

Quality of human life depends on bees!

The History of the Bees

Bees have been part of human life since ancient times. We have a very long history with each other, which only the dog as a descendant of the tamed wolf pup can surpass. The ancestors of bees have been around the earth for a much longer time than humans; they have been around since the Middle Cretaceous, so probably for 90 million years.

The oldest real honey bee was found preserved in amber and was dated 50 million years ago. Humans developed about five million years ago. Our shared history with bees is varied and not particularly fruitful for bees.

The oldest human evidence of the human-bee relationship illustrates this quite well. It is a cave painting in Spain in the province of Valencia in eastern Spain where prehistoric people lived in the "spider caves" (Cuevas de la Araña).



The cave paintings cover large parts of the walls and mostly show hunting scenes with a bow and arrow. One of the most famous rare, drawings shows a person who has climbed a tree with a kind of handle pot in one hand and with the other reaches into a tree hollow and pulls out honeycombs. The excited bees hum around. The age of this drawing is dated from 8,000 to 12,000 years ago.

This picture shows quite well that the joy of meeting the bees was very one-sided. Humans need bees, not the other way around. Later there are several very old depictions of humans and bees, but this one is the oldest known to date.

The bee, as a quasi “domestic animal”, with its pollination, was actually only really interesting for humans when they began to farm and raise cattle, and to plant vines and fruit trees. Then it was worth keeping bees on the property. The honey was in great demand and was enjoyed in ancient Egypt, around the 4th century BC as the food of the gods. The wax of the bees was also very valuable since wax candles were a luxury, as were wax seals.

In the Middle Ages, because honey and wax were so valuable, there was a kind of "guild" of men who looked for wild honeybees' nests in caves and tree trunks and robbed the precious honeycombs of the honey. They called themselves "Zeidler", had to pay taxes to the king and church and give away part of the coveted wax and honey.

In the 11th and 12th centuries, the Zeidler were even raised to the rank of lower forest officials, "hereditary foresters" (free and independent feudal people) and were given corresponding rights. They even had their own jurisdiction, the Zeidler court, and were duty-free in all cities of the empire, but were obliged to serve as archer for the emperor.



Little by little, the Zeidler moved from simple robbery (still today a beehive is called "prey" among beekeepers) to a kind of forest beekeeping. At that time there were no beehives or boxes, but artificial caves were carved into old, thick trees about six meters high and the large hole was closed with a board in which a smaller entrance hole was drilled. So you could easily take the board away to have quick access to the coveted honeycombs. The Zeidler profession was a very respected and profitable profession with civil service rights.

Some place names with the word "Zeidler" still exist today. Even back then, the former "honey robbers" only took part of the honeycomb away from their bee colonies in order to ensure the survival of the colony in winter. They also learned when to take the honey and how they could help the bee colony to thrive.

Beet sugar emerged in the 19th century and heralded the demise of the proud Zeidlers. Suddenly one was no longer dependent on honey and not only rich people could afford desserts. The dairy farm no longer nourished the man and his family, but for the sake of simplicity honey bees began to be kept in woven baskets, later in wooden boxes (hives) and square wooden frames to be hung in them. This not only facilitates the honey harvest and the wax yield, it also enables the colony to be cared for and controlled much more precisely and does not cause so much damage to the colony. In addition by removing the individual frames, you can see exactly how healthy the bees are, whether there is a queen who is still laying eggs, or whether it is better to let the bees raise a new queen in early summer.



There are other types of bees that humans have not cultivated, but this is mainly due to the fact that the other types of bees produce little or no honey. There are many species of wild bees in the world whose way of life is fascinating and which also pollinate flowers. But what our honeybees, which have become indispensable in the course of time, can do for us is not done by any other insect. Their pollination performance is phenomenal and guarantees richer harvests.

But not only that. The busy workers produce large quantities of honey to survive the winter. This is how the beekeepers who migrated wild bees became today's beekeepers. How important the honeybees are for us humans can be illustrated by the following figures: According to a study, the income from crop cultivation would be around 41 percent lower without the work of the bees.

