Waggle dance distributions quantify collective foraging in honey bee colonies

Joseph Palmer, Ash Samuelson, Elli Leadbeater and Vincent Jansen

# Abstract

Honeybee foraging is an extraordinary collective behaviour that is directed through the celebrated waggle dance communication system, whereby colony foraging effort is allocated through a series of feedback loops (Von Frisch 1967; Seeley 1995). Here, we present a mathematical model that quantifies the extent to which honeybee colonies behave collectively in different ecological environments by inferring the proportion of dances performed by bees that have explored individually, and those that have been recruited to food sources. By applying this methodology to waggle dance data from twenty hives, we show our model closely fits real-world honeybee foraging patterns and demonstrate that colonies vary their use of waggle dance information across different landscapes. Our methodology provides a novel tool to identify the ecological conditions in which honeybee colonies rely on dance communication, opening the door to large-scale experimental exploration of the selection pressures that may have driven the evolution of this remarkable collective behaviour.

# Introduction

Within honeybee colonies, a series of simple rules that determine when and how much bees perform the celebrated waggle dance (Fig. 1) mean that choices between feeding sites occur at the level of the group rather than the individual. For example, because the number of dance circuits performed by a bee on returning from a food source reflects the net energetic benefits of the trip, more of the colony’s workforce will be recruited to the sweeter of two equidistant sources (Seeley, Camazine, and Sneyd 1991), or the closer of two equally sweet sources (Hasenjager, Hoppitt, and Leadbeater 2022), without requiring any individual bee to compare options. This extraordinary system is a key example of how social insect colony behaviour can take on a form extending beyond that of the individual units (Sumpter 2006), functioning as a collective that makes decisions as a single entity.

Despite its intricacy and precision, a wealth of research now shows that foraging bees frequently do not use dance information to find forage sites (Grüter and Farina 2009). Accordingly, in many situations, colonies that are prevented from communicating via dances achieve equal or even greater foraging success than their wild-type counterparts (Sherman and Visscher 2002; Dornhaus and Chittka 2004, @Dornhaus2006; Grüter, Segers, and Ratnieks 2013; I’Anson Price et al. 2019). This apparent variation in the use of collective behaviour is intriguing because it may provide clues as to those ecological selection pressures that were critical in the evolution of the dance communication system.

Identifying the circumstances in which bees use the dance is likely to be a key step towards understanding when it is likely to afford fitness benefits at the colony level. Despite the amount of research interest that has focused on the proximate mechanisms of collective decision-making via dance communication, the ultimate evolutionary drivers of its unique evolution within *Apis* -unparalleled in even a single other social insect- remain obscure (I’Anson Price and Grüter 2015). While it is likely that the spatiotemporal distribution of forage was key, some studies find the benefits of dance communication to be realized only in challenging environments where resources are clumped or ephemeral (Sherman and Visscher 2002; Dornhaus and Chittka 2004; Dornhaus et al. 2006), while others find no effects of landscape heterogeneity (Nürnberger, Steffan-Dewenter, and Härtel 2017), or that dancing comes at a cost in challenging environments (I’Anson Price et al. 2019) and is most beneficial when species richness is high (Donaldson-Matasci and Dornhaus 2012).

Attempts to identify the circumstances in which dance communication is important have been challenging because they require constant monitoring of real-world colony weight (Kirchner and Grasser 1998; Sherman and Visscher 2002; Dornhaus et al. 2006; Grüter, Segers, and Ratnieks 2013; Nürnberger, Steffan-Dewenter, and Härtel 2017; I’Anson Price et al. 2019) -a noisy proxy of foraging success that is influenced by many other abiotic and biotic factors, including colony health- over ecologically credible time periods (Schürch and Gruẗer 2014). To do this at a scale that allows inter-colony variation in foraging environments at sufficient replication is a major logistical hurdle (but see (Nürnberger, Steffan-Dewenter, and Härtel 2017)), particularly given that multiple landscape variables may interact to determine the utility of dance communication.

