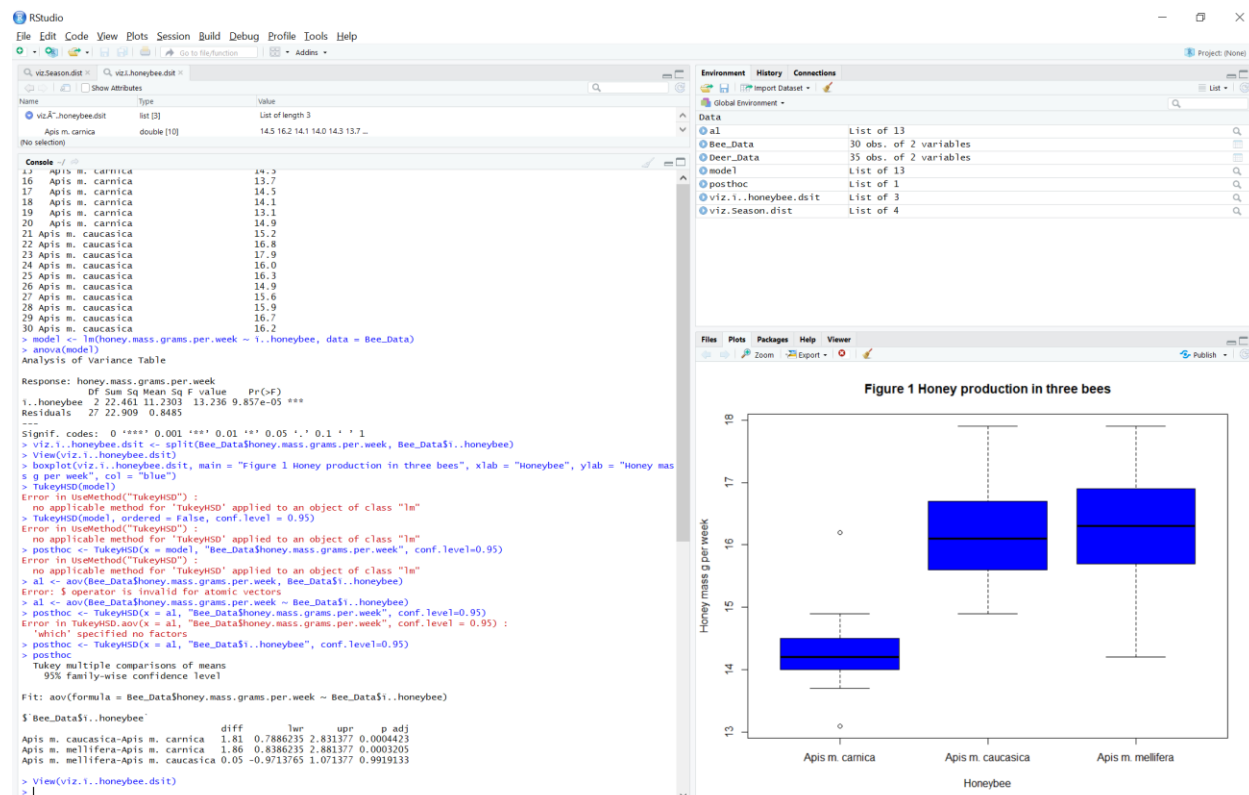


I tested the effect of three different variety of bees (*Apis m. mellifera*, *A. m. carnica*, and *A. m. caucasica*) on honey production in grams per week. I first randomly selected 10 hives from the three bee varieties. The data were then entered in RStudio and I used a fixed-effects, one-way ANOVA to test my null hypothesis, using honeybee as the treatment and honey mass in g/week as the dependent variable. Alpha was set at 0.05.

Honey production was highest in both *A. m. caucasica* and *A. m. mellifera* and lowest in *A. m. carnica* (Fig. 1). The results of the ANOVA showed that honeybee type had a significant effect on honey production ( $F = 13.24$ ,  $df = 2,27$ ,  $P = 9.86e^{-5}$ ). I thus rejected my null hypothesis that there is no treatment effect of honeybee type. A Tukey's HSD multiple comparison procedure showed honey production with *A. m. caucasica* and *A. m. mellifera* was significantly different than with *A. m. carnica* ( $P = 0.0004$  and  $P = 0.0003$ , respectively), but there were no significant differences between *A. m. caucasica* and *A. m. mellifera*. Furthermore, my results do not mean that other sources of variation in honey production are not present, for example, small sample sizes; future experiments will use larger sample sizes to focus on other effects of honey bee species on honey production rates.



## Analysis of Variance Table

Response: honey.mass.grams.per.week

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
ï..honeybee	2	22.461	11.2303	13.236	9.857e-05 ***
Residuals	27	22.909	0.8485		

---

Tukey multiple comparisons of means  
95% family-wise confidence level

Fit: aov(formula = Bee\_Data\$honey.mass.grams.per.week ~ Bee\_Data\$ï..honeybee)

\$`Bee\_Data\$ï..honeybee`

	diff	lwr	upr	p adj
Apis m. caucasica-Apis m. carnica	1.81	0.7886235	2.831377	0.0004423
Apis m. mellifera-Apis m. carnica	1.86	0.8386235	2.881377	0.0003205
Apis m. mellifera-Apis m. caucasica	0.05	-0.9713765	1.071377	0.9919133

Figure 1 Honey production in three bees

