

### Chapter 1 : Details - Bee keeping in Porto Rico, - Biodiversity Heritage Library

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Overall, this encyclopedic compilation is a must for the beginner and advanced bee-keeper alike. Jenyns A dictionary of practical apiculture by J. Hunter A new system of bee-keeping; adapted to the habits and characteristics of the honey-bee by D. Adair A practical treatise on the hive and honey-bee by L. Langstroth American foulbrood of honey bees - how to control it, by Michael A. S An easy method of managing bees, in the most profitable manner to their owner, by Weeks, John M. Harbison Apiculture in British Columbia by L. Harris Apiculture Moderne by A. Clement Apiculture the double-hive, non-swarmling system by G. Stockwell Bee Keeping by F. Benton Bee Keeping by J. Cumming Bee Keeping by U. Topperwein Bee Keeping for Beginners by J. Brown Bee Keeping for Profit by L. Cotton Bee Keeping in Maryland by T. Symons Bee keeping in Porto Rico by W. Tower Bee keeping in Rhode Island by A. Chitty Bee-keeping for Profit by W. Morley Bee-keeping for sedentary folk, or for professional people by T. Beuhne Bee-keeping in war-time by W. Herrod-Hempsall Bee-keeping simplified for the cottager and smallholder by W.

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The fact that These honey sources are of economic importance in other ways Sinsures their protection and the future of beekeeping. Coffee is grown on the mountains more abundantly on the west end of the Island. There are, however, other honey sources which make bee- Skeeping profitable almost everywhere except in the arid portions of the south coast. There are many locations which are obviously good where practically no bees are to be found as yet and there are still others which should be tried out. Some of the plants which are, probably good honey plants are sufficiently abundant in certain localities to make extensive beekeeping profitable if the plants come ei p to expectations. The honey resources of the island are developed to so small an extent that a mere guess as to the future opportuni- ties would not be valuable. S This subject has been treated by Tower in his various papers to which reference has been made and by Navarrete,1 and Dr. SHooker was engaged on this problem at the time of his death. The Comparative value and availability of the various plants as sources Sof nectar has been determined only for the most important ones where bees are now kept on the island, and one of the problems most necessary to the beekeepers of the island is a careful study of this subject. Obviously in a short trip it is impossible to form inde- pendentlly an adequate opinion of the merits of honey plants, partic- ularly by one who is seeing many of them for the first time. The Following data were obtained from various sources on the island Sand are intended merely as a suggestion of the nectar resources. Frequent reference is made to this work. This plant is regarded by many of the beekeepers as the best honey plant, especially in the lower coffee regions. It blooms two, three, or four times a year, depending on the rainfall. It ranks second only to guava I. One beekeeper reports that when guama is in bloom it would be impossible to overstock a coffee district. The guama blossoms first at the lower levels and gradually advances up the mountains. This was well seen in going from Ponce to the north, and also near Mayaguez. The honey from this plant is light amber in color, as nearly as could be determined by con- sulting the beekeepers. Herbarium, 8 , pt. Palms r Rytoe boiq en. It is permit i all parts of the island, xcspt AW alttdes, and: Tile trees blooma any. Liethe royal palm, this species cn bloom throughout th yar without regular periods. Bets teeconomic importner of this palm, it is extensivelY culi adthe beekeeper is therefre agisured of any help which may, frmthis plant. Jbo Spondias lutea COMmon used extensively for, shade, lms used for fence post usually take root. Moca, cabbage tree Adira jeanicense. An excellent hoey plant, blooming -for a: POM which Is more correctly know in orto. Rico as gwayva or puayaba, is also abundant on an obtless contributes to the honyflw 2 isinct from R.. The necessary flight through the rather dark rec I.. Coffee is grown extensively in the Interior of the island. It blooms several times during the year, but -the flowers soon drop. It is of little value to the beekeeper compared: Used as coffee shade and has a long blossoming period. Rose apple, Pomarosa Jambosa jambos. Abundant in thickets and forests. S Mango Mangifera indica. Bees are also fond of the dropped overripe fruit, according to Mr. Bees do S-ot injure the whole fruit. Aguacate, alligator pear Persea gratissima. Lantana, Cariaquillo Lantana spp. This plant, which was listed b y the author as a weed honey plant in Hawaii, is found in all parts. S Botoncillo Borreria ocimoides. Abundant throughout the island. Cadillo probably Corchorus hirsutus. Has floral and extra-floral Snectaries. S Banana Musa spp. Nectar in male flowers. SOranges, lemon, lime, etc Citrus spp. Bees are sometimes used: Citrus trees are found grow- ing wild over the island and are also cultivated extensively. Century plant Agave spp. Coj6bana, Cojoba, Saman Pithecolobium spp. Several species, all of which are honey plants. This name is applied to Hymensea cour- baril and also to Pithecolobium saman saman. The algaroba of southern Europe is Ceratonia siliqua. The two trees of Porto Rico known by this name are reported as honey plants. The name alga- roba is also applied to the Prosopis juliflora of Hawaii, of the genus to which the mesquite of the southwestern United States belongs. The seeds of these plants were obtained in Peru by Guanica Central and the plants are reported as having bloomed in eight months from planting re- ported by D. This introduction is worthy of more SFor a discussion of the shade trees used for coffee and their value to the coffee tree cf. Most of thev- plants. Black mangrove Avicennia nitida. Common

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fin a tist The swampy nature of much of the coast of the island offers ab room for mangroves. Species of the closely related. Introduced by the Porto-Rico Agricultura 1 1 periment Station. Honey from some species is not of.. Manchineel, Manzanillo Hippomane mancisela.: Reported, but apparently not common. Reported as an important ho. Cultivated extensively in, Porto. The Ilima of Hawaii belongs to this genus. SEMajugua or majugua Paritium tiliaceum or Hibiscus- tiliaceus. This plant, which was discussed by the author as the source of extra floral plant honeydew in Hawaii as hau ,1 is present in abundance in Porto Rico. The fiber of this plant is used in making a durable rope. No reports of bees working on the leaves of this plant were Received. The extra floral nectaries are present on the leaves and. Ants were observed working on these in Porto Rico by the author. Campeachy wood, logwood Hematoxylon campechianum. Im- portant in Jamaica. Gifford reports not having found it in Porto Rico, but accord- ing to Mr. Beans, habas, or habichuela. Flame tree, Flamboyant Poinciana regia. Planted widely along Roads, in plazas, and elsewhere. SSugar cane, caiaM de azucar Saccharam officinarum. Bees are reported as working on cut stalks. Blackheart or water smartweed Polygonum acre. Possibly of little value in iPorto Rico on account of location.

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### Chapter 4 : Porto Rican beekeeping

*At the present time the honey industry of Porto Rico is in its infancy. There are a few apiaries on the island, located in the mountainous district of Ponce and m Mayaguez; a few others are scattered over the island, but there is no area which could be considered over-stocked. There are extensive.*

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### Chapter 9 : Bee Keeping in Porto Rico

*a noted interest shown in bee-keeping. ing the past two years the Dur- A partir Mayaguez Station tando el interes*

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