[figure of waggle dance]

**The honeybee waggle dance carries information about the location of a resource** *as a vector of distance (duration of the waggle run) and direction (angle of the dance relative to the sun) (Von Frisch 1967).Through the observation and decoding of the waggle dance, a colony’s dance floor provides a unique opportunity to eavesdrop on the communication and decision making leading to collective foraging decisions. Overall resource “quality” -the net energetic gain of a foraging trip- is provided through the number of waggle runs performed (Von Frisch 1967; Boch 1956; Esch 1961; Thomas D. Seeley and Tovey 1994; Seeley, Mikheyev, and Pagano 2000). Although bees that follow dances do not specifically interpret this information on an individual level (Seeley, Camazine, and Sneyd 1991), the resulting over-representation of high-quality sites on the dance-floor means that they are more likely to encounter dances that advertise better forage (Seeley 1995), and provides the colony with a mechanism to select the most profitable resources in their environment (Thomas D. Seeley 1994).*

[end of figure of waggle dance]

Here, we present a method to determine the extent of waggle dance use in colony foraging within specific landscapes by identifying the proportion of foraging trips that are made by bees recruited through waggle dances. Our method examines the distribution of waggle run durations reported on the dance-floor and infers from its shape the relative contribution of dances for resources identified by individual search, “scouting” versus dances for resources found by following dances, “recruitment” (Seeley 1995). Previously, such stips have only been distinguishable by documenting foragers’ individual search history, which requires tracking individual bees and is time -and labour- intensive (Seeley 1995). Our methods provide an efficient means of quantifying collective behaviour with no requirement to manipulate hive orientations, assay foraging efficiency or document individuals’ previous experience.

# Results

To reveal how the patterns of waggle dance-encoded foraging distances might differ under scenarios where colonies rely on individual search vs recruitment, we simulated honeybees foraging in a landscape where resource patches were randomly placed in the environment. Foragers could locate these under two different strategies: either acting as a scout and locating resources themselves, or following a recruit strategy and locating resources by following a random dance from the dance floor (Seeley and Towne 1992) (Fig. 2, details in Methods1). As it is known in the simulation which individuals in the hive forage under what strategy, we can compare the distributions of foraging distances reported on the dance floor. Fig 2c shows that the shapes of the resource distance distributions for bees engaging in the two types of foraging trips are different. The distance distribution for the scout trips is akin close to that of an exponential distribution (Fig. 2c), which is the nearest neighbour distance distribution for foragers operating in a one-dimensional environment (see methods). The distribution of the distances reported for recruit trips (Fig. 2c) is a Rayleigh distribution which is the nearest-neighbour distribution in a two-dimensional environment (Pyke 1978) (see Methods).

