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AMLO's mockery of a tragedy causes controversy



President Andrés Manuel López Obrador generated a wave of criticism against him from politicians, activists, and users of social media, after in the morning conference on Wednesday, August 16, he avoided commenting on the case of the five young men who went missing in Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco, by pretending not to hear the reporters' questions and telling a joke.

The next day, López Obrador argued that "it was an invention" that he made fun of the case and blamed the reporters for not letting him hear the question, supposedly because they began to shout, for which he accused the critics of not having a foundation.

"I want to clarify what yesterday gave rise to gross manipulation. At the end of the conference, when we finished, reporters began to shout, and I could not hear anything. So, I joked about the noise, and now my critics maintain that I mocked the young people who

disappeared in Los Altos de Jalisco", AMLO defended himself.

The president said that for this reason, he does not have to apologize for his reaction and regretted the disappearance of the five young men.

On August 11, Diego Albero Lara Santoyo, Jaime Adolfo Martínez Miranda, Roberto Carlos Olmeda Cuellar, Dante Cedillo Hernández, and Uriel Galván González, between the ages of 19 and 21, disappeared on their way to the Lagos de Moreno Fair 2023.

TYT Newsroom

Mexican ex-minister reveals Donald Trump nicknamed AMLO "Juan Trump"



The former president of the United States, Donald Trump, used to refer to the current president of Mexico, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, as "Juan Trump" due to the similarities between the two, revealed on August 16 the former Mexican Secretary of Economy, Ildefonso Guajardo.

Guajardo led the delegation of the government of Enrique Peña Nieto, along with then-foreign minister Luis Videgaray, who negotiated the USMCA. The negotiations lasted until November 2018, when AMLO was already president-elect.

"When we visited Washington from time to time for the negotiations, President Trump would greet us in his office, and he used to ask us "How is Juan Trump?" Guajardo said.

According to Guajardo, Trump used this nickname for López Obra-

dor, because "he saw himself in him as if he was in front of a mirror."

The former minister said that Trump and Obrador come from different backgrounds but share similarities such as "hating the free press", having a "polarization strategy", demanding "absolute loyalty to their team", and firing those who question their leadership.

Despite Trump's outbursts against Mexicans, he and López Obrador managed to develop a fluid relationship and have even expressed mutual personal sympathy.

TYT Newsroom

State government delivers Queen Bees to boost Yucatan's beekeeping industry

The government of Mauricio Vila Dosal has successfully distributed over 42,000 queen bees of excellent genetic quality generated in production centers, a state strategy that is strengthening the production of increasingly more beekeepers in the Yucatan territory.



Through this program, the state government distributes these specimens to trigger honey production in the region, and on this occasion, the Secretariat of Rural Development (Seder) delivered these insects to 30 beekeepers in the municipality of Uayma.

This scheme is active year-round so that producers have the opportunity and ease of obtaining queen bees to strengthen their hives.

In addition to benefiting beekeepers, the state government supports beekeeping to increase honey production and enhance its competitiveness in national and international markets.

Since the beginning of his administration, Mauricio Vila Dosal has demonstrated an interest in environmental conservation; hence, he promoted the creation of Queen Bee Production Centers to safeguard these specimens which are the main pollinators.

With this significant support for Yucatan beekeepers, Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal reaffirms his commitment to promoting activities that represent benefits for families, particularly in the interior of the state, to strengthen their production and the local economy.

Beekeepers receive the state government's support

Men and women who have dedicated their lives to this activity from the municipalities of Izamal, Tixkokob, Muna, Teabo, and Yaxcabá have been granted

Queen Bees by the State Government.

Epifanio Dzul Mazón thanked Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal for the support and stated that "these actions help us a lot because, with the implementation of Production Centers, there is a way to get very good, strong, and highly productive bees for our hives".

José Alfredo Dzul Uicab, from Yokdzonot Kú in the same area, with over 30 years in the industry, indicated that this support allows them to secure work. "It's the first time I've received this genetics and I'm sure it will help me grow as a beekeeper, as I make the change of insects, as well as increase the new divisions that I already have prepared," he said.

During the delivery, the representative of the Ministry of Rural Development (Seder), Subsecretary Luis Martín Oroza, recalled that each package consists of one queen bee and 9 nurse bees; he added that the Centers have been well received, as they directly support the sector and guarantee better income.

It is estimated that there are 11,000 beekeepers and around 250,000 beehives in the state of Yucatan, when a few years ago the number of beekeepers was 13,000 to 14,000 and there were around 350,000 beehives, and the annual honey production was only 10,000 tons.

