

Beelieve Honey

Environmental Impact of Beekeeping

Beelieve Apiaries began as not only a hobby but as a means of addressing environment issues in 2020. At the time it was felt that honey bees symbolize prosperity, sustainability and environmentalism. Although they are important for agriculture, honey bees also destabilize natural ecosystems by competing with native bees—some of which are species at risk.

From a conservationist's point of view, native bees are the ones in more terrible need of support. The rise in hobby beekeeping, a trendy activity for many, followed strong awareness campaigns to “save the bees.” People have mistakenly felt that helping honey bees, is somehow helping the native bees, which are most at risk of extinction.

And while honey bee–centric businesses often support initiatives that benefit native bees, such as developing bee-friendly habitat, the financial contributions pale in comparison to what could be achieved if funds were applied to these initiatives directly.

There are millions of honey bee colonies in North America, 2.8 million of which are in the U.S. Approximating around 30,000 bees per colony, that's roughly a billion honey bees in Canada and the U.S. alone—almost triple the number of people.

High densities of honey bee colonies increase competition between native pollinators for forage, putting even more pressure on the wild species that are already in decline. Honey bees are extreme generalist foragers and monopolize floral resources, thus leading to exploitative competition—that is, where one species uses up a resource, not leaving enough to go around.

Products: ½ ounce of Pollen as extracted at the hive entrance, (Allergy Use) \$15.00