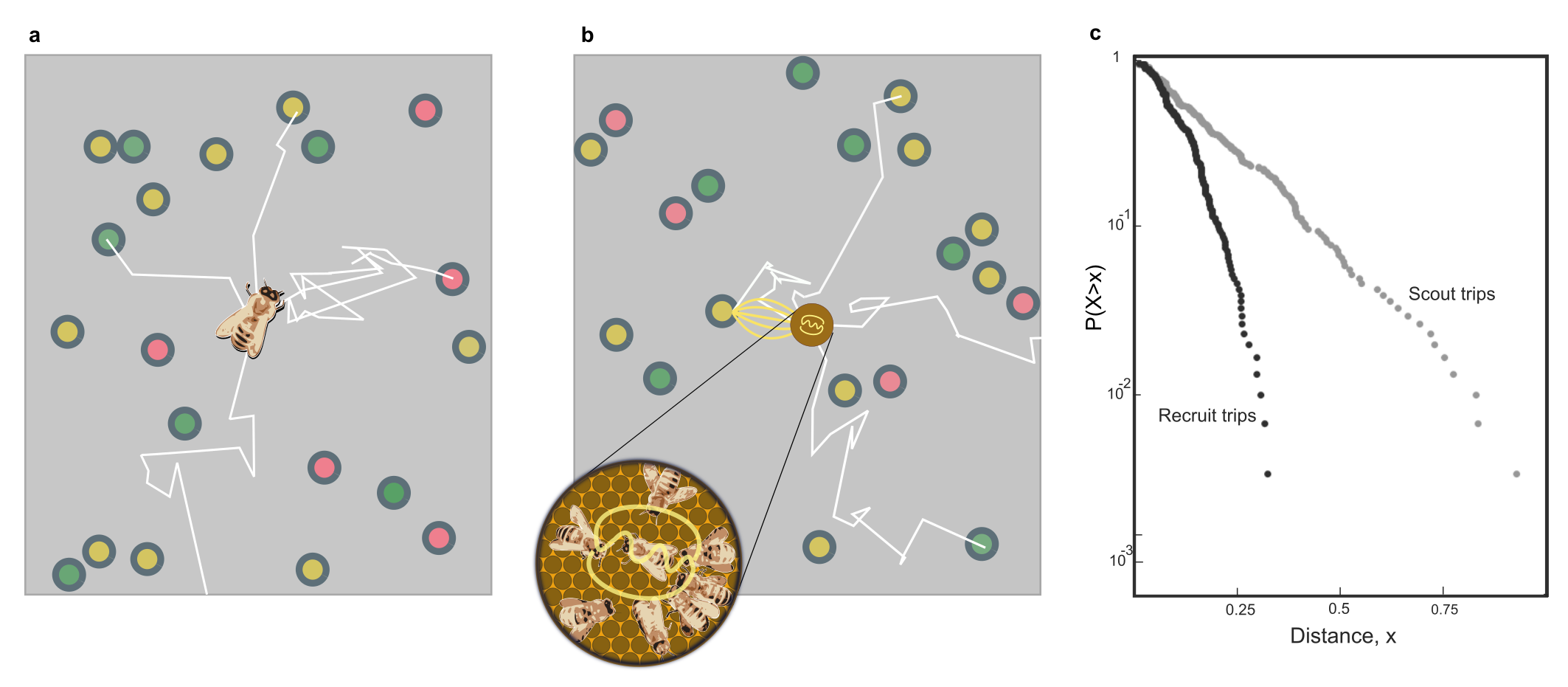


Figure 2. **Simulating honey bee foraging**. In our simulation model with scouting only (a), foragers leave the hive on a search path (white lines) and continue until they encounter a resource (circles, colours indicate different resource quality). When foraging with recruitment (b) foragers continue to identify resources in scouting trips (white lines) and convey this information on the dance floor (brown disc) where foragers can sample dances reporting on scouting and recruiting trips and follow these directions (yellow lines). (c) Complementary cumulative frequencies of foraging distances reported from scouting and recruit trips. Note the difference in the shape of the distributions

On the dance-floor, the number of waggle runs performed for a resource depends on its profitability (Thomas D. Seeley and Tovey 1994). Honeybees achieve this by measuring the energetic efficiency of a foraging trip through the ratio of energetic gain to energetic cost (Thomas D. Seeley and Tovey 1994; Thomas D. Seeley 1994). By combining this profitability bias with the distributions identified in our simulations, we can accurately describe the distribution of waggle runs reported on the dance-floors of real honeybee colonies as a superposition of scout and recruit distributions (Fig 3, see Methods for details)

This description intrinsically captures honeybee foraging as collective decision making, whereby the foraging sites represented on the dance floor derive from a mixture of individual search and waggle dance information, modified by the profitability rule that biases recruitment towards closer or sweeter patches. The extent to which collective decision making is used is expressed in the proportion of scout dances, , and the proportion of recruit dances, . Scouting and recruiting are not fixed behavioural categories, because individual bees can engage in both over the course of their foraging lifetime, and foragers can dance on return from any successful trip irrespective of whether they were recruited to the forage site or found it individually (Beekman et al. 2007).

In a hypothetical colony that relied only on individual search to find foraging sites, all trips are “scout” trips, but as recruitment becomes more important, the proportion of “recruit” trips will increase. By setting , we obtain a model based on the sole use of individual search (scouts only) and by allowing the proportion of scout trips, , to take on any value between 0 and 1, we can derive the extent to which foraging occurs collectively. (Fig 2). In fitting these two models to distribution of waggle run durations decoded from real honeybee colonies we are thus able, using model selection (Burnham and Anderson 2002), to infer if and, by estimating the parameter , to what extent honeybee colonies use waggle dance information when foraging.