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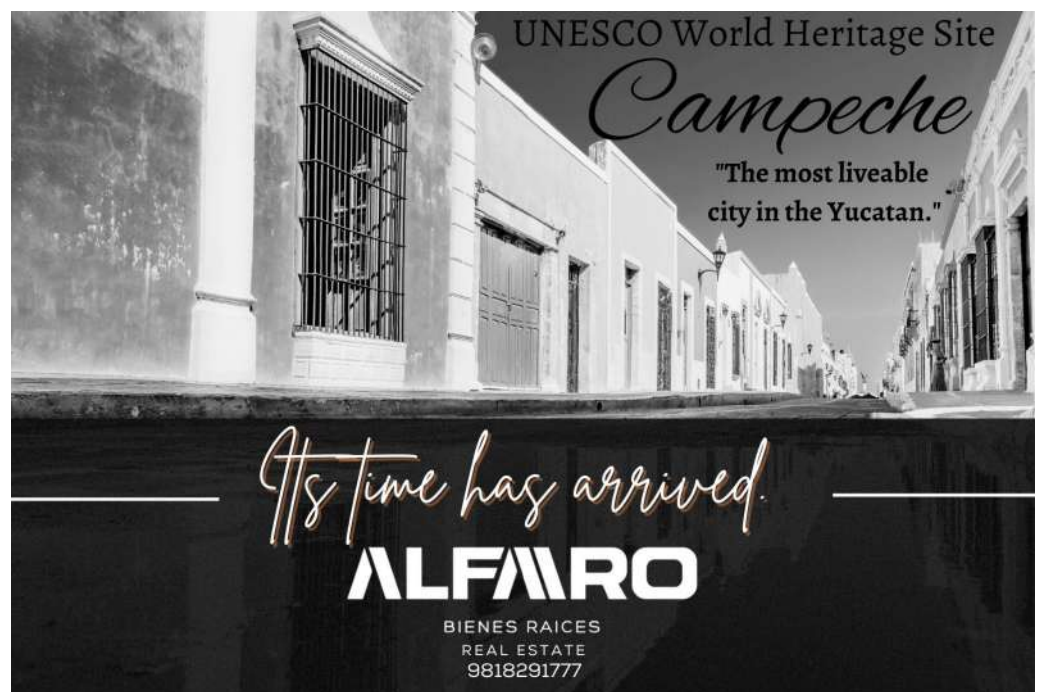
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The Crucial Role of Bees: Guardians of Biodiversity and Partners in Human Survival

In the intricate tapestry of life on Earth, few creatures play a role as vital and interconnected as the humble bee.

Beyond their delicate wings and vibrant hues, bees are essential contributors to the balance of ecosystems and the sustenance of human life. With their complex social structure and remarkable behaviors, bees have forged an intimate relationship with human survival that extends far beyond the sweetness of honey.

The Pollination Powerhouses

Their unparalleled role as pollinators is at the heart of the bees' significance. Pollination is the process by which pollen is transferred from the male part of a flower (the anther) to the female part (the stigma), leading to fertilization and the production of seeds and fruits.

Estimates suggest that approximately one-third of the world's food production relies on pollinators, with bees at the forefront of this critical service. From apples and almonds to coffee and chocolate, the bounty of nature's harvest is made possible by the diligent work of bees as they flit from flower to flower, transferring pollen with each graceful visit. Without this process, the global food supply chain would collapse.

The Complex Social Structure of Bees

One must venture into their intricate social realm to fully comprehend the marvel of bees' contributions. Bees, particularly honeybees, exhibit a highly organized social structure around a queen, worker bees, and drones. Each colony member plays a distinct role in contributing to the hive's collective well-being and survival.

The queen bee, the heart, and soul of the colony, is responsible for laying eggs and maintaining order. Her dominance is unchallenged, as she emits pheromones that guide the behavior and development of her subjects. Drones, the male bees, aim to mate with a new queen and ensure the continuation of the hive's genetic diversity.

The worker bees, however, are the true powerhouse of the colony. These industrious females undertake many tasks, from foraging nectar and pollen to building and defending the hive. Remarkably, their roles evolve as they age. Young worker bees tend to the brood's needs, while older ones venture outside for sustenance. The foraging process inadvertently catalyzes pollination, sealing their role as nature's custodians.



The Dance of Symbiosis: Bees and Humans

As humanity has expanded its dominion over the planet, bees have become inextricably linked with our survival. The flourishing agricultural landscapes that fuel our societies owe much of their productivity to the diligent work of these winged allies. However, this alliance is not unidirectional; humans are also integral to bee populations' well-being.

The global decline in bee populations, attributed to habitat loss, pesticide use, climate change, and disease, has sounded alarms in scientific and conservation circles. This phenomenon, known as colony collapse disorder, threatens the bees and the very foundation of our food systems. To address this crisis, humans must assume the role of stewards of nature, actively working to protect and restore bee habitats, reduce harmful chemical usage, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

Bees have inspired profound cultural and artistic expressions beyond the pragmatic realm of food security. Their industriousness, intricate hives, and vital role in nature have fascinated poets, artists, and thinkers throughout history.

