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Honeybees are modern-day canaries in coal mines

REESE HALTER / THE BELLINGHAM HERALD

In the past three years, more than 50 billion honeybees have died. Scientists understand the causes and now we need everyone to lend a helping hand.

The humble honeybee has been inextricably linked to humankind since prehistoric times - at first we were drawn to this remarkable creature because of its sweet honey.

Honey is to a bee what electricity is for humans - energy. One teaspoon of honey weighing 21 grams contains 16 grams of sugar or 60 calories, and it took 12 bees their entire foraging lives, combined flying time of about 6,000 miles, to produce 21 grams of honey.

To understand the importance of honeybees consider that every third bite on your plate is a result of bees pollinating plants.

Honeybees contribute at least \$44 billion a year to the U.S economy. In Washington, honeybees pollinate billions of dollars of crops including apples, cherries, grapes potatoes, tomatoes, alfalfa and clover for beef and dairy industries; and they produce honey, candles and medicines.

Bees have been on the planet for more than 100 million years or about 14 times longer than the first human progenitor. Bees have a memory; they vote, are being trained to count and are helping people as an early detector of disease by sniffing skin and lung cancers, diabetes and tuberculosis.

The Red Cross estimates there are 80 to 120 million landmines in 70 countries and 40,000 new landmines are being deployed weekly. Each year these brutal weapons of destruction maim tens of thousands of children. Researchers are using bees to find TNT residue - the primary ingredients in landmines - while conducting surveys many miles away from the hive.

Many blue-chip corporations depend on the honeybees for their products including General Mills, Haagen Dazs ice cream, Starbucks coffee and Burt's Bees.

A combination of factors has collided to create the perfect storm responsible for memory loss, appetite loss and autoimmune system collapse resulting in the rapid decline in honeybee populations worldwide.

Each year five billion pounds of pesticides are applied globally. Some of those pesticides mimic symptoms similar to those of humans afflicted with Parkinson's and Alzheimer's.

In 2008, researchers from Penn State found 43 different pesticides in a Pennsylvania apple orchard. Many farmers stack their chemicals to reduce applications costs, yet stacking certain chemicals increase toxicity by 1,000 fold.

Research from Europe showed that bees exposed to electromagnetic radiation from cellular towers made 21 percent less honeycomb and that 36 percent, taken a half mile from the hive, were unsuccessfully able to navigate home.

Bees evolved to feed on a wide assortment of pollens but today we use them in monoculture fields. Pollens provide their only source of protein. Proteins grow eggs, larvae, brains and autoimmune systems.

The abnormally high temperatures of 2006 were likely the tipping point for bees in North America. The searing springtime temperatures during the onset of flowering are believed to have caused sterile pollen in many plants. Sterile pollen produces little if any protein.

In 2007, almond, plum, kiwi and cherry pollen that were tested exhibited little if any protein content. Infertile soils lacking essential nutrients, bacteria, fungi, protozoa along with climate change were implicated.

Beekeepers around the globe are now feeding their hives a form of a protein shake with eggs, brewers yeast, pollen and honey and other special ingredients.

Clearly agriculture must reduce the levels in toxicity from pesticides, herbicide and miticides, globally.

There is hope on the horizon as organics is the fastest growing sector in the U.S. at \$24 billion a year. First Lady Michele Obama has an organic garden on the White House lawn with two honeybee hives close by.

Each of us can help by purchasing organic foods and cottons, support local beekeepers by buying organic honey. Do not use herbicides, pesticides, or miticides in your yard. Plant a wide variety of native yellow and blue flowers and participate by helping

scientists in the U.S. National Phenology Network (usanpn.org).

Without the bees we cannot survive.

Dr. Reese Halter is a conservation biologist and a visiting academic at Western Washington University. His latest book is [The Incomparable Honeybee and the Economics of Pollination](#). Follow him twitter.com/DrReeseHalter