

Web Implementation Content

Introduction to Web Design (DECO1400/7140)

Semester 1, 2019

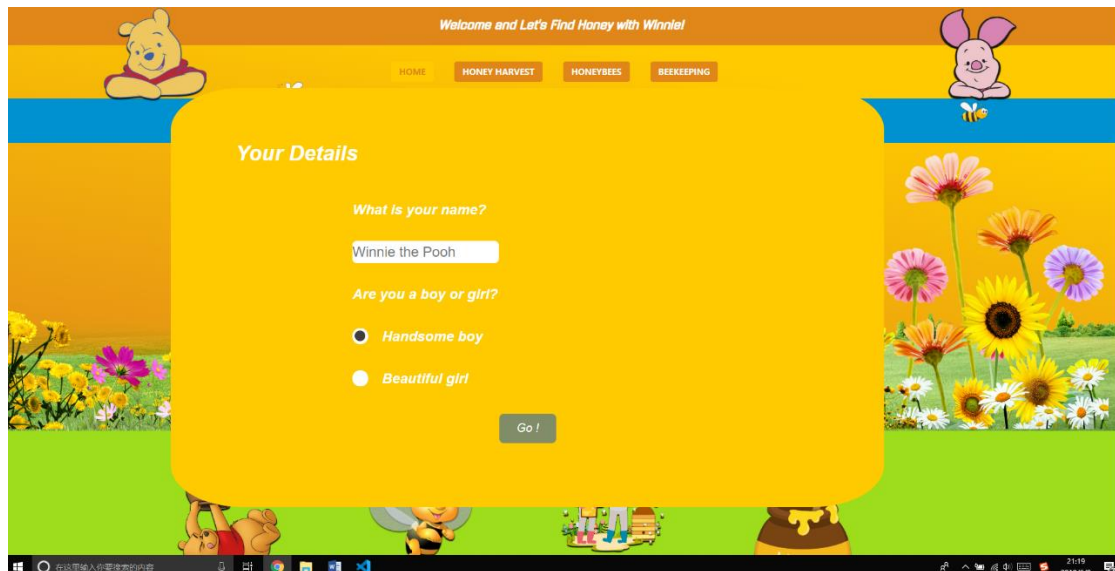
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Table of Content

Web Implementation Content	1
1. Index Page:	3
1.1. Page Overview:.....	3
1.2. Images:	3
2. Honey Harvest Page:	6
2.1. Page Overview:.....	6
2.2. Educational Content Text:	6
2.3. Images:	7
3. Honey Extractor Page:	8
3.1. Educational Content Text:	8
3.2. Images:	9
4. Honeybees Page:.....	10
4.1. Page Overview:.....	10
4.2. Images:	10
5. Honey Page:	13
5.1. Page Overview:.....	13
5.2. Educational Content Text:	13
5.3. Images:	14
6. Beekeeping Page:	14
6.1. Page Overview:.....	14
6.2. Educational Content Text:	14
6.3. Images:	15
7. Feeders Page:	16
7.1. Page Overview:.....	16
7.2. Educational Content Text:	16
7.3. Images:	17
8. Hives Page:	18
8.1. Page Overview:.....	18
8.2. Educational Content Text:	18
8.3. Images:	19
9. Quiz:	20
9.1. Page Overview:.....	20
9.2. Images:	20
10. Reference	21

1. Index Page:

1.1. Page Overview:



1.2. Images:



Figure 1 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 2 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 3 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 4 (Kisspng, n. d)

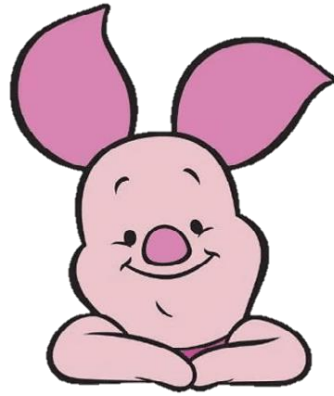


Figure 5 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 6 (Kisspng, n. d)



