This research paper <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4765896/> examines the Allee effect in honeybee colonies, both in natural and managed hives. The Allee effect is a biological phenomenon that describes the relationship between population size or density and the average fitness of individual bees. To study this, the researchers constructed a mathematical model of honeybee colony dynamics. The model specifically focuses on how the colony's growth rate positively correlates with its size, which is a characteristic of the Allee effect. It demonstrates how various environmental stressors can impact colony viability by increasing the minimum viable colony size and decreasing the maximum sustainable size. This makes the colonies more susceptible to collapse. The researchers identified several factors that could potentially trigger colony collapse by disrupting the social dynamics that normally maintain colony stability and resilience. These factors include pesticides, mites, pathogens, and climate change. An important aspect of this study is its reproducibility. The researchers used R for their analysis and provided the actual code with the article. This allows other researchers or interested parties to easily replicate the visualizations and verify the results, adhering to principles of open and reproducible science. I would not recommend any further changes as the group was very open in sharing and allowing public interest by providing the code. Dennis, B., & Kemp, W. P. (2016). How hives collapse: allee effects, ecological resilience, and the honeybee. *PloS One*, *11*(2), e0150055. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0150055