Nurturing the Bee-Human Bond

In the grand tapestry of life, bees stand as a testament to the delicate interplay between species and ecosystems. Their pollination prowess fuels the growth of crops that sustain human populations, while their intricate social structure mirrors our complex societies. The survival of bees and humans is intimately intertwined.

As we marvel at the buzzing symphony of a blooming meadow or savor the sweetness of honey on our tongues, let us also embrace our responsibility as stewards of the environment. By nurturing the delicate bond between bees and humans, we ensure a future where vibrant ecosystems may flourish.

Yucatan's vital role as the leading honey producer

Honey, a natural product brimming with health benefits, comprises sugars, essential minerals such as magnesium, iodine, zinc, potassium, iron, phosphate, calcium, and a spectrum of vitamins including B1, B2, C, B5, and B3. Mexico proudly boasts a diverse range of honey in terms of flavor, hue, texture, and the floral sources from which it originates.

Globally, Mexico stands tall among the top 10 honey-producing nations, with prominence given to Yucatán and Campeche - states that adhere to exemplary practices ensuring the excellence of their yields. This recognition positions Mexican honey as a premium commodity sought after across the world.

Within Yucatán, the craft of apiculture holds immense economic and societal significance, with the region holding the prestigious title of Mexico's primary bee honey producer and exporter. Encompassing a network of over 11,000 producers, this industry is a cornerstone of the local economy, significantly impacting places like **Hunucmá, Tekit, Tahziú, Dzitás, Tizimín, Izamal, and Cansahcab**. For these communities, apiculture is not just a practice; it is the heartbeat of their economic sustenance.

The fruits of their labor extend to global markets, predominantly the European Union, underscoring the international demand for their high-quality honey. As evidence of their commitment to quality, Yucatán received visits from importers in 2016 hailing from Poland, Saudi Arabia, Norway, and Spain. These interactions underscored the rigorous hygiene and safety protocols applied in honey production, instilling confidence in the end consumers regarding the exceptional product originating in Yucatán.

Furthermore, the social fabric of honey production is interwoven with the dedication of women, who form the core workforce in this sector. Their involvement not only bolsters the industry but also nurtures communal prosperity, as the income generated circulates within their communities.

Driven by initiatives such as the Queen Bee Production Centers, spearheaded by the administration of Mauricio Vila Dosal, the region has distributed approximately 20,000 packages across various municipalities. This strategic effort has yielded tangible results, empowering Yucatecan beekeepers in localities like **Hunucmá, Tekit, Tahziú, Dzitás, Tizimín, Izamal, and Cansahcab**. These centers are instrumental in augmenting both honey production and commercialization, a testament to their vital role in fortifying the economic backbone of these locales.



The Divine Origin Of The Exquisite Mayan Honey

Within Mayan culture, bees are revered as “people,” symbolizing a profound interconnectedness between humanity and these industrious creatures in their mythology and worldview.

Every morning, as you indulge in a cup of coffee and relish a delectable slice of bread topped with Yucatan bee honey, you unknowingly partake in the intricate pollination ecosystem that sustains three of every four edible plants. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the economic value of pollination is estimated at a staggering 170 billion dollars annually, constituting approximately 10% of the global food value.

Notably, the vitality of pollination is paramount for 100 plant species, with fruits and vegetables, commanding a third of the economic significance, closely trailed by legumes and cereals. While various agents contribute to pollination, such as wind, water, insects, mammals, birds, and reptiles, bees are universally recognized as preeminent pollinators.

Throughout history, the symbolic power of bees has been invoked to signify the prowess of individuals like Napoleon Bonaparte, Julius Caesar, and Ramses II. Yet, the Maya civilization initially grasped their significance, leaving behind pictorial representations in codices dating from the 6th century B.C. to the 16th century.

Guardians of Nectar

Given the undeniable role of bees as pollinators, the FAO has documented over 20,000 bee species, among which 3,500 play a crucial role in augmenting agricultural yields.

While the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) commands global recognition, Mexico and Guatemala boast an array of native bees, notably the Mayan bees (xumman kaab and ko óel kaab), whose hives grace the intertropical regions of the sprawling Yucatan peninsula. This expansive limestone expanse spanning 140,000 km² predominantly features low deciduous forests intertwined with vines, lianas, climbing plants, barbascos (makal kuch, xtabentun), as well as an array of trees and shrubs, including sak katsim (*Mimosa bahamensis*) and sak piksoy (*Trema micrantha*).

Maya Bees in the Codex Tro Cortesiano

Within this haven of flora, blossoms, and crystalline cenotes, Maya communities such as Tixkacal-pupul near Valladolid maintain pre-Hispanic-style beehives, cultivated within hollowed trunks near the archaeological marvel of Chichén Itza.

