

Pas de répit pour nos avettes

adresse pour citer cette page :

<http://www.servumpecus.canalblog.com/archives/2008/04/10/>

Allons sur le site IndyMedia UK, où Colin Buchanan nous parle en date du 22 février 2008 de la disparition des abeilles :

[The disappearing bees : CCD and electronic radiation](#)

Nous avons sur cette page toute une kyrielle d'articles référencés faisant état de la disparition des abeilles dans le monde. L'accent est mis sur le lien entre disparition des abeilles et téléphonie mobile.

Allons donc voir tout cela de plus près.

Taiwan.

L'agence [Reuters](#) publie le 26 avril 2007 un article au sujet de la disparition des abeilles sur l'île, par millions. Une chose intéressante : il y a trois régions où ces disparitions sont très marquées ; l'une de celles-ci est la côte nord-est.

Taiwan stung by millions of missing bees
By AP and Reuters

TAIPEI (Reuters) - Taiwan's bee farmers are feeling the sting of lost business and possible crop danger after millions of the honey-making, plant-pollinating insects vanished during volatile weather, media and experts said on Thursday.

Over the past two months, farmers in three parts of Taiwan have reported most of their bees gone, the Chinese-language United Daily News reported. Taiwan's TVBS television station said about 20 million bees had vanished in Taiwan.

A beekeeper on Taiwan's northeastern coast reported 8 million insects missing "for no reason", and one in the south said 80 of his 200 bee boxes had been emptied, the paper said.

beekeepers usually let their bees out of boxes to pollinate plants and the insects normally make their way back to their owners. However, many of the bees have not returned over the past couple of months.

Possible reasons include disease, pesticide poisoning and unusual weather, varying from less than 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) to more than 30 degrees Celsius over a few days, experts say.

"You can see climate change really clearly these days in Taiwan," said Yang Ding-shih, entomology professor at the National Taiwan University. He added that two kinds of pesticide can make bees turn "stupid" and lose their sense of direction.

As affected beekeepers lose business, fruit growers may lack a key pollination source and neighbors might get stung, he said.

Billions of bees have fled hives in the United States since late 2006, instead of helping pollinate \$15 billion worth of fruits, nuts and other crops annually. Disappearing bees also have been reported in Europe and Brazil.

The mass buzz-offs are isolated cases so far, a Taiwan government Council of Agriculture official said. [twnews...](#)

Où sont placées les antennes de téléphonie mobile sur l'île ? Partout sauf dans les montagnes (image GSM roaming) :



Canada (Niagara)

Le 17 avril 2007, le journal [The Star](#) parle de la disparition des abeilles dans la région du Niagara, au Canada. Voici ce que ce journal écrit :

the star.com

Why are Niagara's bees dying?
Experts called in to probe mysterious colony threat to region's fruit industry

Apr 17, 2007 04:30 AM

DAVA FLAVELLE
BUSINESS REPORTER

The sudden unexplained loss of millions of bees in the Niagara region - up to 90 per cent in some commercial (urban) beekeeper hives - has prompted a search for an explanation.

The case comes amid the mysterious disappearance of millions of bees in the U.S. in a phenomenon known as Colony Collapse Disorder.

In Canada, the problem seems to be confined so far to the Niagara region but is still early days for bee experts in the west, who warn from the outset of the search will not conclude their files later this month.

"About 80 to 90 per cent of the beekeepers in the Niagara region have had substantial losses," George Dubouché, president of the Niagara Beekeepers Association, said in an interview yesterday.

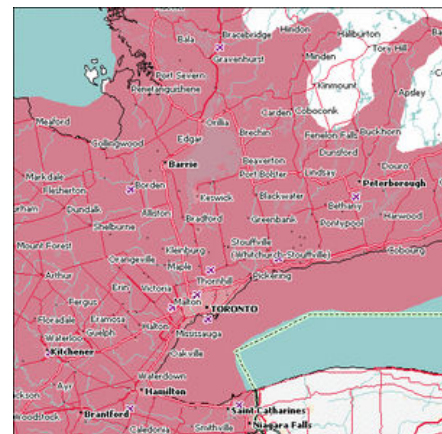
"This number is unexplained. A typical winter loss is between 10 and 20 per cent."