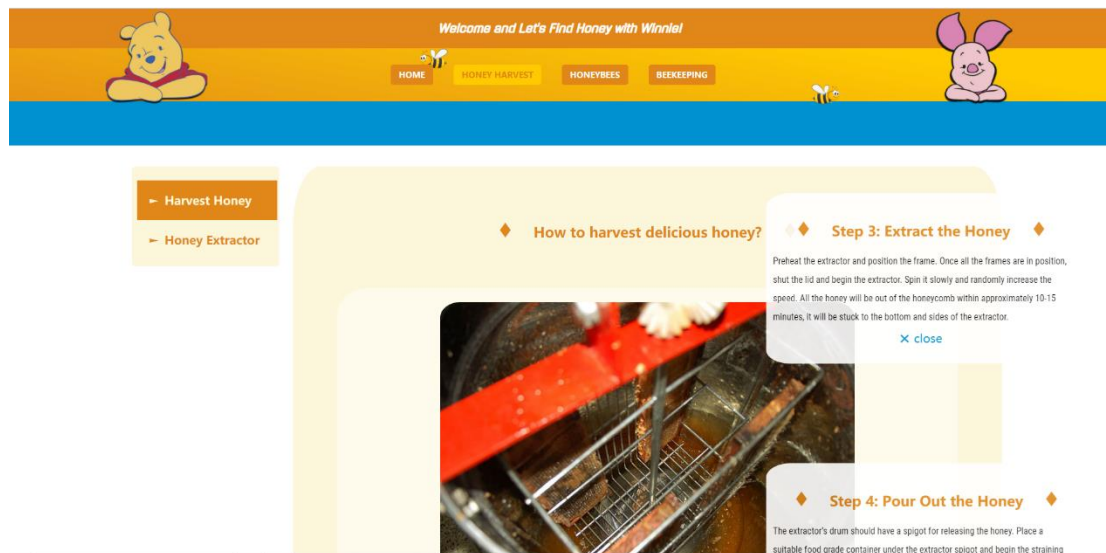
Figure 7 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 8 (Kisspng, n. d)

2. Honey Harvest Page:

2.1. Page Overview:



2.2. Educational Content Text:

Beekeepers harvest their honey as soon as the honeycomb in the hive is filled with honey and capped with beeswax. In the first-year of beekeeping you can expect that a small harvest will be produced, due to the fact that a new colony needs a full season to build up an adequate population. By the second harvest you can expect a large supply of honey (Galletti, J., 2014).

Using the hive tool, lift the lid of the hive and blow some smoke into it. Slowly open the lid and pull the bee frame out and set them to one side. The frame is then emptied and taken inside for the extraction process to begin (Galletti, J., 2014).

Uncap the wax-sealed honeycomb using a knife. The cells can be unsealed with the assistance of a heated knife. Place the heated knife on the edges of the frame and move fast to avoid burning the honey. Use the uncapping fork and gently shave off the caps to remove the remaining honey (Galletti, J., 2014).

Preheat the extractor and position the frame. Once all the frames are in position, shut the lid and begin the extractor. Spin it slowly and randomly increase the speed. All the honey will be out of the honeycomb within approximately 10-15 minutes, it will be stuck to the bottom and sides of the extractor (Galletti, J., 2014).

The extractor's drum should have a spigot for releasing the honey. Place a suitable food grade container under the extractor spigot and begin the straining process. Use several layers of cheesecloth while straining assist in the removal of any stray bits of wax and/or other debris (Galletti, J., 2014).

2.3. Images:



Figure 9 (Viatour, L., 2016)