The Intricate Society of Bees Mayan beekeepers refer to their hives as “jobones” and engage in rituals incorporating distinctive markings to signify the apex of these hollowed trunks, serving as portals through which bees embark on their journeys. Typically taking the form of crosses, circles, or squares, these symbols encompass the universe bees traverse across the heavens and the earth. Guided by their community’s spiritual leaders, contemporary Mayan beekeepers posit that the bees ascend to the celestial realm, where the chaques (rain deities) safeguard honey-laden receptacles. The bees are entrusted with collecting these nectar-filled treasures, descending to bestow them upon humanity as precious droplets.

Through their traditions and unwavering commitment, Mayan beekeepers emerged as the primary honey producers in Mexico, accounting for nearly 60% of the overall production, which amounted to 56,907 tons as indicated by reports from Agrifood Information System (SIAP). Renowned for its exceptional quality, Mayan honey

- a staggering nine out of every ten kilograms derived from Yucatán, Campeche, and Quintana Roo hives - predominantly finds its way to European nations where it is esteemed for its nutritional and invigorating attributes.

Distinct Varieties of Honey

The lush jungles of Quintana Roo yield tajonal honey, while bejuco honey emanates from Chan Cenote. Vine honey from Mococho, Yucatan, alongside varieties harvested from diverse flora in Dzindazantun and Sinanche, Yucatan, and Ich Ek, Campeche, are also prominent. Across the borders of Belize and Guatemala, remnants of beehives have been uncovered in Altun ha, Uaxactun, and San Agustín Acasaguastlán. Notably, the production process of these wild bees, regarded as sacred bees, diverges from that of their domesticated counterparts. Unlike their domestic counterparts, these bees lack stingers and eschew hexagonal nesting structures, favoring small wax pots or amphorae.

An intriguing facet emerges with the inscription of information regarding these sacred bees, known as the “Section of the Bees,” within the Tro Cortesian Code (also recognized as the Madrid Code). A comprising collection of documents reminiscent of a magazine measuring 10 x 20 cm, this code preserves the knowledge of Mayan priests concerning sacred and clandestine matters. Renowned Maya codices are housed in Dresden, Paris, and Madrid, complemented by archaeological codices safeguarded in protected sites. Transcriptions of these codices, Chilam Balam and Popol Vuh, are also celebrated.

Ultimately, a profound realization surfaces that bees and humanity share a common domain, encompassing the mountains, fields of honey production, and the domestic or urban settlements known as alak. For Mayan priests, an inseparable bond unites the fates of humans and bees, prompting them to dub bees “people.” This duality, this parallelism, seemingly interweaves the destinies of humans and bees, a concept underscored by Mayan beekeepers’ triumph in safeguarding bees as paramount sovereigns of the universe, notably prevailing against the challenges posed by transgenic crops in Yucatan.

The Yucatan Times
Newsroom



HIDROMIEL: an ancient drink that takes us back in time

The Melipona bees are tiny beings small in size but extraordinary in their great contribution to the ecosystem. Known for centuries by the Maya, these insects are irrefutable evidence of the gifts that the Yucatan Peninsula was granted by Mother Nature.

In the municipality of Hunucmá, Yucatán, we find the natural habitat of the sacred Maya bee. And if the ancient Maya gave that conception, it is because the Melipona legacy to humanity is transcendent.

As a main characteristic, they are strong and warlike bees, which despite not having a sting, defend with their hives from anything that could represent a threat.

Many are the gifts the Melipona gave the Maya people, however, today we are going to learn about a product derived from their “liquid gold”: **Hidromiel** (Hydrohoney).

A beehive produces only one and a half liters of honey a year; it is evident that the most precious of nature is delivered over time and the result is the great benefits they provide since honey serves as a tonic to strengthen the immune system, to fight infections, heal wounds and burns, among other medical uses.

With this sacred gift that sets the tone, the links in the chain of amazing natural events are just beginning.

Other equally magnificent beings, but invisible to the human eye, enter into action: the *saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which gives way to fermentation, acting on the sugars of the “liquid gold”.

Aneuktli is born to pay homage to the beings of nature that make it possible, but also in recognition of the ancient Maya who inherited so much from the earth and left that legacy for us.

Its producer, Mexican scientist Leticia Arena; is a Biologist with a Master's degree from the Faculty of Sciences of the UNAM, and a PhD in Molecular Evolution from the Sorbonne in Paris, France.

Since 2003, Leticia has been working at the UNAM Campus in Yucatan, responsible for the Laboratory of Eco-Genomic Studies in the Technological Science Park, where she became interested in the role of microorganisms as transformers of matter in the environment.

She also holds a Diploma in wines for Sommelier training, with a specialty in **Hidromiel**.

She makes Aneuktli Hidromiel, which has already received two awards, a bronze in the “Copa Hidromiel 2022” in Mexico, and a silver medal in the Copa Reyna de España in Madrid, Spain in November of the same year.