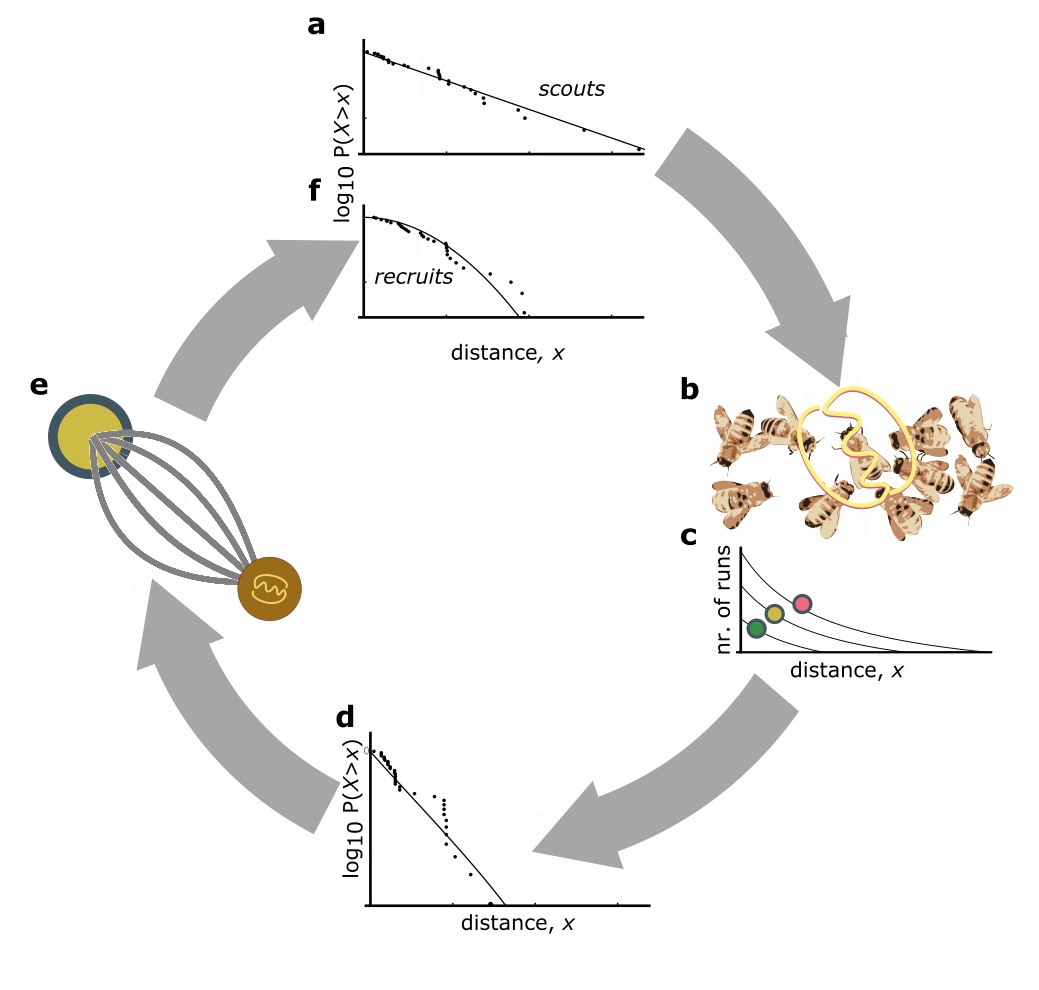


Figure 3. **The rationale underlying the foraging model**. The distances of resources encountered by scouts are distributed exponentially (a). These dances are advertised on the dance floor (b). Dances for resources that are closer or higher in quality are repeated more often (c). As a consequence, dances for more profitable resource are over-represented and sampling foragers are biased to the more profitable resources (d). After successfully visiting advertised resources, recruits also dance for them leading to further amplification of this bias towards the most profitable resource in the vicinity of the hive (e). The distances of recruiting trips are than distributed through a Rayleigh distribution (f). The distances reported on the dance floor are a mixture of the scout and recruiting trips and can be calculated from the distance distributions of the scouting and recruiting trips, taking the reporting bias into account (see Methods for detail).

To evaluate the use of waggle dance information and individual search in honeybee colonies foraging in ‘natural’ landscapes, we analysed a pre-existing dataset of 3378 waggle dance observations from 20 observation hives, recorded between April-September 2017, (previously described in (Samuelson, Schürch, and Leadbeater 2021)). Hives that contributed to this dataset had been situated at different locations in South East England (see Methods, figure 4A) and visited every two weeks for a period of 24 weeks. On each visit, two hours of continuous waggle dance data was recorded by training a camcorder onto the dance floor. The footage of the dances was decoded manually (Couvillon et al. 2012; Schürch et al. 2019; Samuelson, Schürch, and Leadbeater 2021) to extract waggle run durations. Using this data, for each site we fit both the collective and individual models and used model selection to determine which provided the better explanation of the data, and (if the collective model provided a better fit) to quantify the relative use of social information through estimating the parameter . In each case, We calculated the goodness-of-fit using a Kolmorgorov-Smirnov (KS) test to ascertain if the model provided a plausible explanation of the data (Goldstein, Morris, and Yen 2004).

