



ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Movers and Shakers: Modelling foraging distributions of agri-rural & urban Honey bees.

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<https://joseph-palmer.github.io/>



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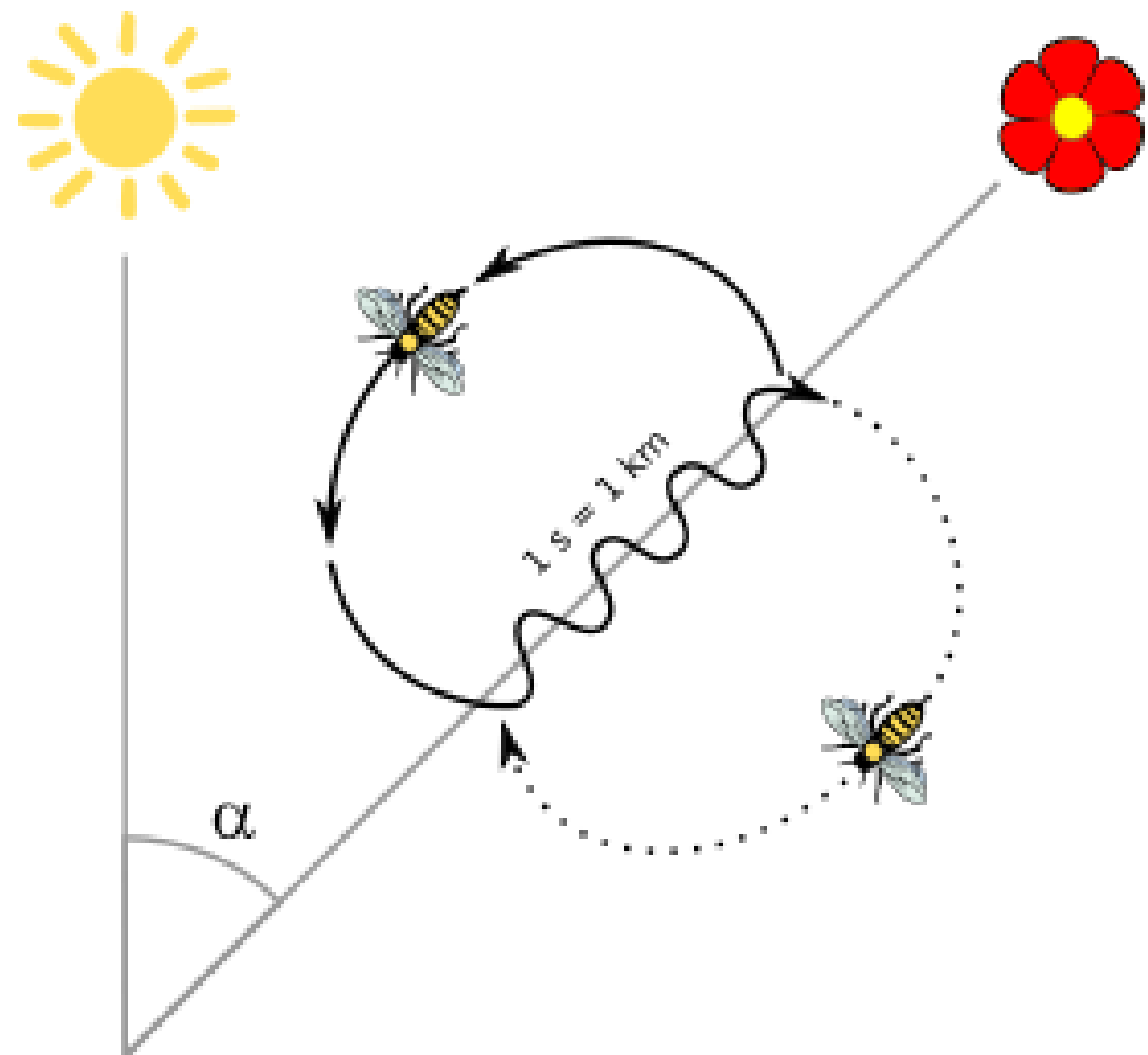
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Rational: Global land use change is highly detrimental to pollinators; Understanding foraging behaviour in these altered environments is a key question.

Previous research found differences in foraging distance between agri-rural and urban areas, but we still don't know the structure of these differences.

Honey bees provide an ideal study system. We can eavesdrop on the waggle dance, which they use to communicate resource locations, to build distributions of where the hive as a whole is foraging in different environments.



Methods: Foraging distances were decoded from 414 waggle dance observations from urban and agri-rural hives.