Leticia's passion for the product is evident when she talks about the project, with respect for craftsmanship, but with great care and criteria for quality.

How does it taste?

- In tasting notes we can appreciate a bright, dark amber color and a medium density.
- The nose is extremely captivating with notes of vanilla, caramel and flowers.
- In the mouth we find a medium-low acidity; semi-sweet with an oily texture and a long finish.

Without a doubt, Hidromiel is an experience for the senses that takes us back in time, with great respect for our environment, that will be inherited by the new generations.

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TO BEE OR NOT TO BEE?

The Yucatan Times presents a selection of companies around the state that preserve and continue caring for the bees while offering a variety of innovative products and services such as skincare, cosmetics, gourmet sauces and honey, candles, multivitamins, apitourism and beehive handling.





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10 fascinating facts about bees and honey

Almost 90% of wild plants and 75% of leading global crops depend on bees for pollination. Crops that depend on pollination are five times more valuable than those that do not. That is why bees are so important to human beings. The extinction of bees would unleash a food shortage that would interrupt the food chain and eventually affect almost all living creatures on the planet. These are some of the most important and fascinating facts about bees:

Bees

- For every pound of honey, one colony of around 800 honey bees has to visit 2 million flowers, travel 500 miles, and work around the clock.
- Bees can maintain the temperature of their hive at 93-95 degrees throughout the year. On cold days, they gather in hordes to generate body heat, and when it's hot, they collect water and irrigate the entrance until the water evaporates and cools everything down.
- Bees communicate through "dancing". Whenever they want to pass on any information such as where the nectar is available, how distant the source is, warning of danger, etcetera, they move and waggle in different ways, depending on the message.
- Only seven of the more than 20,000 species of bees produce honey.
- In the last 15 years, bee colonies have started to disappear at a rapid rate and for unknown reasons. In some regions, up to 90% of them are gone.

Honey

- Honey is the only food that can be preserved over time since it has high levels of sugar and only 17% of water. The oldest honey ever found was discovered in 2003, in Georgia, and is over 5,500 years old!
- Honey is considered to be one of the best healing agents for skin and wounds, thanks to an enzyme called 'glucose oxidase', that the bees themselves are responsible for adding to it.
- Beekeeping dates back to Ancient Rome, and it started as a method for beeswax extraction, a material that was used to make candles.
- Unlike other bees, the queen bee only eats royal jelly during its life, a substance that ensures its survival, allows them to grow larger, and has great vitality for reproduction.
- Honey has been used as a cosmetic for centuries. Poppaea, the wife of Nero, used it as a skin-smoothing agent, and nowadays, celebrities like Anne Hathaway and Scarlett Johansson are big fans of this product.

TYT Newsroom



MIMIEL, the essence of the honeybee in Yucatan

Mimiel is a 100% Mexican company started more than 25 years ago in the City of Mérida Yucatán, with the aim of being one of the most important suppliers of packaged honey with excellent quality.

In its early years, the company was dedicated to the purchase, processing and packaging of honey for its subsequent sale. Later, they ventured into production with great success through the acquisition of beehives and the association with beekeepers in the region.

Currently, the company has more than 1,200 beehives distributed in 50 apiaries and the rest of the honey they package, is obtained from associated beekeepers around the state. Mimiel not only gets its honey from the little producers, but also help them grow and obtain better quality products by providing them training services, technical advice and supplies.

To guarantee a high quality final product, safe for its customers, Mimiel has its own plant specialized in food

handling and an automated packaging line. Certifications are also in order like the ones for “Good Production Practices” and “Good Practices in Honey Manufacturing”, which have been granted by SAGARPA through SENASICA (National Service for Agrifood Health, Safety and Quality). Mimiel is also certified by the FDA (Food & Drug Administration) in the United States of America for its international sales.

Mimiel currently has a large annual production of authentic Melipona honey, an extensive line of honey in different presentations, as well as a wide variety of products from the hive, bee supplies, improved genetic material, beekeeping implements for beekeepers and a line of exclusive seasonal products.



Click here or scan the QR code to see all our products!

www.mimiel.com.mx

Visit Museo Apícola De Yucatán (Yucatan Beekeeping Museum)



The Yucatan Beekeeping Museum is located in Mérida, at the exit to Valladolid highway at the 11th km (near Teya).

The museum has been open for three years on the grounds of the apiaries of Tropical Honey.

In this museum, the visitor will be able to learn about the history of beekeeping from the ancient Maya to the present time. The exhibition features a wide variety of items related to bees, honey, and beekeeping throughout the years, to the present time.

Among the various activities when you visit Museo Apícola de Yucatán, you can interact with the Melipona bees by taking a tour of the "Meliponario" of Tropical Honey. You can also learn to make your souvenirs from honey and wax, like soaps and candles.