For 16 out of 20 study hives, a model of collective foraging provided a better explanation of the data than one of individual foraging (, Fig. 4a). In the other 4 sites, despite the collective model having the higher maximum likelihood estimate, the individual model had higher Akaike weights and so is judged to be more parsimonious (Supplementary Table 1). In all but one site, the collective model had a good fit (using a Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic of , see methods) to the empirical waggle run durations (Fig. 4b), whereas the scout model was significantly different to the observed data in 8 sites (Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic , Fig. 4b). The sites STU and ZSL shown in Figs 4c-d are representative examples showing the model fits where the collective (ZSL) and individual (STU) models fit best. Note the closeness of the fit to the data, illustrating the overall quality of the model description.

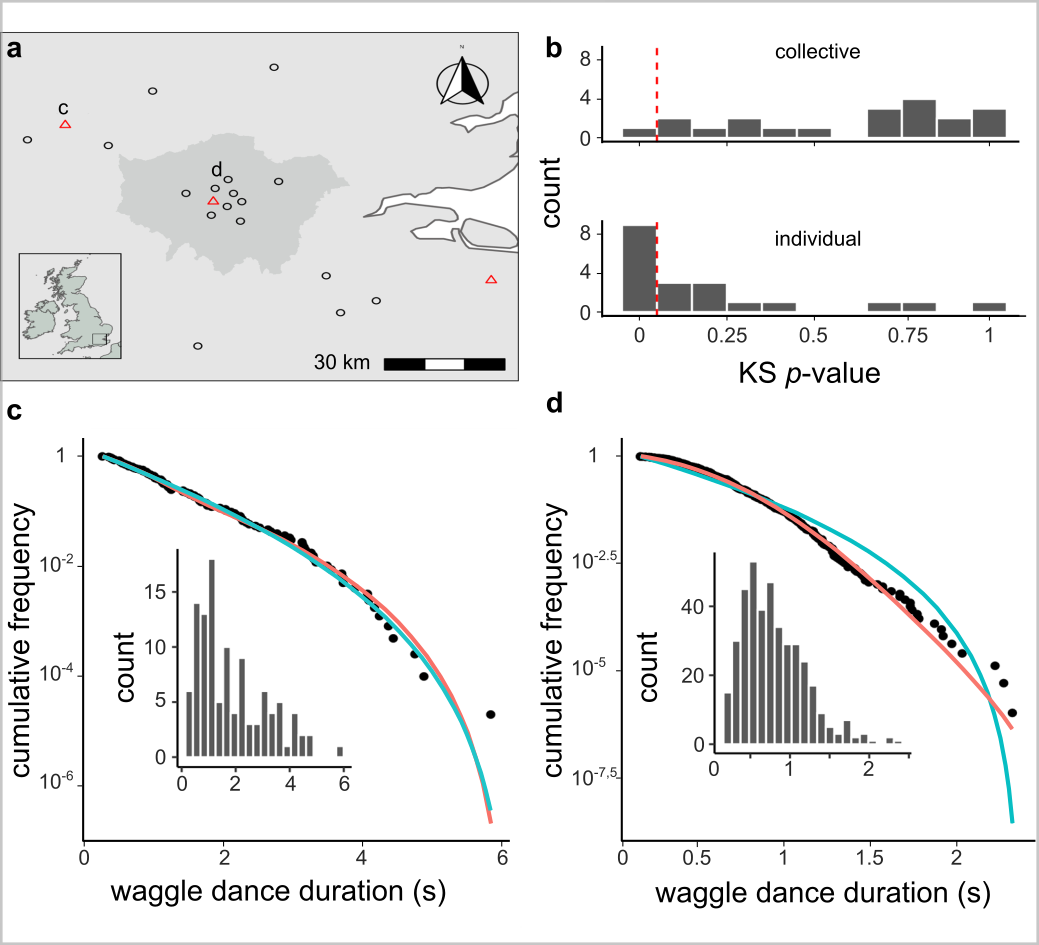


Figure 4. **The honey bee foraging model fitted to data from 20 hives**. (a) Location of study hives in Southern England, shaded area in the main plot indicates Greater London. For 16 hives for the collective foraging model provided best explanation (black circles) or for 4 hives the individual search model provided the best explanation(red triangles) as indicated by lowest AIC score. (b). Distribution of goodness of fit confidence values for each model fit to waggle run durations from each site. The p-value is derived from a bootstrapped two-sided KS test comparing the fitted model predictions to the empirical data, the red dashed line marks the significance threshold of 0.05. For values exceeding the threshold there is no statistically significant difference between the model and the data, indicating the model provides a good fit. (c) For the STU hive the individual model (blue line) provided a better fit than the collective foraging model (red line). (d). For the ZSL hive the collective foraging model (red line) outperformed the individual model (blue line). Panels show the compliment cumulative frequencies with binned frequency distributions as inset.

