

1 **An overall evaluation of the impact of electromagnetism on bees,**
2 **and consequently an attempt to remedy**

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15 **An overall evaluation of the impact of electromagnetism on bees,**
16 **and consequently an attempt to remedy**

17
18 **Abstract**

19 The decline of bees (the CCD) all over the world is an important still not
20 solved problem. Its reasons are numerous: the use of pesticides and
21 insecticides, the lost of plant diversity, bee's parasites ... However, there is a
22 potential factor, little considered: manmade electromagnetism, the effects of
23 which largely increases nowadays, and to which bees are very sensitive. The
24 present paper suggests two simple ways for revealing the potential adverse
25 effect of electromagnetism on bees and to act consequently. One is the
26 observation of bees' avoidance against a wireless apparatus; the other one is
27 the assessment of the electromagnetism field (EMF) surrounding the hives
28 together with the state of health of their bees. If bees avoid a wireless
29 apparatus, if hives in bad health are located in EMF of rather high intensity, it
30 can be presumed that bees are affected by manmade electromagnetism. This
31 should enable looking for palliative measures.

32
33 **Key words:** electromagnetism, insects, memory, nervous system, wireless
34 technology.

35
36 **Introduction**

37
38 The nowadays nearly world-wide decline of the bees (*Apis mellifera*
39 Linnaeus, 1758), known as the colony collapse disorder (CCD) [1, 2], has not
40 begun with the use of insecticides and pesticides but later on, and did not
41 decrease (on the contrary!) when the use of such products has been
42 controlled and limited. Of course, such substances imperil the bees, but they
43 may not be the only cause of the CCD. In presence of insecticides or
44 pesticides, bees die and are found dead all around the hives. This occurs,
45 effectively [same references as above]. However, in numerous other cases,
46 no dead bee can be seen either inside the hives or all around them, while
47 lower and lower numbers of bees remain inside the hives [3]. Another cause
48 of the CCD is the decrease of available adequate flowers, of different species,
49 and thus of the plant biodiversity [4]. There are also other local, punctual
50 causes, such as the presence of parasites (i.e. *Varroa destructor* Anderson &
51 Truema, 2000), fungi, predators (i.e. *Vespa velutina* Lepeletier, 1836) [5].
52 All these factors, actually often under control, cannot explain the drastic
53 collapse of so many bee colonies all over the world. Another possible cause is
54 an event which started at the same time the CCD started and the extent of
55 which increases days after days in every country: the existence of manmade
56 electromagnetic fields. The wireless technology appeared just sometime
57 before humans became conscious of the CCD; this technology progressed
58 continuously, and is still increasing, just like the CCD [5].

59 There are several elements in favor of an adverse effect of manmade
60 waves on the bees' health. Electromagnetism affects all living organisms:
61 unicellular ones, insects, amphibians, birds, mammals among others. There
62 exist several reviews on the subject [e.g. 6, 7, 8]. The insects are very
63 sensitive to EMF. Working on ants, we discovered that under EMF, they eat
64 far less, collect nearly no food, recruit no longer nestmates, present
65 locomotion problems, have a decrease of cognitive abilities, respond less to
66 their pheromones, cannot acquire as usually visual as well as olfactory
67 conditioning, and have no longer any memory (they cannot be conditioned,
68 they can no longer find their nest entrance, they can no longer come onto
69 the food site, for instance). Moreover, the development of their larvae and
70 nymphs is severely impacted [9, 10]. Finally, using *Paramecium caudatum* as
71 a model, we discovered that EMF affects the cellular membrane [11], what
72 has been also found and then explain by other researchers [12]. Since the
73 cellular membrane is damaged under waves, the nervous system functioning
74 also becomes perturbed [13, 14, 15]. This explains the ethological and
75 physiological abnormalities observed on ants under EMF. This explains also
76 their perturbed larval and nymphal development since these phenomena are
77 controlled and induced by secretions of the brain pars intercerebralis. If ants
78 are severely impacted by electromagnetism, other insects should be too.
79 Indeed, impact of EMF on insects, including bees, has been observed,
80 examined and related by many researchers [16, 17, 18, 19 and references
81 therein, 20]. Before the invention of the wireless technology, plenty of active
82 insects fled on crops, flowers, fruits, where they eat, drunk, gathered nectar,
83 and numerous dead insects were found crushed on cars. All this no longer
84 occurs nowadays [2]. Birds are also affected by EMF. Since moreover most of
85 them eat insects, at least during a part of the year, their numbers actually
86 decrease [21]. Bees may be particularly affected by manmade
87 electromagnetism: while flying, they can cross electromagnetic fields of high
88 intensity generated by masts, and they may be especially affected because
89 they have magnetite in their brain, a compound which reacts to magnetism.
90 When crossing an electromagnetic field of high intensity, bees no longer
91 remember their way, can no longer fly in the correct direction, and cannot go
92 back to their hive. Alone, a bee cannot live; it dies in about two days, far
93 from its hive. This may at least partly account for the CCD. At a more general
94 environmental point of view, the bees' CCD reveals a global situation; it
95 reflects what is actually occurring, for the nature, all over the world. If such a
96 situation persists, pollinators will cease to be numerous enough for assuring
97 pollination. Let us add that EMF also affects plants [22, 23, 24, 25].