Workshops and educational tours for school groups and the general public are also available upon request.

Contact

- Km. 11 Mérida - Valladolid highway
- FB: Museo Apícola
- (999) 998 5469
- (999) 270 4816



Learn how to make your own Meliponario at home

The Melipona beecheii bee (xunan kaab, in the Mayan language) is the species that the Mayans cultivated in the Yucatan peninsula for at least 3000 years. Historical facts confirm that honey and the Mayan bee xunan kaab occupied a very important place in the ceremonial life, religion, cosmology and medicine of the Mayan culture.

Two of the Mayan gods, Nohyumcab and Ah Muzencab, are in the form of large bees that rule over the others. Ah Muzencab is also the one who carries the sky, and his name means "the one who protects or cares for honey". In the Mayan cities of Cobá, Sayil, Chichén Itzá and Tulum they can be found in its buildings also the representations of the god Ah Muzencab.

The meliponario or nahil cab is the space where the Meliponas bees live, it is their home.

The bees live in colonies, in hollow logs called jobones or in wooden boxes arranged so that the bees can go in and out to forage through a small hole called a hole.

The meliponario can be a palapa of huano or grass with wooden shelves to put the Jobones. Sometimes they are also simple constructions with a tin roof.

If you are interested in learning how to build your own Meliponario at home, Melipona Beicheii offers a course for beginners in which everything you need is explained in detail.

Learn to cultivate the Melipona bees in their jobones, extract their honey and take care of the environment around them so that they can pollinate and carry out their cycle successfully.

Just call the phone that appears in the image and become a *Guardian* of the Melipona Bee.



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INSTRUCTORA: Lic Tatiana Rosado Puerto

Honey-Glazed Balsamic roasted chicken

In the realm of culinary wonders, few ingredients can match the exquisite charm and versatility of bee honey. This natural nectar, harvested from the diligent efforts of honeybees, has been cherished for centuries not only for its tantalizing sweetness but also for its remarkable health benefits. As we embark on a journey through the realm of gastronomy, let's uncover a recipe where bee honey takes center stage, turning a simple dish into a masterpiece of flavor and indulgence.

Ingredients

- 4 bone-in, skin-on chicken thighs
- 1/4 cup bee honey (choose a high-quality variety for the best results)
- 2 tablespoons balsamic vinegar
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 1 teaspoon dried thyme
- 1 teaspoon dried rosemary
- Salt and pepper, to taste
- Fresh rosemary sprigs for garnish



Instructions

- 1 Preheat the oven to 375°F (190°C). Line a baking dish with parchment paper.
- 2 In a small bowl, whisk together the bee honey, balsamic vinegar, minced garlic, dried thyme, dried rosemary, salt, and pepper. This mixture will form the luscious glaze for the chicken.
- 3 Place the chicken thighs in the prepared baking dish. Brush each thigh generously with the honey-balsamic glaze, ensuring an even coating on both sides.
- 4 Roast the chicken in the preheated oven for about 25-30 minutes or until the internal temperature reaches 165°F (74°C) and the skin is beautifully caramelized.
- 5 While the chicken is roasting, baste it with the remaining glaze every 10 minutes to enhance the honey-infused flavors.
- 6 Once done, remove the chicken from the oven and let it rest for a few minutes before serving. Garnish with fresh rosemary sprigs for an aromatic touch.

In this recipe, bee honey plays a pivotal role in elevating the ordinary into the extraordinary. Its rich sweetness blends harmoniously with the tangy balsamic vinegar, creating a glaze that encapsulates the chicken with an enticing sheen. The honey's natural caramelization during roasting imparts a complex depth of flavor, balancing the savory elements of the chicken with a delicate touch of sweetness.

*Beyond taste:

Bee honey doesn't just tantalize the taste buds; it also offers an array of health benefits. Rich in antioxidants, vitamins, and minerals, honey is known to have anti-inflammatory properties and may support digestive health. Its natural sugars provide a quick source of energy, making it a desirable alternative to refined sugars in cooking.



Paseo de Montejo
Street 37 & Street 39,
St. 56 #477

Santa Ana
Calle 47 492a, Zona Paseo
de Montejo, Centro

Buzzing Innovations: Learning from Bees in Technology

In the intricate world of nature, bees stand as an exemplary model of efficiency, teamwork, and communication. These remarkable creatures have fascinated scientists and researchers for decades, and their behaviors have inspired numerous technological advancements. By closely observing how bees operate within their hives, we can glean invaluable insights that have led to innovations in various fields of technology.

1. Swarm Intelligence and Optimization Algorithms: Bees exhibit a unique form of collective decision-making called swarm intelligence. They communicate through intricate dances and share information about the location of nectar sources. This concept has found its way into technology through optimization algorithms that mimic these behaviors. Swarm-based algorithms are utilized in optimization, robotics, and traffic management tasks. They allow for efficient problem-solving by imitating the decentralized decision-making processes of bee colonies.