Our results show that, whilst colony-level foraging is mostly comprised of a mixture of scout and recruit foraging trips, in some circumstances, colony foraging can be better described by individual foraging alone. Thus, in some environments, the majority of foraging trips involve scouting to find new food sites rather than recruitment through dances. Note that this does not imply that these bees do not engage in dance following, because bees regularly follow dances but choose not to visit the advertised site (Grüter and Ratnieks 2011), although it has also been shown that bees may cease dance following if it is proving unproductive (Grüter and Ratnieks 2011; I’Anson Price et al. 2019). Evaluating how these individual decisions influence the collective, however, has historically been a challenge as it is effectively impossible to track an individual’s foraging behaviour over a landscape. As our results show that individual foraging accurately describes colony foraging in 11 different sites, and more parsimoniously than a model of collective foraging in 4 sites, these findings support the idea that individual decision making can dominate colony foraging and demonstrates further evidence for flexible waggle dance use by honey bee colonies.

Further quantification of the use of waggle-dance recruitment within all colonies, as a proportion of all foraging trips, can be achieved by extracting the estimated proportion of scout trips, , for each site. Since our sites varied in land-use characteristics and potentially thus forage distributions (although in this case, not by design for this study), we investigated whether these estimates might correlate with land-use. We first classified the different land-use types of the area surrounding each site (Samuelson and Leadbeater 2018) to obtain a standardised land-use profile for the urban and agri-rural environments separately as many land-use types present in urban areas do not occur in agri-rural environments and vice versa (see methods). We then performed a Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis (Carrascal, Galván, and Gordo 2009) (see methods) to determine the principal components that represent combinations of land-use types which explained the most variation in the proportion of scout dances within agri-rural and urban environments. As one of our sites (ROT) was not well fit by either of our models, this sites was removed from the PLS analysis. Due to our small sample size (10 urban and 9 agri-rural sites), we used jackknife resampling to evaluate the robustness of our results to influential points (see methods, supplementary material).

In the agri-rural environments the first principle component is a combination of land use types that explained ~73% of the variation in the proportion of scouts (beta regression: , = 4.9, p < 0.05, Fig. 5a). This principal component correlates positively with arable land (29% of land coverage; Table 1) and negatively with built-up areas (17% of land coverage); note that it also correlates negatively with non-agricultural unmanaged green space and water, but together these represent less than 3% of land-use (Table 1; Fig. 5b). These land-use types maintain a significant correlation with the first principle component over the jackknifed PLS (Fig. 5b), with the exception of non-agricultural unmanaged green space which sits on the boarder, indicating the results are robust. As arable land increases whilst built-up areas decrease, the proportion of trips that are driven by individual search increases. Arable land in the UK is typically considered nutritionally poor for bees (note that oilseed rape fields were not included within this category), while there is evidence to suggest that the residential areas that were captured within the “built-up” category are forage-rich hotspots, typically supporting relatively high bee diversity and abundance within gardens (Baldock et al. 2019).

**Table** : Percentage area covered for each land-use type in the agri-rural and urban environments in the sites studied.

| **Environment** | **Land-use** | **% coverage** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agri-rural | Arable | 28.300 |
| Agri-rural | Pasture | 23.300 |
| Agri-rural | Woodland | 21.100 |
| Agri-rural | Built Up Area | 15.000 |
| Agri-rural | Fruit | 3.080 |
| Agri-rural | Oilseed Rape | 2.900 |
| Agri-rural | Non Agricultural Unmanaged Green Space | 2.810 |
| Agri-rural | Non Agricultural Managed Green Space | 1.760 |
| Agri-rural | Other Agricultural | 1.500 |
| Agri-rural | Water | 0.178 |
| Urban | Sparse Residential | 34.800 |
| Urban | Continuous Central | 24.300 |
| Urban | Dense Residential | 21.800 |
| Urban | Parks Allotments Cemeteries | 7.880 |
| Urban | Woodland | 4.220 |
| Urban | Water | 3.360 |
| Urban | Amenity Grassland | 2.620 |
| Urban | Railway | 1.040 |