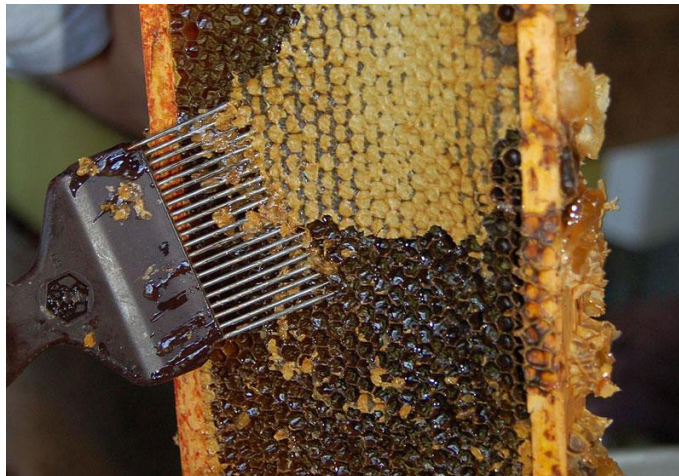


Figure 10 (Viatour, L., 2016)



Figure 11 (Viatour, L., 2016)



Figure 12 (Viatour, L., 2016)

3. Honey Extractor Page:

3.1. Educational Content Text:

The extractor was invented in the summer of 1865, by Franz Hruschka, a former Officer in the

Austrian Army who was by then a beekeeper in Italy. The exact date of the invention is not known but on July 1, 1865, he explained in an article in the Eichstraett Beekeeping News his old method of crushing method to extract honey. This article would have been written in May or June of that year. In September 1865, he makes the announcement at the Brno Beekeeper Conference of his new invention: the centrifuge extractor. The first model was built by Bollinger Manufacturer in Vienna, Austria (Wikipedia, 2019).

The first version was a simple tin box attached to a wire cord with a funnel at the bottom to which a glass was fastened to collect the honey. The extraction was however slow and required a lot of effort from the beekeeper. The second version used the same design but attached to an arm at the top of a tripod. Finally the final version resembled what we recognize today as an extractor with the familiar round tub (Wikipedia, 2019).

3.2. Images:



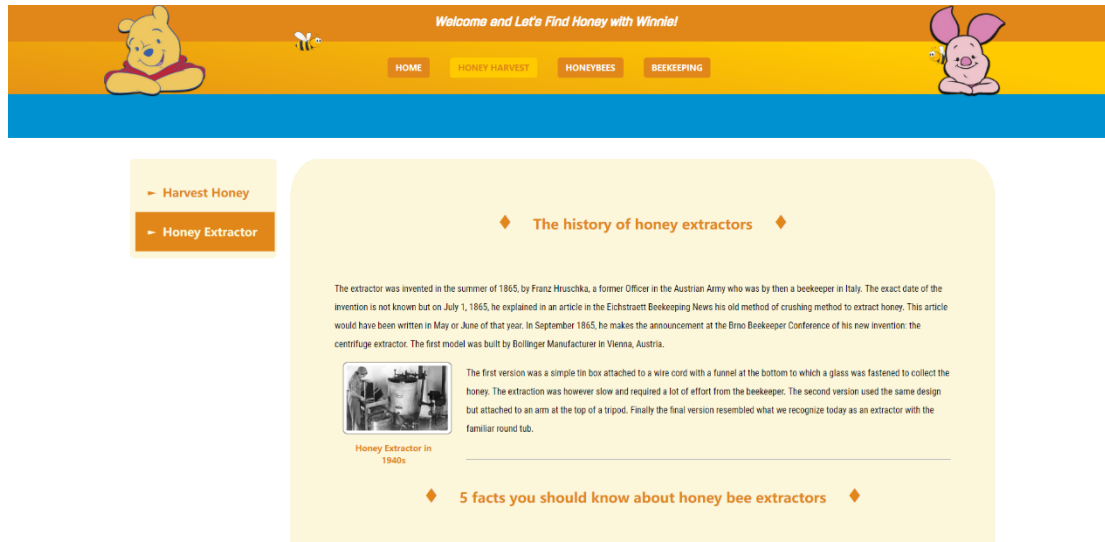
Figure 13 (Gan-Shmuel, K., 1940)



Figure 14 (Kisspng, n. d)

4. Honeybees Page:

4.1. Page Overview:



4.2. Images:



Figure 15 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 16 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 17 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 18 (Kisspng, n. d)