Using Maximum Likelihood we fit 4 distributions to the foraging data and compared each fit using AIC:

Exponential, Gamma, Half-Normal, Log-Normal

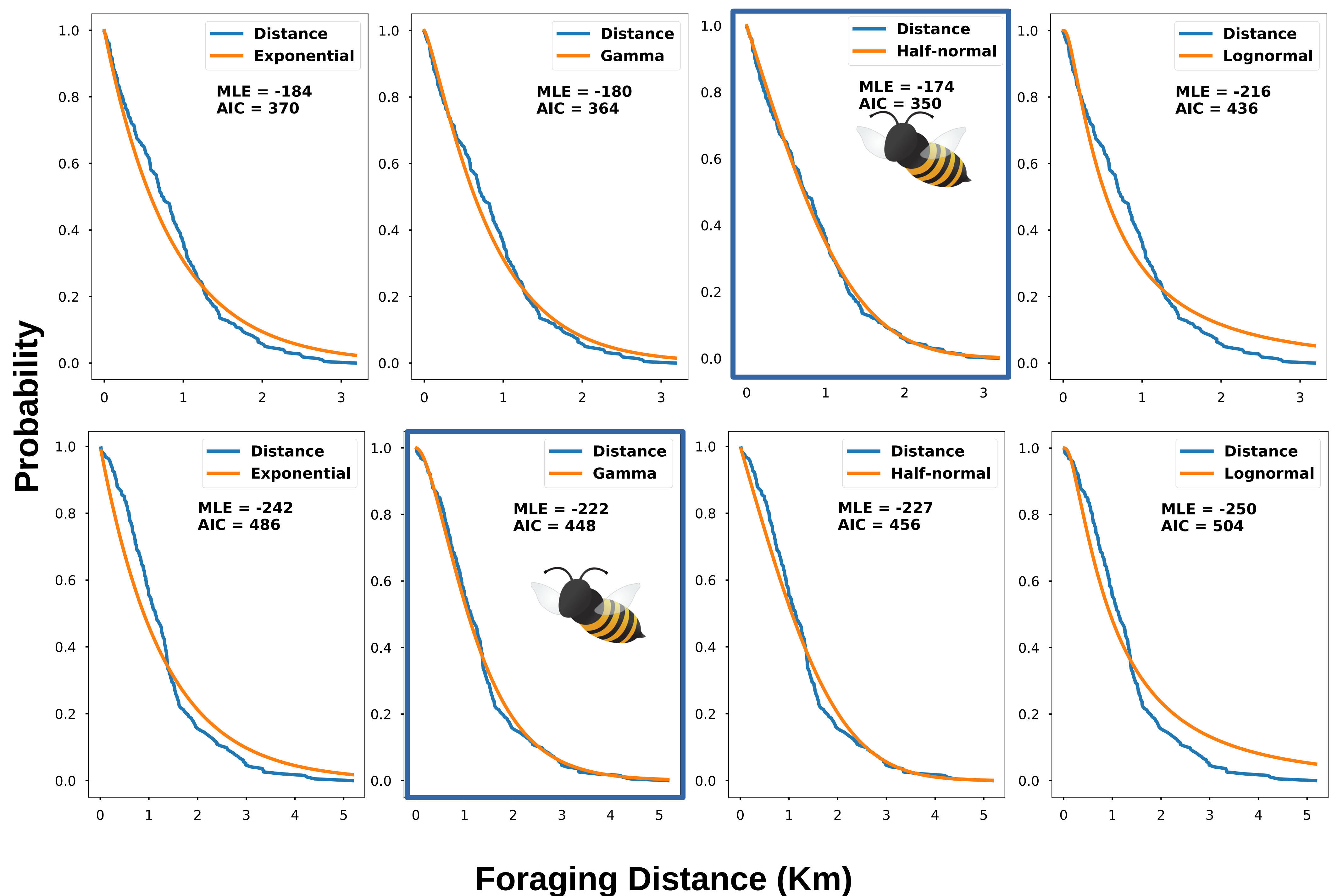
These distributions were chosen for their contrasting properties, capturing normal and power law like movement distributions.



Results: Urban & Agri-rural Honey bees show different foraging distributions



= Best fitting model



Discussion: Honey bees forage along a gamma distribution in agri-rural and a half-normal distribution in urban environments.

This suggests the type of environment has the capacity to influence the scales at which honey bees forage.

There are multiple different mechanisms which could influence this behaviour^[1] such as:

Difference in resource patches, 3D landscape structures, Increased travel costs^[2].

By developing methods to identify the relative contributions of movements at different scales we aim to better quantify honey bee foraging patterns in different environments in order to build more effective mechanistic models.

References

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 [2] Olsson, O., Bolin, A., Smith, H. G., & Lonsdorf, E. V. (2015). Modeling pollinating bee visitation rates in heterogeneous landscapes from foraging theory. *Ecological Modelling*, 316, 133-143. doi:10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2015.08.009



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