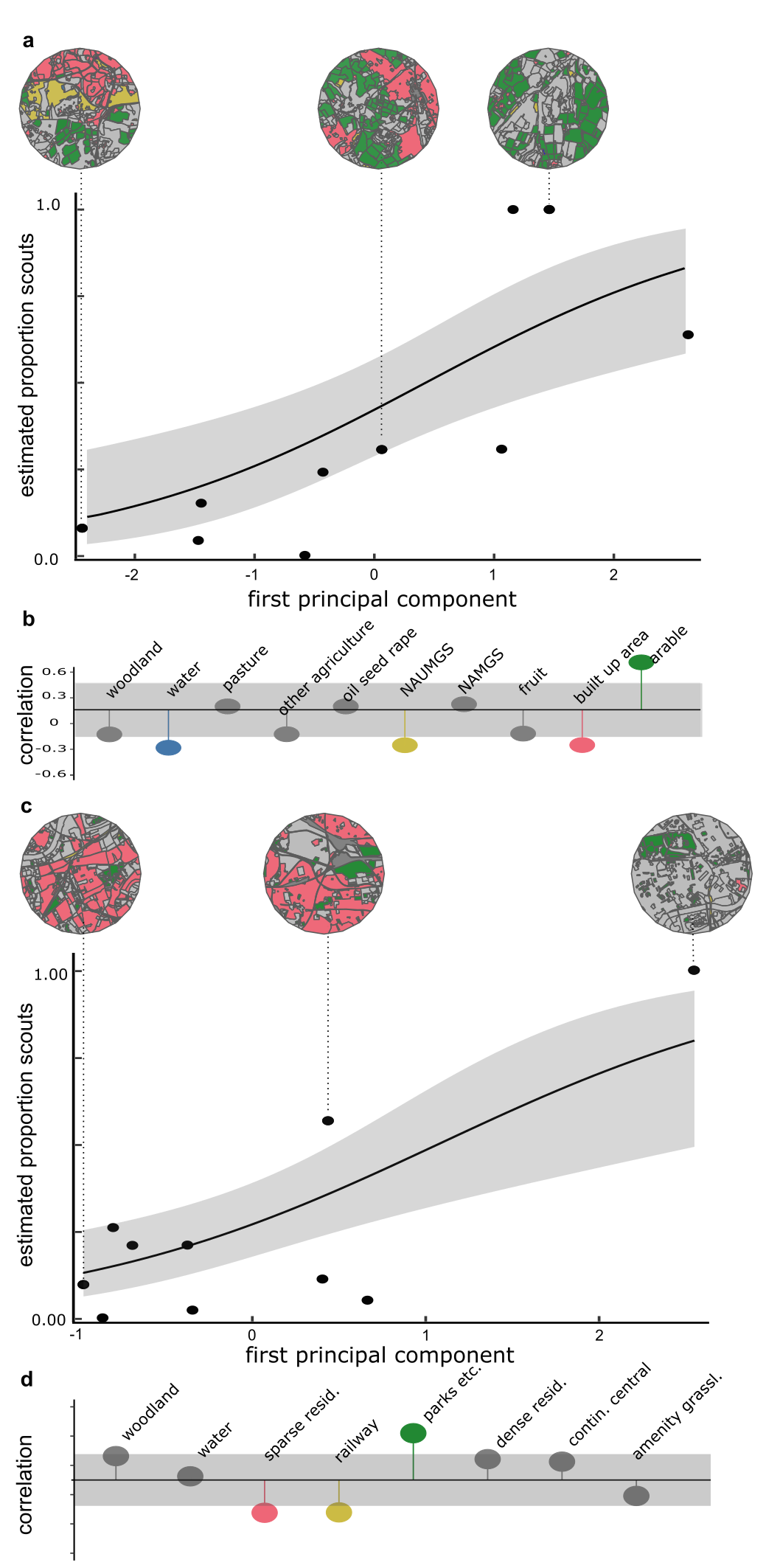


Figure 5. **Collective foraging correlates with land-use**. The proportion of scouts for each site against the first principal component derived from a Partial Least Squares analysis of land-use type. Beta regression shows the relationship (black line) between first principal component and the proportion of scouts, with 95% CI shown by the grey shaded area for agri-rural (a) and urban landscapes (c). The correlations between first principal component and each land-use type are shown for agri-rural (b) and urban landscapes (d). Correlations outside the shaded area significantly contribute to the first principal component. Colours correspond to the land use as shown in maps (circular insets) for selected sites. NAUMGS (resp. NAMGS) stands for non-agricultural unmanaged (resp. managed) green space.