2. Robotics and Drones: The agility and precision with which bees navigate complex environments have inspired the development of robotic systems. Miniature drones equipped with advanced navigation systems take cues from the flight patterns of bees, enabling them to navigate confined spaces, search and rescue missions, and environmental monitoring tasks. The way bees maintain constant communication also serves as a blueprint for creating swarming drones that work collaboratively to achieve objectives.

3. Biomimicry in Architecture and Design: The hexagonal honeycomb structure, meticulously constructed by bees, is a masterpiece of efficient design. Architects and engineers have incorporated this natural marvel into their work, creating buildings and structures that optimize space, minimize material usage, and enhance structural integrity. This biomimicry approach has led to innovative designs that reduce environmental impact and provide functional and aesthetic benefits.

4. Energy-Efficiency: Bees are known for finding the most efficient routes to nectar sources. This behavior has inspired the creation of algorithms that optimize energy consumption in various applications, such as transportation logistics and power management systems. By imitating bees' foraging behavior, these algorithms help reduce energy wastage and improve overall system efficiency.

5. Communication Networks: Communication is vital for survival in a bee colony. Bees use pheromones and intricate dance patterns to convey information about resources and threats. This form of decentralized communication has influenced the design of communication networks. Concepts like decentralized communication protocols and mesh networks draw inspiration from bees' robust and adaptive communication methods, ensuring reliable information exchange even in challenging conditions.

6. Environmental Monitoring and Pollination: As pollinators, bees maintain ecosystem balance and support food production. The decline in bee populations has spurred the development of technology-driven solutions to monitor their health and activities. Sensor-equipped hives, remote monitoring systems, and AI-driven analytics are being used to track bee behavior, assess environmental factors, and aid in pollination efforts, ensuring the survival of both bees and the ecosystems they support.

TYT Newsroom





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Remodeled House for Sale in Centro de Merida

Price: MXN \$ 6,642,000.00

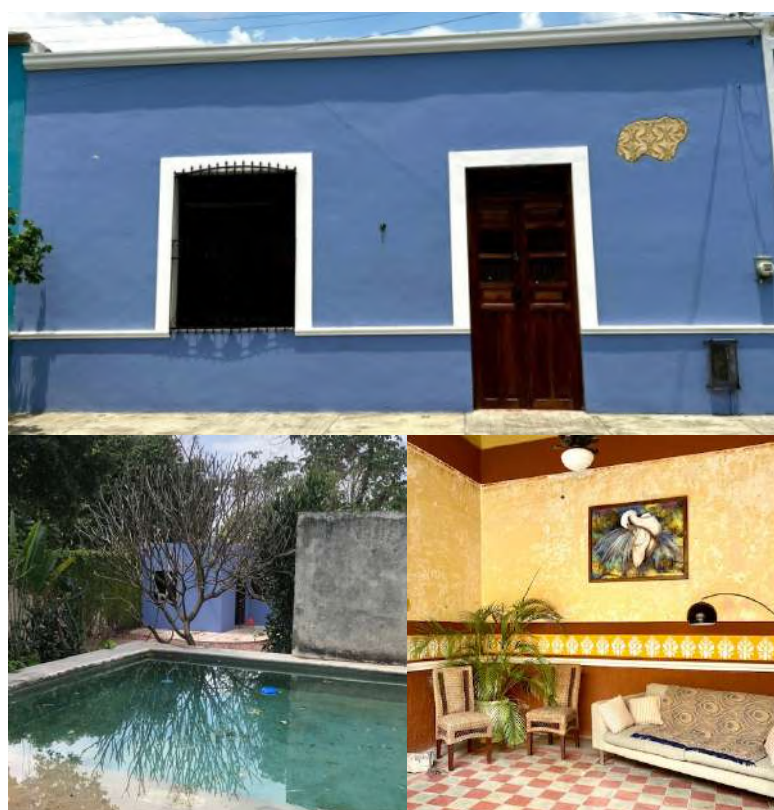
Located on Calle 60, the main street that leads to the "Plaza Grande" where the Cathedral and the Government Palace are located. Very close to many of the places of interest in downtown.

Description

- Land: 744.23 m²
- Construction: 277.98 m²
- Bedrooms: 2
- Bathrooms: 2

Equipment

It has a very large lot with a large pool, which is not common in downtown houses. It preserves the original floors and high ceilings. Built on one floor, entrance hall, living room, covered terrace with tile roof, interior patio with fountain, kitchen with dining area, living room, one bedroom with closet, bathroom. Covered terrace, secondary bedroom with full bathroom, laundry room, large backyard, high tank type pool. The house is completely remodeled and furnished the living room and bedrooms. Air conditioners in the living room and both bedrooms. Stationary gas, hydro-pneumatic, washer and dryer.