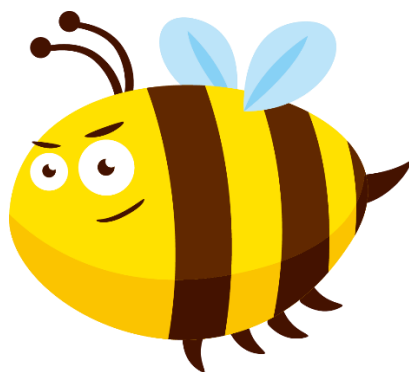


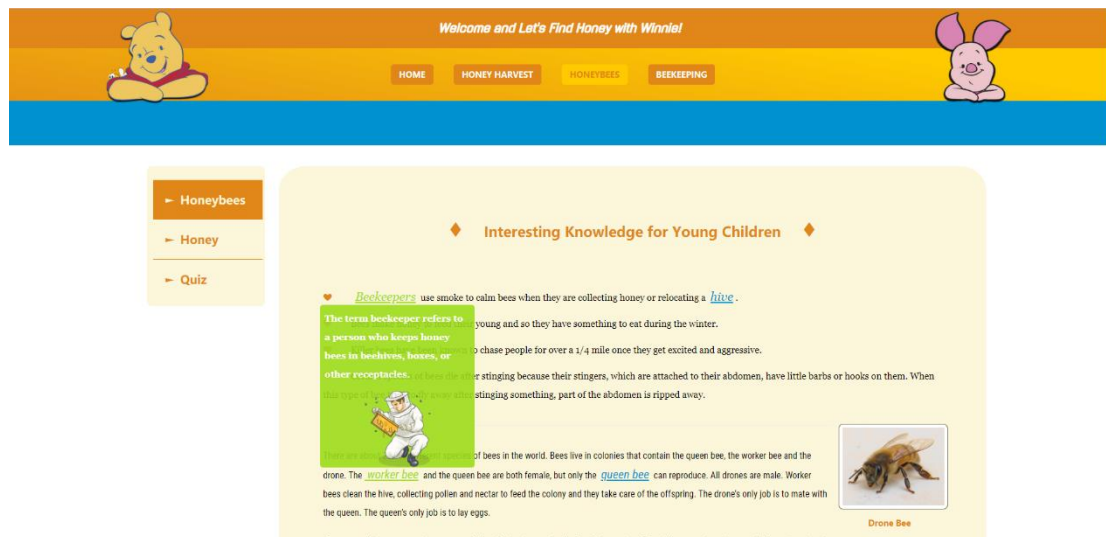
Figure 19 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 20 (Kisspng, n. d)

5. Honey Page:

5.1. Page Overview:



5.2. Educational Content Text:

Honey is high in carbohydrates. It IS NOT a simple mixture of sugars and water, as some believe, considering only the limited information on food labels or some generalized tables on energy, nutritional and other values published on various Internet websites. Some of honey ingredients are not thoroughly studied yet. Honey also contains some volatile antimicrobial substances which may evaporate due to improper storage. Direct sunlight destroys honey valuable substances. If stored in a glass container, the latter should be kept in dark or be opaque. Many years ago, beekeepers crushed honeycomb to get liquid honey! That method of honey processing produces less honey for the beekeeper as it forces bees to spend time and resources building replacement comb rather than making more honey. Honeybees consume 7 kilograms of honey to produce 1 kilogram of beeswax. The advent of the centrifugal extractor, allowed beekeepers to 'scratch' or 'slice' off a thin layer of wax from the surface of the comb and spin the honey out using centrifugal force. The integrity of the comb is maintained and the bees have far less work to do to repair any cracks or shallow spots in the comb (Honeypedia.info, n. d).

Whole honeycomb is available for people who want to enjoy honey completely untouched by human hands. They cut off a bite size portion of wax and chew the honey out of it. Wax will dissolve if chewed for about 15 minutes, but most people discard chewed wax like they would gum (Honeypedia.info, n. d).

