WILDLIFE, WIRELESS & EMF

The Case For Science-Based Regulations to Protect Wildlife

Increasing Exposure

Wireless radiofrequency (RF) radiation and other non-ionizing electromagnetic frequencies (EMF) are rapidly increasing forms of environmental pollution.

Sources include cell towers, 5G, powerlines and electrical grid infrastructure.

> ***"In addition to its impact on humans, RF radiation poses harmful effects to flora and fauna."***
>
> **— NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL**

Scientific Research

has reported a range of harmful effects including:

Insects

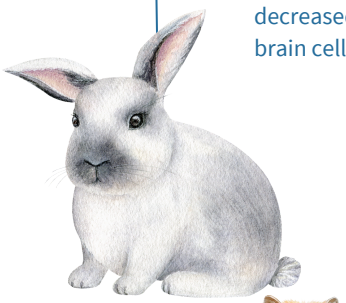
- According to a 2023 review published in *Reviews on Environmental Health*, the vast majority of studies on EMF exposure to insects have found impacts.
- Studies on insects have reported impacts to flight, foraging and feeding, memory and mortality.
- Studies on bees specifically have found decreased egg laying rate, reduced colony strength, and impacts to behavior and physiology.

Birds

- Wireless frequencies have been found to interfere with birds' navigation systems.
- Experimental studies have found harm to embryonic development.

Mice, Rats & Bunnies

- Landmark $30 million U.S. government NIH rat study found "clear evidence" of an association with cancer, DNA damage and lower birth weight.
- Yale mice studies found hyperactivity, memory damage, and altered brain function.
- Experiments have found sperm damage, decreased ovarian follicles, and damage to brain cells.



Trees and plants

- EMF exposure can alter growth patterns and lead to thinner cell walls.
- A decade-long study documented significant tree damage from prolonged cell tower radiation.

Fish

- Studies on zebrafish have found significant behavioral changes, learning impacts, and altered brain oxidative status.

Amphibians

- Tadpoles exposed to cell tower radiation had altered behavior, asynchronous growth, and a significantly higher mortality rate.