98 To come back to bees, humans presently tempt to limit the use of
99 pesticides and insecticides, and to preserve biodiversity. However, nothing is
100 done for decreasing the amount of manmade waves in nature, and/or to
101 protect bees. Electromagnetism is not considered as an adverse factor, as an
102 element imperiling the bees (and other living organisms) because humans

103 intensely use the wireless technology, and are now even dependent on it for
104 their work, recreational activities or simply for living. Here below, two easy
105 experiments are proposed for examining to which extent bees are impacted
106 by EMF, what may lead us to act consequently, i.e. to set hives in secure
107 place. Any beekeeper or anyone knowing a beekeeper is invited to make
108 either the first, or the second, or the two experiments proposed in the
109 present paper.

110

111 **Material and Methods**

112

113 First, we propose that each self-willed beekeeper makes, at his (her)
114 convenience, a simple experiment in front of one or a few hives, using a GSM
115 or any wireless apparatus. Secondly, we recommend any beekeeper (or
116 anyone knowing a beekeeper) to collect information on hives' health and
117 surrounding EMF. We ask any participant to send us their assessments, so
118 that we can establish a relation between bees' health and EMF. Of course,
119 thereafter, we shall divulgate the results of such an analysis.

120

121 **Simple experiment on bees**

122

123 The experimental process is schematized in Fig. 1. It consists in
124 counting the bees coming into and out of the hive, moving either on the left
125 part or on the right part on the hive entrance. The middle of that entrance
126 must thus be marked (with a pencil or a pen), and if the entrance is very
127 narrow, a larger artificial one should be built and tied to the initial entrance.
128 The counting must be made during a given time period (see below) at the
129 same time for the left and the right part of the entrance. Two persons can of
130 course work together for obtaining these counts. The counting time must be
131 determined according to the traffic of the bees: a minimum of 10 bees should
132 be seen entering or leaving the hive, through the left or the right part of the
133 entrance. If the traffic is important, the counting time period could be short
134 (i.e. a few minutes); if the traffic is weak, the counting should be
135 appropriately longer (i.e. 10, 15, or 20 minutes). The counting must be
136 performed at least three times, exactly in the same way, during the same
137 time period (for comparative purpose). First, a control must be made in a
138 normal situation, i.e. without any wireless apparatus in front of the entrance.
139 This provides the control numbers. Then a first experiment is proposed. A
140 just switched on and activated mobile phone must be set on the left of the
141 hive entrance, and a counting session must be realized in the same way as
142 the control one. After that, a second experiment should be made. The mobile
143 phone previously used must be again just switched on and activated, and
144 then set on the right of the hive entrance, and a counting must again take
145 place at that moment. Later on, after the bees have recovered, a third and a
146 fourth observations should advantageously be made with the mobile phone
set on the left (experiment III) and the right (experiment IV) of the entrance,

147 but this time, the battery of the phone must have been removed. A switched
148 off mobile phone is still active, less than when switched on, but still
149 operational (it can receive messages, for instance). To be inert, a mobile
150 phone must thus be opened and its battery removed.

151 The different recorded numbers of bees (i.e. those of bees entering and
152 leaving the hive during each counting session, through the left and the right
153 parts of the hive entrance, without the phone or with it, on or inert) could
154 then be compared. You are invited to send us these recorded numbers. After
155 having received enough results, we intend to present them in a short paper.

156

157 **Information to collect on EMF and hives' health**

158 The information should be collected, written and sent as briefly shown
159 in Table 1. It takes only a few minutes. First, assess the intensity of the
160 electromagnetic field surrounding the hives. Either use an adequate apparatus
161 (a magnetometer), or ask to a qualified person for making the required
162 assessment. The intensity of the electromagnetic field can be exactly
163 assessed (if stable, if an exact measure can easily be done, in V/m or W/m²
164 or mW/cm²), or can be evaluated (if the intensity varies between low and
165 high values). In the latter case, you estimate that the intensity of the EMF
166 equals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 when its value varies between 2 and 40, 50 and 100,
167 110 and 300, 400 and 1,000, 1,200 and 3,000 mW/cm², respectively. The
168 result of this measure or evaluation should be written in the first column of a
169 table. In the second column, furnish information on the hive's health. Write an
170 index, equaling respectively 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 when the state of health of the
171 hives located in the measured electromagnetic field is excellent with no
172 abnormal decrease of bees (5), good with only some slight decrease of the
173 population (4), not very good with an obvious decrease of the population (3),
174 rather bad with a large decrease of the population (2), and catastrophic if
175 nearly all, or all the population disappeared (1).