In in the urban environment, the first principal component explained ~73% of the variance in the proportion of scouts (beta regression: = 0.73, = 10.4, p < 0.05, Fig. 5c). This component correlates positively with parks, allotments and cemeteries (8% of land cover; Table 1) and negatively with railways, however this accounts for ~1% of land cover (Table 1). The dominant land by coverage , sparse residential (land coverage ~35%; Table 1), has a significant negative correlation with the first principle component for some sites removed over the jackknife sampling (Supplementary Fig. 2.), however, it is overall not a significant contributor to the variance in the loadings (Fig. 5c.). These results seem to be in contrast to what was observed in the urban landscapes as parks, allotments and cemeteries are typically forage-rich for honeybees (Baldock et al. 2019). However, we have limited confidence in these results as (a) parks, allotments and cemeteries account for just 8% of land cover and (b) the jackknifed PLS identified substantial variation in the loadings identified for the first principle components (Supplementary Fig. 3.).

# Discussion

Here, we have presented a model to quantify the use of waggle-dance communication in collective decision-making by honeybee colonies. Whilst recruitment is well known to occur through other mechanisms besides the waggle dance, such as through olfactory cues (Arenas, Fernández, and Farina 2007), the exceptionally close fit of our model to waggle run durations underlines the importance of the waggle dance in honey bee foraging. The fitting of our model to waggle dance observations provides a time and labour efficient methodology to quantify collective behaviour. Further, by identifying the land-use combinations which most influence variation in the proportion of scouts, our model provides a tool to map the environment along the major axis of honeybee information use and visualise how land-use influences the use of the waggle dance.

Whilst our results hint at a decrease in reliance on waggle dance recruitment as resources become harder to find and foraging trips become longer (Samuelson, Schürch, and Leadbeater 2021), they do not yet provide strong evidence for such a pattern. Firstly, within the urban sites, our findings did not consistently map to this pattern, and nor were they robust to sensitivity analysis. Secondly, because our study was designed as a proof-of-principle based on an existing dataset, we did not systematically choose sites based on forage availability, and instead inferred forage availability based on land-use at each site. The dance recordings in our dataset were collected over an extended period of five months, over which time forage availability in the landscape likely changed considerably and non-uniformly across sites. We thus cannot rule out that longer term effects not captured in the data used in this study, such as resource stability (Schürch and Gruẗer 2014), may also have contributed to our estimates of waggle dance use.

Our results within the agri-rural sites are in broad agreement with other studies which evaluated foraging performance with and without the dance (Dornhaus et al. 2006; I’Anson Price et al. 2019). These results suggest that, even though collective foraging is not always beneficial, in environments where high quality resources are present, but relatively scarce, collective foraging is being carried out by colonies, suggesting that under these conditions exchanging social information through the waggle dance confers benefits. In both agri-rural and urban landscapes we have shown that the proportion of scouting trips change with land-use (illustrated in the change in land-use maps from left to right in Fig 5). We arrived at this conclusion through the analysis of waggle dance data, which provides a time and labour efficient methodology to quantify collective behaviour. Whilst the limiting number of sites used in this study handicaps our ability to progress this debate here, as a proof of concept, the methods derived here provide a new toolkit for evaluating factors influencing waggle dance recruitment.

The analysis of waggle dance data can make an important contribution to our understanding of social information use and provides a methodology to further evaluate how honey bees use their unique dance language. Recently, technological advances have emerged which enable colony metrics to be collected faster, more accurately and over greater time spans than could be gathered by hand, allowing individuals to be tracked within colonies and theories of individual behaviour to be evaluated in more depth than could have been done previously (Wild et al. 2021). By piecing together the behavioural response of individuals and combining these with landscape analyses, we have found an accurate mathematical description of colony foraging which extends our ability to quantify collective behaviour across environments. With the advances in the decoding of the waggle dance through automated methods (Wario et al. 2017), we face the prospect of waggle dance data becoming “big data”. Our methodology thus provides a means of analysing such large data sets to inform the debate about the importance of social information, as well as providing useful colony metrics of foraging activity.

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