

In 1956, scientists in Brazil imported a strain of bees from Africa for experimentation. The “Africanized Killer Bee,” as they are now called, was an extremely aggressive strain of honey bee. The scientists were trying to cross breed the high honey producing traits from the African Bee, with the more docile traits of the native European Bees. Because of the Killer Bee’s trait of constant swarming, (Bees leaving the main hive to start a new one,) they were monitored very closely. Some swarms got away, and began to make new hives in the South American Rain Forest. It is estimated that Killer Bees are 5 times more likely to swarm than European bees. Not only that, but Killer Bees will put out more swarms per year. Wild African Bee hives are numerous in Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, California, and Nevada. These bees have also been found in Florida, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah and many bordering states. In May of 2013, a hive of Africanized Bees was confirmed in a bee keeper’s hive in Palisade Colorado, stunning many, who thought they couldn’t survive the cold Winter. African Bees have been responsible for the deaths of over 1,000 people. The bees attack in large numbers, and will chase their victims for over ¼ of a mile. These bees are extremely dangerous when they build a hive in a residential area. Bees can attack for no known reason, or they can be provoked by some vibration, knocking, or moving an object in which their hive is located. All Africanized bee hives should be eradicated to slow the spread of these bees, and protect whoever lives or works nearby. We can eradicate these hives without the use of a chemical pesticide. We also try to save the honey if they have an established hive, so it doesn’t go to waste.