Beachfront villa for sale in Telchac Puerto

Price: MXN \$ 7,800,000.00

Beautiful beachfront villa in Telchac Puerto, with large beach, swimming pool, terrace and sandbox. Fully furnished and equipped.

Description

- Land: 172 m²
- Construction: 127 m²
- Bedrooms: 3
- Bathrooms: 3

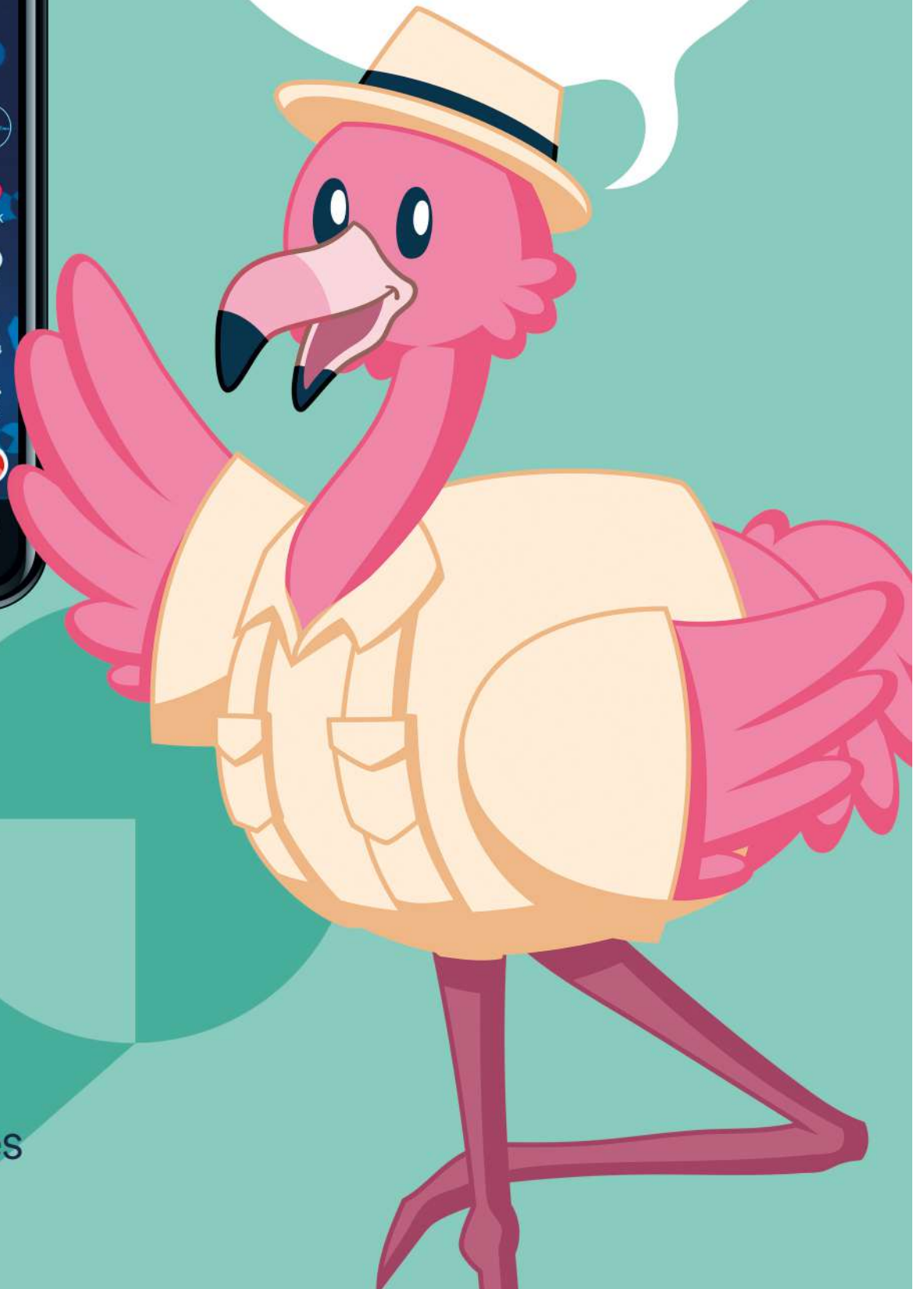
Equipment

Two-car garage, entrance hall, bedroom with full bathroom, living room, dining room, equipped kitchen, storage room with installation for laundry center, covered terrace, swimming pool, wooden deck with roof. Large beach and sandbox in front of the sea. Upstairs. Two bedrooms each with bathroom and closet, the master bedroom with balcony overlooking the sea. The house is equipped with air conditioners, fans, curtains, stove, refrigerator, electric heater, drinking water. Fully furnished and equipped.





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