参考译文 智能养蜂技术

10 Second Trivia. Which of these insects has the shortest life span? Firefly, Honeybee, Termite or Cicada. Of these options, the worker honeybee has the shortest lifespan at around 40 days.

10秒快速问答。以下哪种昆虫寿命最短?萤火虫，蜜蜂，白蚁或蝉。在这些选择中，工蜂的寿命最短，只有40天左右。

But what an important 40 days that is. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has credited pollinators, including bees, for playing a role in about a third of our food supply. For decades, bee colonies have been decreasing in America though they've been growing elsewhere.

但这40天是多么重要啊。美国农业部称赞包括蜜蜂在内的传粉者在我们三分之一的食物供应中发挥了作用。几十年来，尽管其他地方的蜂群一直在增长，但是美国的蜂群一直在减少。

From the middle of the last century until now, U.S. bee colonies have declined from about 6 million to less than 3 million. But worldwide colonies have increased from less than 50 million to more than 90 million and those include the one in Ireland we're about to visit which is using modern technology to help an ancient practice.

从上世纪中叶到现在，美国蜂群从大约600万减少到不到300万。但是世界范围内的蜂巢地域已经从不足5000万增加到超过9000万，其中包括我们将要参观的爱尔兰殖民地，它使用现代技术来帮助古老的做法。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's a centuries old tradition and not for the faint hearted.

这是一种传统的技术，不太适合胆小的人。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Getting a little excited now. They don't want anyone to touch their honey.

现在有点兴奋了。这些蜜蜂不想让任何人碰它们的蜂蜜。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Regular hive inspections are necessary to see if it's healthy, that the queen is alive allowing the colony to grow. With up to 50,000 bees in each box, examinations can take several hours and can be labor intensive.

定期检查蜂房是必要的，看它是否健康，看蜂王是否还活着让蜂群成长。每个盒子里有多达5万只蜜蜂，检查可能需要几个小时，而且可能是劳动密集型的。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They're such a magnificent creature. Collectively, these little creatures are so important to the survival of our planet, to economies. I just think that we -- we should be protecting them.

它们是如此壮观的生物。总的来说，这些小生物对我们这个星球的生存和经济都非常重要。我觉得我们应该保护它们。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: See the honeybee is not a mere honey producer. One-third of all the world's food crop production like almonds and avocados depend on pollinators. Pollination from insects, mainly bees, contribute up to $181 billion worth to the agri food industry annually.

蜜蜂不仅仅是产蜜者。世界上三分之一的粮食作物，如杏仁和鳄梨，都依赖于传粉者。昆虫授粉，主要是蜜蜂，每年为农业食品工业贡献高达1810亿美元的价值。

But whole colonies are being ravaged by diseases and the use of pesticides and fungicides in farming. Last year in the United States, bee keepers lost 43 percent of their colonies. The good news though is that SmartBee technology could be coming to the rescue. High up in the Wicklow Mountains, about an hour south of Dublin in Ireland, Simon Lynch (ph) has been part of a testing ground for new emerging SmartBee technology over the last two years.

但是整个蜜蜂殖民地都在遭受疾病和农业中使用杀虫剂和杀菌剂的蹂躏。去年在美国，养蜂人失去了43%的蜂群。不过好消息是，SmartBee技术可能会来帮忙。在爱尔兰的威克洛山上，距离都柏林以南大约一小时的车程，西蒙·林奇在过去的两年里一直在使用新兴智能蜜蜂技术。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: There is our queen.

这是我们的蜂王。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A small Internet connected sensor has been placed under the roof of the hive where it measures temperature, humidity, sound and movement.

一个小型的联网传感器被放置在蜂房的屋顶下，它可以测量温度、湿度、声音和蜜蜂移动。

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: We're got beehives here in Ireland, in the UK, and South Africa, over in the USA and what we've been doing for the last two years is collecting data from these beehives, building a giant beehive database.

我们在爱尔兰，在英国，在南非，在美国都有蜂箱，在过去的两年里我们一直在做的就是从这些蜂箱中收集数据，建立一个巨大的蜂箱数据库。

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Irish start up ApisProtect claims its sensors can help reduce losses and improve the health of honeybees worldwide by alerting beekeepers immediately if there's a problem in the hive. The technology allows beekeepers like Simon (ph) to remotely monitor their hives so that they can more quickly and more easily check whether there's a problem. It's hoped that this technology will allow commercial beekeepers to upscale their business ensuring more pollination and more food for a growing, global population.

爱尔兰初创公司ApisProtect声称，如果蜂箱中出现问题，它的传感器可以立即通知养蜂人，从而帮助减少损失并改善全球蜜蜂的健康。这项技术允许养蜂人远程监控蜂箱，这样他们就能更快更容易地检查是否有问题。人们希望这项技术能让商业养蜂人提升业务，确保蜜蜂更多的授粉，并为不断增长的全球人口提供更多的食物。

See, pollination is one of the most important, biological processes on our planet. When bees go out to forage, they collect nectar and pollen to bring back to their colony. As it lands on a flower, the bee gets covered in pollen, a dust like substance produced by the flower that contains the male reproductive materials.

授粉是我们地球上上最重要的生物过程之一。当蜜蜂外出觅食时，它们会采集花蜜和花粉带回蜂巢。当它落在一朵花上时，蜜蜂被花粉覆盖，花粉是一种由花产生的类似灰尘的物质，含有雄性生殖物质。

As the bee moves from flower to flower, the pollen falls off hopefully dusting the female reproductive structure that fertilizes the plant's reproductive organs kick starting the production of seeds and new plants. Beekeeping may be an historic tradition but smart technology hopes to ensure it has a fruitful future.

当蜜蜂从一朵花飞到另一朵花时，花粉会飘落到雌蜂的生殖结构上，使植物的生殖器官受精，从而开始产生种子和新植物。养蜂可能是一个历史传统，但智能技术希望确保有一个丰硕的未来。

听力原文

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(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

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