Expressed in Euros, the annual pollination work results in benefits of around 1.6 billion per year. The economic output of the beekeeping is around 1.7 billion euros. Honey production and that of the other bee products are still at 120 million euros - all per year. This honey distinguishes the bees above all, because it contains so many valuable ingredients that it should almost be regarded as a natural remedy and dietary supplement.



Honey has 200 different ingredients. It contains vitamins B and C, proteins, enzymes, minerals, trace elements, amino acids, flavonoids, pollen and hydrogen peroxide, an effective but harmless natural disinfectant. That explains its antibiotic effect against germs. In the past, honey was applied to injuries to prevent infection.

A beehive is a marvel and as a "total organism", the honey bee has extremely astonishing abilities and survival strategies. The bee colony reacts with surprising intelligence. When the bees in the hive build their honeycombs in the wooden frame, they hang on to each other by the legs as a vertical plumb and start to build the hexagonal honeycomb cells. They work in complete darkness and still form perfect cells of the same size. The honeycomb cells for honey and the worker dolls are always 5.2 millimeters wide and those for the drones 6.9 millimeters precisely.

Unfortunately, like more and more insects, these fascinating creatures are endangered. Herbicides and pesticides are very bad for all and all bio-health. Monoculture in agriculture, instead of hay meadows with colorful wildflowers, offers little food. Genetically modified rapeseed attracts the bees with its bright yellow fields, but it damages them enormously. Why? Studies suggest that bees (and other insects) orient themselves to weak electromagnetic fields. Biologists at the University of Bristol's School of Biological Sciences have found that flowers not only send signals to pollinating insects through colors, shapes, and scents, but also through weak electromagnetic fields.

The bees' hairs act like fine antennae. Flowers create a negatively charged electric field. Bumblebees and bees are positively charged during their flight from air friction. If a bee lands on the flower, the field is neutralized. And that is exactly the signal - a flower that is not or only slightly negatively charged signals to the bee that the nectar has already been harvested.

Unfortunately, this fine sense of very weak electrical fields also suggests that electromagnetic radiation, from such as mobile phones, WiFi etc., has a strong negative influence on the fur-covered "navigation system" of bumblebees, bees and other insects, perhaps even depriving them of their sense of direction.



There is a field study on the impact of cell phone base stations on insects that was carried out in 2015 on two Greek islands. This showed a very revealing phenomenon: as the intensity of the irradiation increased, the number of wild bees nesting underground rose sharply. The insects and their brood are better protected from the radiation underground, while the honeybees and the normal wild bees that live typically in trees and rock niches, tried to avoid to be close to transmission towers.

In less than 60 years man has not only managed to threaten the life of bees, but also to force them onto a path of extinction. Most people are absolutely unaware of the catastrophic consequences the loss of bees will have, not only for our diet but also for nature as a whole. The bees cannot save themselves, they need humans to save them and with that humans will save themselves. What was not expected 90 million years ago or even 200 years ago is that the honey bee needs people today. It becomes more difficult to survive as fewer natural forests with old, hollow trees and undisturbed caves are available for making hives.

We have srewed up their natural habitat. Now we are responsible for them. For Norbert Heuser, this meant developing a device for the bees that neutralizes electromagnetic radiation, but not geopathic irritation zones that the bees need. Not an easy undertaking, but for Norbert it is important to protect the bees and he found a technical solution. Bees look for and thrive in geopathic fault zones, while most other animals avoid them as humans should.

There is still no scientific knowledge as to why bees, ants and cats feel comfortable in such geopathic zones, of all places, but the observations confirm this. Some beekeepers know that bees produce higher honey yields and stronger colonies in such areas.



It took time, but today Norbert can offer such a device to all beekeepers and hobby beekeepers, and to all who want to protect the bees. The effects of electromagnetic fields are nulified, but the geopathic irritation zones are preserved and a reason to pay particular attention to the protection of bees.

This IPC device to protect the bees works without any chemicals, energy supply, etc.

Because as bees live,

then humans live.

The bees could comfortably live without us

but we can not live without the bees.



Bees Protection & Well-Being SD25B

<https://protectpro.net/bees-protection/>

Eva Crane: The world history of beekeeping and honey hunting.

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