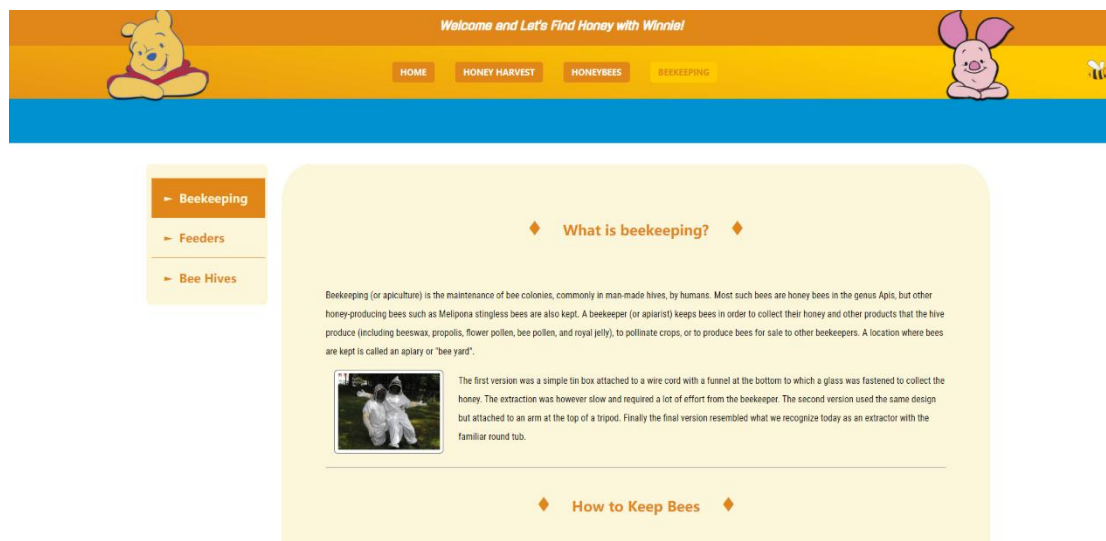
5.3. Images:



Figure 21 (Kisspng, n. d)

6. Beekeeping Page:

6.1. Page Overview:



6.2. Educational Content Text:

Beekeeping (or apiculture) is the maintenance of bee colonies, commonly in man-made hives, by humans. Most such bees are honey bees in the genus *Apis*, but other honey-producing bees such as *Melipona* stingless bees are also kept. A beekeeper (or apiarist) keeps bees in order to collect their honey and other products that the hive produce (including beeswax, propolis, flower pollen, bee pollen, and royal jelly), to pollinate crops, or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers. A location where bees are kept is called an apiary or "bee yard" (Wikipedia, 2019).

The first version was a simple tin box attached to a wire cord with a funnel at the bottom to which a glass was fastened to collect the honey. The extraction was however slow and required a lot of effort from the beekeeper. The second version used the same design but attached to an arm at the top of a tripod. Finally the final version resembled what we recognize today as an extractor with the familiar round tub (Wikipedia, 2019).

Buy a home for your bees. While honey bees can create hives in all sorts of spaces, most naturally occurring hives don't respond well to having honey harvested from them. Store bought hives are designed to allow you to collect the honey with minimal effect on the honey bees

Find a place for the hive. You can keep one colony in most typical sized housing lots. While many people think that means their backyard may be big enough to house a hive of honey bees, there are some other things you will need to consider before placing your hive (Anderson, C., n. d).

Make or purchase a hive stand. You will want to keep your honey bee hive off of the ground to make it easier to access and prevent the wood from rotting. A good hive stand will stand about eighteen inches off the ground to protect the hives from wild animals as well (Anderson, C., n. d).

Purchase protective gear. Honey bees are not the most aggressive species of bee, but their sting can still be quite painful. You will need to purchase honey beekeeping protective equipment to prevent them from stinging you as you check on them and harvest the honey (Anderson, C., n. d).

Get a smoker. A smoker is a cylinder with bellows attached that houses a slow burning fire. As the fire burns, you squeeze the bellows so smoke comes out the nozzle. This smoke is an excellent way to calm bees down as you work around their hive (Anderson, C., n. d).

