Bee Harmony

714 Majestic Shores Ln. Pinehurst, TX 77362 | 281-222-0934 | Beeharmonyorg@gmail.com

Ed Erwin is the Executive Director of Bee Harmony, a Non-Profit Organization dedicated to confronting Colony Collapse Disorder and providing the public with an opportunity to learn about the importance of pollinators, Honey Bees, planting bee-friendly and nutritional wildflowers and providing Honey Bees with bee hives in environmentally friendly locations safe from pesticides.

Ed is a Master Beekeeper (University of Montana) and has a passion for speaking to groups to help them learn about the many fascinating facts about the Honey Bee and Colony Collapse Disorder. He is a contributor of Honey Bee articles and photographs to newspapers and professional Beekeeping magazines.

Presentations available:

If bees disappear, then man would have only four years of life left.

Albert Einstein said “If the bee disappeared off the surface of the globe, then man would have only four years of life left. No more bees, no more pollination, no more plants, no more animals, no more man.” Although probably not exactly correct, the consequences of losing bees would be devastating to the world and mankind. Consider these outcomes: Honey will disappear; Many fruits, vegetables and nuts will simply stop growing; What will we eat in a post-bee world; Pollination will be done humans; Dairy products would disappear; Cotton wouldn’t grow; The cost of food will skyrocket; There will possibly be a worldwide economic crash; Malnutrition will be a huge problem; Famine could exist throughout the world. Hear this fascinating, fact based presentation.

Beepocalypse – The man-made Perfect Storm

Pollination is vital to life on Earth. Honey Bees are one of nature’s primary pollinators and they are vanishing – and we really don’t know why. This PowerPoint presentation covers the importance pollinators to the pollination of flowers, fruits, nuts and the importance of using pesticides that are not harmful to pollinators. Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) is the catchall term for the large-scale deaths of honeybees throughout the US and the World. CCD isn’t a single disease as much as it is a collection of complex and mysterious symptoms, including: Human Induced Stress, Pesticides, and Pests. You will find the information about the Honey Bee biology, their complex and highly social structure, how bees collect pollen and nectar fascinating. Discover this gentle, misunderstood creature’s important place in nature and the

tremendous number of issues facing the collapse, and possible extinction of the Honey Bee, and the food they pollinate.

Pollination, Pollinators and Gardening for Pollinators

This is a PowerPoint presentation examining how pollination takes place, the various types of pollinators and the role the key pollinators – Honey Bees, Solitary Bees, Butterflies and Moths, play in the pollination of plants. Learn how pollinators identify and select the flowers they visit, including some little-known facts about their specialized sensory organs – all from the perspective of the pollinators. In the gardening portion, we explore the physical elements and plants necessary to attract pollinators to your garden, including the impact of using pesticides and how to build a solitary bee hotel.

Becoming A Beekeeper

Beekeeping can be a fascinating and rewarding hobby. If you are considering getting a beehive and becoming a beekeeper, this presentation gives you an overview of the pros and cons of beekeeping. The talk covers a brief history of beekeeping, the types of honey bees available – plus dealing with Africanized Bees, Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD), space and location requirements for an apiary, time commitment, and all the necessary equipment – including the initial investment costs. Along with the benefits of beekeeping there are also unappealing aspects of beekeeping. This presentation discusses many of these negative issues so the future beekeepers begins their new adventure with a complete understanding of beekeeping.

Participants will learn the basics of keeping honey bees. Topics include; selecting a location, pollination and pollination gardens, equipment needed and the types of hives available, selecting and purchasing bees, bee biology and their sensory organs including pheromones and genetics, bee nutrition, care of bees throughout the year including the initial ‘installation’ and regular ‘inspections’ of the hive, protection from poisoning, recognition and treatment of common honey bee ailments and pests, and honey marketing and labeling. This course also covers the history of bees and beekeeping, and local, state and federal bee laws. By the end of this course, participants will be able to manage honey bee colonies for maximum bee health and honey production.

Honey Bee Biology - Sensory Organs

How a Honey Bee communicates, sees, and smells is a facilitated through a highly-developed set of sensory organs. This PowerPoint presentation describes the unique importance of the honey bees two antennae that house thousands of sensory organs specialized for: touch (mechanoreceptors), smell (odor receptors) and, taste (gustatory receptors). The five eyes of the bee - Two compound eyes made up of 13,800 individual facets that see movement better than still objects and see ultraviolet light but not red, and three eyes on top of its head that see polarized light and act as a GPS. And one for the most fascinating sensory organs Pheromones, which are involved in almost every aspect of the honey bee colony life including development and reproduction (including queen mating and swarming), foraging for nectar and pollen, defense, orientation, and the integration of colony activities.

Africanized Bees – The Modern-Day Pandora's Box

From the time African honey bees were first imported to Brazil in 1956, and subsequently escaped from their keepers, the naturally occurring swarms have progressed northward until the first wild colony of Africanized honey bees were found in Texas in 1990. Today, the Africanized honey bees have expanded their range through most of the southern United States, due to Climate Change. This PowerPoint presentation demonstrates through scientific studies that warmer winters, the continued warming trend associated with climate change have allowed the Africanized bees to expand their range. This presentation covers how the African Honey Bee migrated from Brazil to its current range, what steps have been taken to stop them – but failed, and why the Africanized Honey bee is more aggressive than the European Honey Bee. Along with warmer climate, natural selection processes, and genetic migrations of the Africanized Honey bee also play a role in their range expansion in the United States. Because the aggressive Africanized Honey Bee will move to new areas of the U.S. it is imperative that the public is educated on how to identify these bees and the appropriate measures to avoid the Killer Bees.

Bee all that you can Bee

A motivational PowerPoint presentation demonstrating how groups and Honey Bees have the same traits for success. What makes our group vibrant: Authenticity, Working Together and Boldness. Like a bee hive, a group must work together, recognized that everyone has an important role in the overall success (survival) of the group or hive. Leadership and the Queen Bee are similar, "Where there is no guidance the people fail, but in the abundance of counselors there is victory." Qualities of Bees are lessons for all of us… Highly Adaptable, Ever-Evolving, Experience Counts, Strong Sense of Responsibility, Quick Learners. Communication, the honey bee uses the most complex symbolic language of any animal on earth, outside of the primate family. The greatest problem with communication is the illusion that it has been accomplished. Turning "We can't, that's Impossible, to We can if…… This presentation has been used for a church sermon, that incudes bible scripture.

Photographing Pollinators

This PowerPoint presentation starts with the basics of photography from using your cell phone to high end digital SLR's. The focus is to help the audience understand the importance of composition, use of the sun and shadows, how to plan and approach your subject, when to use your flash and many other keys to improve your photographs. This presentation is not only focused on photographing Pollinators, but it will also provide you with ideas on improving your travel photographs.

Associations:

University of Montana – Master Beekeeper
Montgomery County Beekeepers Association – Director of Mentor/Mentee Program
Houston Beekeepers Association
Texas Beekeepers Association
American Beekeepers Federation
Fayette County Beekeepers Association

Contact:
BeeHarmony.org
Beeharmonyorg@gmail.com
281-222-0934