seen by the dot of white paint on the photograph below. So this has given you a brief summary of the honey bee life cycle, but you can learn a lot more about some of the specific stages, such as swarming, by exploring the site further. How far must honey bees fly to produce a pound of honey?

Chapter 6 : The Life and Times of the Honeybee - Charles Micucci - Google Books

Find out this and much more in Lori Mortensen's The Life and Times of the Honeybee, a humorous yet educational book on the life cycle, social organization, and history of the world's sweetest buzzing insect.

Chapter 7 : Why It's Now Time To Really Begin. - Life Honey

"The Life and Times of the Honeybee" is a very informative book that describes the different types of bees, how they

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make honey, why they are helpful to farmers, and much more. If you ever wondered where honey comes from, you will want to read this book.

Chapter 8 : The Life and Times of the Honeybee by Charles Micucci | Scholastic

The Life and Times of the Honeybee. \$ per week: You can return it anytime. Once you return it, charges stop.

Chapter 9 : The Secret Life of Bees () - IMDb

Charles Micucci is the author of The Life and Times of the Honeybee (avg rating, 85 ratings, 31 reviews, published), The Life and Times of the.