That has some Niagara region fruit growers worried in the weeks leading up to the May pollination season when bees must start making honey. They also play a vital role in pollinating everything from cherries to blueberries in Ontario, regional sources in Montreal, Canada and elsewhere in New Brunswick.

As much as a third of the food we eat requires bee pollination, according to experts. Bee pollination is valued at \$1.6 billion in Canada.

The pollinators

Où se trouvent les antennes de téléphonie mobile ? Là où il faut...



Espagne.

Le 25 avril 2007, le site [Gara](#) nous fait part de la disparition massive d'abeilles en Navarre (mais aussi ailleurs).



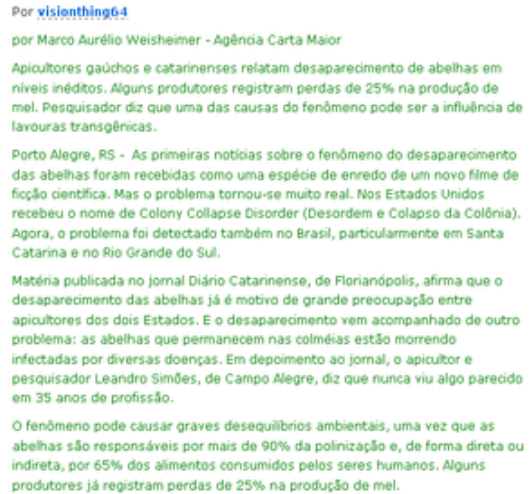
Voici où rayonnent nos belles antennes, nos cathédrales des temps modernes distillant la bonne parole :



Et le plus beau pour la fin.

Brésil.

Le site [WorldPress](#), en date du 31 août 2007, nous écrit ceci :



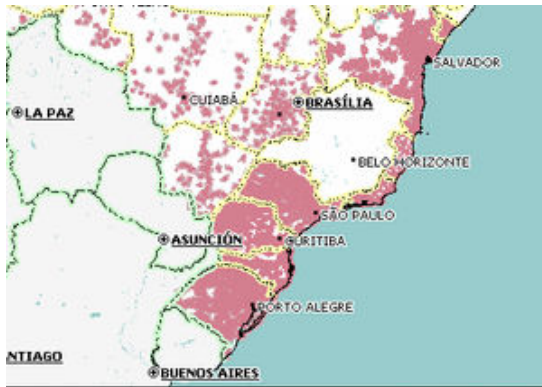
Reprenons le passage le plus intéressant (je cite et c'est moi qui souligne) :

"Nos Estados Unidos recebeu o nome de Colony Collapse Disorder (Desordem e Colapso da Colônia). Agora, o problema foi detectado também no Brasil, particularmente em Santa Catarina e no Rio Grande do Sul."



Alors ? Où se trouvent les régions appelées Santa Catarina et Rio Grande do Sul ?

Réponse : droit sous les faisceaux de téléphonie mobile dans le sud du Brésil (là où il y a le plus de couleur rose, en bas).



Je pense que cela doit être la même chose partout ailleurs dans le monde. Les abeilles se font décimer par les ondes de la téléphonie mobile.

Des moyens de preuve scientifique et de réflexion ? Les voici (je vous les laisse à votre libre appréciation, sans les commenter) :

[Magnetoreception magnetite animaux](#)

[Effets ondes electromagnetiques sur les insectes](#)

[Colony collapse disorder](#)

ET SURTOUT :

(à la fréquence de 250 Hz. Celle des téléphones portables est entre autres de 217 Hertz)

[Bursts of magnetic fields induce mis direction in bees](#)