176 Send us your two assessments (by mail). The collected information will
177 allow examining the correlation between the intensity of the electromagnetic
178 field surrounding bees' hives and the state of health of these bees. After
179 having collected enough information for making a valuable analysis, we intend
180 to relate the result in a short paper, together with the analysis of the here
181 above experiment concerning the effect of a wireless apparatus.

182

183 **Discussion, Conclusion**

184 Among the numerous causes of the bees' CCD, their recent spectacular
185 decline, there is one cause scarcely taken into account: manmade
186 electromagnetism. Bees are very sensitive to electromagnetism, and finally, if
187 you take attention to nature and compare its state with that existing 30
188 years ago, bees reflect a general problem, the decrease or bad health of
189 insects, birds, plants among others. Contrary to pesticides, insecticides,
190 decrease of the flowers diversity, parasites, predators and so on, the effects

191 of electromagnetism is not often evoked for explaining this alarming state of
192 the nature, and that of the bees among others. There are two human reasons
193 for this. First, most of humans can no longer live without the wireless
194 technology: most apparatus used by humans depend on that technology and
195 have now become indispensable; humans thus nowadays absolutely need
196 wireless devices and technology. Secondly, a lot of persons earn their money,
197 have a professional situation, and can efficiently work using this technology.
198 As a matter of fact, nobody can now imagine a world without wireless
199 technology. However, it is evidence: this wonderful technology may imperil
200 nature, and consequently humanity.

201 The first objective of the present paper is to estimate to which extent
202 bees are affected by electromagnetism (demonstrating at the same time that
203 nature is affected). Its second, most important aim is to tempt ameliorating
204 the situation of the bees. Indeed, if the impact of electromagnetism on bees'
205 health is demonstrated thanks to a large amount of collected information,
206 then hives could be located in places where the electromagnetism has a very
207 low intensity, and even, could be set inside a kind of Faraday cage or
208 enclosure. This could put a brake on the bees' CCD.

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the middle must be marked; if the entrance is narrow, a broader one must be tied to it.

Control:

Count during a given time period the bees entering and leaving the hive through the left part and the right part of the entrance. You obtain two control numbers, one for the left and one for the right.

Experiment I – GSM on the left:



290 Set a just switched on GSM on the left of the entrance, the bottom of the GSM
291 turned towards the entrance. Count the bees entering and leaving the hive through
292 the left and the right parts of the entrance, during the same time period, exactly as
293 while performing the control. You obtain two experimental numbers, one for the left
294 + telephone on, one for the right without telephone.

Experiment II – GSM on the right:



296 Set a just switched on GSM on the right of the entrance, the bottom of the GSM
297 turned towards the entrance. Count the bees entering and leaving the hive through
298 the left and the right parts of the entrance, during the same time period, exactly as
299 while performing the control. You obtained two other experimental numbers, one for
300 the left without telephone, one for the right + telephone on.

If possible, repeat experiments I and II with the GSM **deprived of its battery** (you switch off the GSM; open it and take its battery away). You could so obtain numbers for the left + telephone inert and the right without telephone, as well as for the left without telephone and the right + telephone inert.

Results

The results can be presented, or not, in a table such as:

Experimental conditions	Left part	Right part
Without telephone	control, exp. II, IV	control, exp. I, III
With telephone on	exp. I	exp. II
With telephone inert	exp. III	exp. IV

307 Please, **send your results to:** mccammaerts@gmail.com
308 The numbers obtained without telephone will be compared to those obtained with
309 telephone (to evaluate potential immediate GSM effects), and with telephone inert
310 (to evaluate potential effects of an inert object at the entrance).
311

312 Figure 1: Schematic presentation of a simple experiment allowing revealing bees'
313 avoidance of EMF. Details are given in the text.

314 Table 1: Inventory of the state of health of bees and of the surrounding
 315 electromagnetic field. Two assessments should be done, one of the EMF
 316 intensity (an exact measure or an evaluation), the other one of the state of
 317 health of the bees (an evaluation). These assessments, written for example in
 318 a table, should be sent to the author.

319
 320 **Relation between EMF intensity and general state of health of the**
 321 **bees**

322 Measure or estimate the intensity of the electromagnetic field around and/or
 323 in the vicinity of the hives (where bees are accustomed to fly). Give a precise
 324 measure in EM units, or estimate the intensity: **1** = very low (2 - 40), **2** = low
 325 (50 - 100), **3** = moderate (110 - 300), **4** = rather high (400 - 1,000), **5** =
 326 very high (1,200 - 3,000).



327
 328 Evaluate the state of health of the bees: **5** = excellent (= no abnormal
 329 decrease of bees), **4** = good (some slight decrease of the population), **3** =
 330 not very good (obvious decrease of the population), **2** = rather bad (large
 331 decrease of the population), **1** = catastrophic (nearly entire vanishing of the
 332 population).

333 You can write these assessments or evaluations in a table such as the here
 334 below one.

Intensity of EMF in EM units, or evaluated from 1 to 5	State of health evaluated from 5 to 1

335 Please, *send your results to*: mccammaerts@gmail.com