6.3. Images:



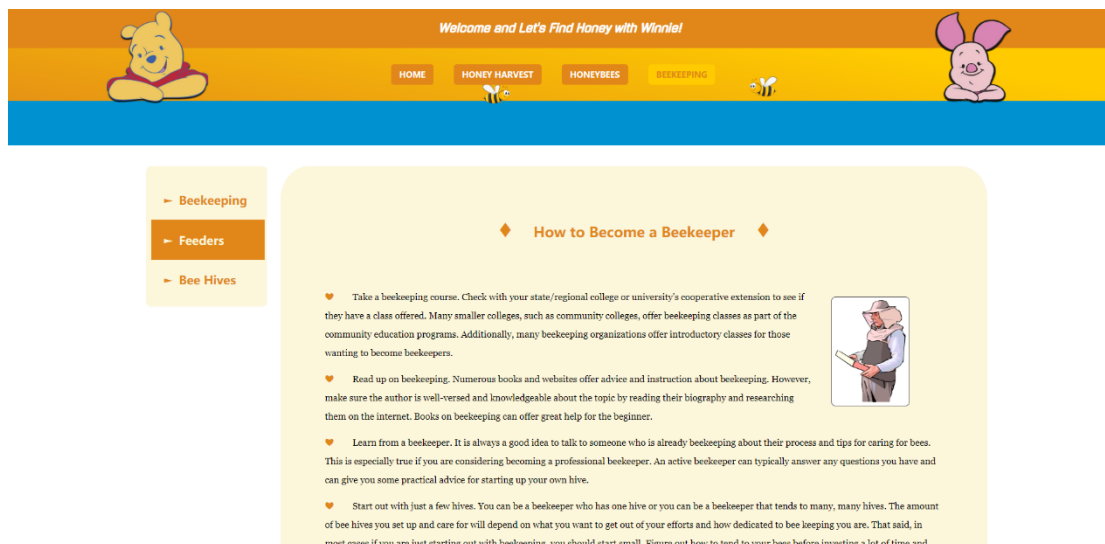
Figure 22 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 23 (Kisspng, n. d)

7. Feeders Page:

7.1. Page Overview:



7.2. Educational Content Text:

Take a beekeeping course. Check with your state/regional college or university's cooperative extension to see if they have a class offered. Many smaller colleges, such as community colleges, offer beekeeping classes as part of the community education programs. Additionally, many beekeeping organizations offer introductory classes for those wanting to become beekeepers.

Read up on beekeeping. Numerous books and websites offer advice and instruction about beekeeping. However, make sure the author is well-versed and knowledgeable about the topic by reading their biography and researching them on the internet. Books on beekeeping can offer great help for the beginner (PennState Extension, 2017).

Learn from a beekeeper. It is always a good idea to talk to someone who is already beekeeping about their process and tips for caring for bees. This is especially true if you are considering becoming a professional beekeeper. An active beekeeper can typically answer any questions you have and can give you some practical advice for starting up your own hive.

Start out with just a few hives. You can be a beekeeper who has one hive or you can be a beekeeper that tends to many, many hives. The amount of bee hives you set up and care for will depend on what you want to get out of your efforts and how dedicated to bee keeping you are. That said, in most cases if you are just starting out with beekeeping, you should start small. Figure out how to tend to your bees before investing a lot of time and effort in numerous hives (PennState Extension, 2017)..

Types of veils: Folding and round veils are made of wire mesh that fit over a helmet worn on the head and are secured in place with drawstrings tied around the waist. An Alexander-type veil requires no helmet, usually attaching to the head with an elastic band. The lightweight “tulle” veil is made of fine nylon mesh that is worn with a helmet or other hat. There are also veils made with combinations of cloth, nylon or wire mesh that zip onto a coverall. Helmets are usually adjustable to head size. They are made of metal, plastic or a “breathable” tight-weave mesh. Helmets support veils that fit over them and provide space that keeps the veil away from the face (PennState Extension, 2017).

