

**The cause of differentiation in the Honey bee—
how a worker larva can become a Queen bee**



Queen bee

When a new queen is required by a colony—if the queen should die, or if the hive becomes overpopulated (requiring the queen to swarm and leave the hive)—worker bees drag a worker larva from its horizontally-orientated bee cell, and hang it downwards, *vertically*, in the hive, to incubate. Many bee-keepers believe that diet, alone, must cause genetic mutations that change the worker into a queen, but, at the same time, Science maintains that diet cannot change genes. So, how can this be reconciled?



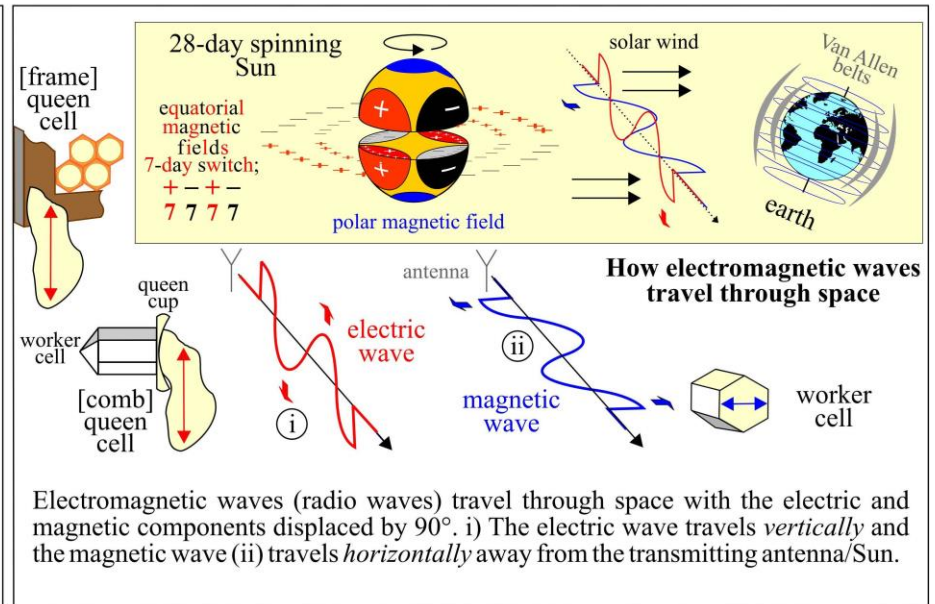
Worker bee

Examining the evidence:

	Queen	Worker
egg	3 days	3 days
larva	5 days	5 days
incubation	8 days	13 days
diet	royal jelly	mixed
position	vertical	horizontal
gestation	16 days	21 days

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 or $777 = +$

It becomes clear that diet does not affect the genes of the honey bee: Royal jelly simply speeds-up the metabolism of the Queen larvae/pupae. The increased amount of food aids the development and growth, resulting in a shorter gestation period for a queen.



Horizontal magnetic waves are known to cause genetic mutations in living cells; which means that the horizontally-orientated worker larva/pupa receives 100% magnetic mutational radiation, for 21 days, and the prospective queen receives 0%, for only 16 days. Hence, both prospective workers and prospective queens are created from queen larvae, but the horizontal ‘worker larva’ is mutated by magnetic waves to become much smaller and turn-into a worker bee; whereas the vertically orientated ‘prospective queen’ larva/pupa becomes a queen, sensitive to electric waves, not magnetic. This explains why queens are badly affected by electric fields from overhead power cables, electricity, and ozone, created by storm clouds.