7.3. Images:



Figure 24 (Kisspng, n. d)

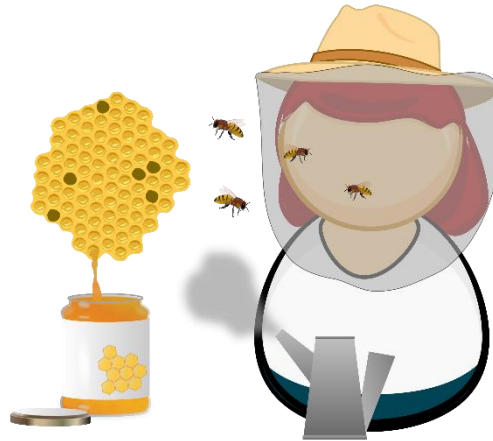
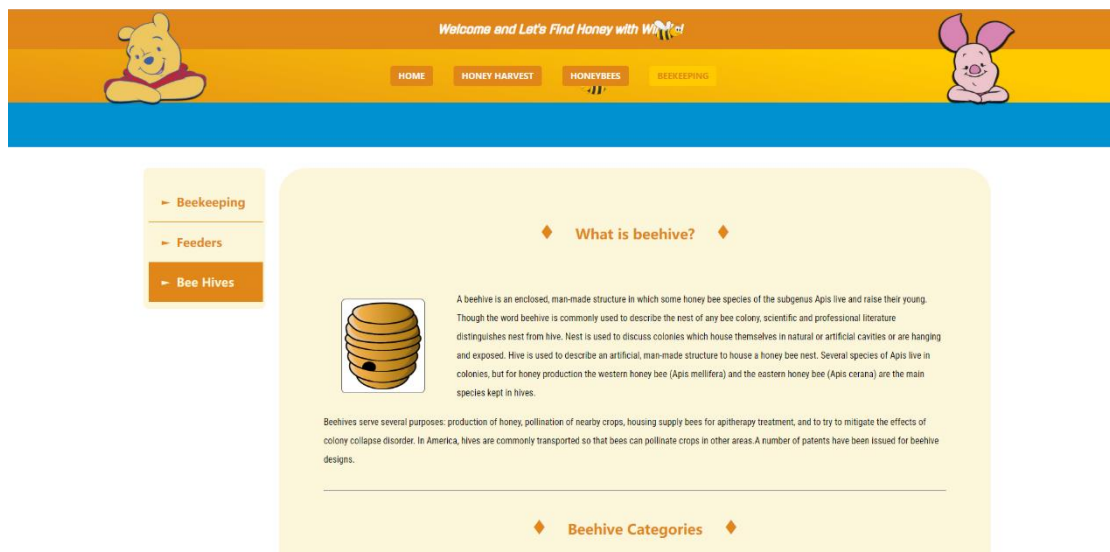


Figure 25 (Kisspng, n. d)

8. Hives Page:

8.1. Page Overview:



8.2. Educational Content Text:

A beehive is an enclosed, man-made structure in which some honey bee species of the subgenus *Apis* live and raise their young. Though the word beehive is commonly used to describe the nest of any bee colony, scientific and professional literature distinguishes nest from hive. Nest is used to discuss colonies which house themselves in natural or artificial cavities or are hanging and exposed. Hive is used to describe an artificial, man-made structure to house a honey bee nest. Several species of *Apis* live in colonies, but for honey production the western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) and the eastern honey bee (*Apis cerana*) are the main species kept in hives (Wikipedia, 2019).

Beehives serve several purposes: production of honey, pollination of nearby crops, housing supply bees for apitherapy treatment, and to try to mitigate the effects of colony collapse disorder. In America, hives are commonly transported so that bees can pollinate crops in other areas. A number of patents have been issued for beehive designs (Wikipedia, 2019).

Langstroth hives: Langstroth hives are the most common hives for commercial purposes and chances are very high that you have already seen them around, even if you are a newcomer.

Top Bar hive: There is a second hive type which is quite famous it is named Top Bar or Horizontal hive. We do not explain this hive in detail: Harvesting of honey can be only carried out by crushing all the honeycombs, which is not something we would recommend (Wikipedia, 2019).

Warré hive: Originally, the inventor Abbé Émile Warré, a French monk, had the intention to create a hive that would resemble as closely as possible to a natural environment (Wikipedia, 2019).

8.3. Images:

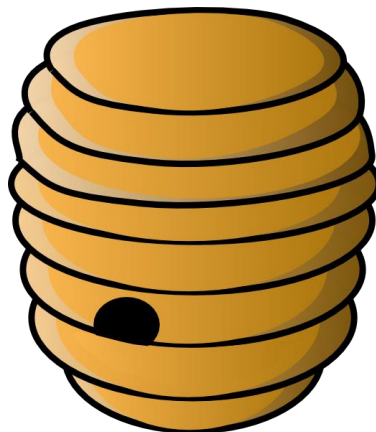


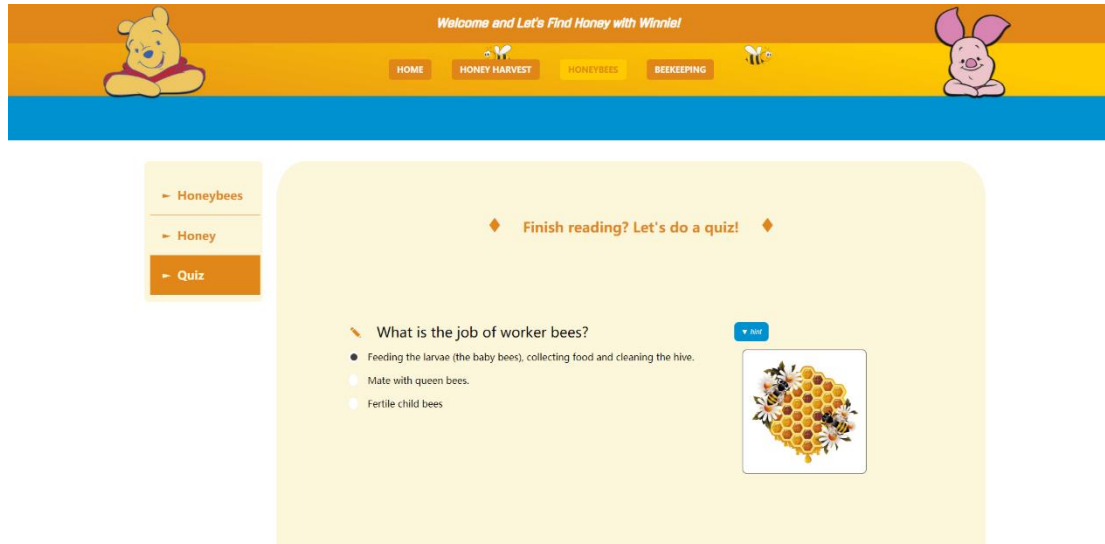
Figure 26 (Kisspng, n. d)



Figure 27 (Kisspng, n. d)

9. Quiz:

9.1. Page Overview:



9.2. Images:



Figure 29 (Kisspng, n. d)

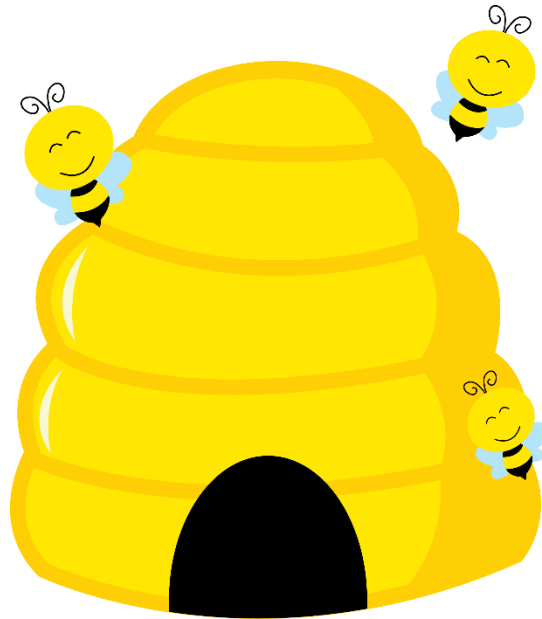


Figure 30 (Kisspng, n. d)

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