Working against gravity: horizontal honeybee waggle runs have greater angular scatter than vertical waggle runs

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The presence of noise in a communication system may be adaptive or may reflect unavoidable constraints. One communication system where these alternatives are debated is the honeybee (Apis mellifera) waggle dance. Successful foragers communicate resource locations to nest-mates by a dance comprising repeated units (waggle runs), which repetitively transmit the same distance and direction vector from the nest. Intra-dance waggle run variation occurs and has been hypothesized as a colony-level adaptation to direct recruits over an area rather than at a single location. Alternatively, variation may simply be due to constraints on bees’ abilities to orient waggle runs. Here, we ask whether the ability of a dancing bee to measure time. We hypothesized that angular variation would be greater when a bee is dancing horizontally (around 90° or 270°) on the vertical comb versus dancing vertically (around 0° or 180°). The reason for this is that when a bee makes a vertical waggle run, either up or down, the gravitational force is aligned to the waggle run (figure 1a). In contrast, a bee making a non-vertical waggle run will experience a gravitational force perpendicular to the waggle run and proportional to the absolute value of the sine of the angle from vertical (figure 1b,c). This force is at its maximum when the bee is dancing horizontally (figure 1d). In this way, we predict that angular variation will increase from 0° to 90° or from 180° to 270°, and decrease from 90° to 180° or from 270° to 360°. Conversely, we predict no effect of waggle run angle on variation in the duration of waggle runs (figure 1, d1–d2) because gravity should not affect the ability of a dancing bee to measure time.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Using the methods of Couvillon et al. [10], we videotaped and decoded waggle runs within natural dances performed by foragers returning to three glass-walled vertical observation hives. Dances were decoded by hand on iMac computers using Final Cut Express (v. 4.0.1). To decode a waggle run, we extract two pieces of information: duration, which we obtained by noting the start and stop times of waggle run, and orientation clockwise from vertical, which we measured by making two marks on the screen over the dancer’s thorax near the start and end of a waggle run. We then measured the angle of the line running through these two points relative to vertical plumpline on the observation hive visible on the video (maximum measurement error approx. 1°). Previous work has shown that taking the mean of any four, preferably consecutive, mid-dance waggle runs gives a good estimate of the whole dance [10], so thus we did to obtain a single angle and duration mean per dance. As a measure of variation, we determined the standard deviation (s.d.) of angle and duration for the four waggle run sample.

We decoded and analysed 198 dances with angles ranged from 0° to 360°. We converted angles over 180° to their mirror equivalent angle between 0° and 180° clockwise from vertical (e.g. 300° become 60°). Although angles are graphed in degrees, they were analysed in radians. Waggle run durations ranged from 0.31 to 4.83 s, which correspond to resource distances of 200–5000 m [8]. These are typical foraging ranges for honeybees [18,19].

We built two linear models using MinTab (v. 16.2). In the first model, we analysed the response variable of angle s.d. (radians and square root-transformed) against the factors of angle average (between 0° and 180°, in radians), sine of this angle average and duration average. In the second model, we analysed the response variable of duration s.d. (seconds and square root-transformed) against the factors of duration average (between 0.31 and 4.83 s) and sine of this duration average.
variable of duration s.d. (square root-transformed) against the same factors. After transformation of the response variables, the models met modelling assumptions.

3. RESULTS

For angle s.d. (figure 2a), there was a small but significant effect of angle average \( (F_{1,194} = 5.20, p = 0.02) \) and large, significant effect of sine of angle average \( (F_{1,194} = 16, p < 0.001) \) and a non-significant effect of duration average \( (F_{1,194} = 3.46; p = 0.065) \). This means that angle s.d. significantly follows the absolute value of the sine function of waggle run angle (0–180°), where angular scatter is greatest around 90° (and 270°), but lowest around 180° and 0°. The significant negative linear influence of angle average (see regression equation in figure 2a) indicates that angular s.d. is a bit higher when the bees are dancing upwards (around 0°) compared with dancing downwards (around 180°). The insignificance of duration means that our effect cannot be explained by nearby resources happening also to be described by horizontal dances.

For duration s.d. (figure 2b), the effects of both angle average and the sine of angle average are insignificant \( (F_{1,194} = 0.020 and 0.25; p = 0.89 and 0.62, respectively) \), and duration average is significant \( (F_{1,194} = 60.22; p < 0.001) \). This means that, as predicted, duration s.d. is not affected by either angle or the sine of the angle. Duration itself affects duration s.d. This is not surprising, as it has previously been shown that dances for greater distances (higher duration) were more variable in their intra-dance duration [10].

4. DISCUSSION

As predicted, our results show that angular variation significantly follows the sine of the mean waggle run angle. In contrast, duration variation does not. These data confirm that horizontal dances around 90° possess the most angular scatter compared with vertical dances around 0° or 180° and support the constraint hypothesis [17,20] that bees are dancing to the best of their ability.

In the tuned error hypothesis, the directional imprecision in both angle and duration components of the waggle dance is considered to be a colony-level adaptation because it ‘tunes’ the dance to the spatial distribution of resources [14,15]. One prediction of this hypothesis is that greater angular variation is needed to distribute recruits over a nearby flower patch versus over a same-sized patch located further from the colony. Consistent with this prediction, angular scatter decreases with increasing distance, and as a result, the absolute scatter of recruits does remain relatively constant from 100 to 1000 m [13] (but see [17]).

However, 1000 m is less than 10 per cent of the maximum distance at which honeybees forage [18,19], so the above information may be non-representative. Additionally, although floral resources do sometimes

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Figure 1. Under the gravity hypothesis, angular variability (s.d.) is predicted to be least when the bees are dancing vertically, (a) either up or down, on the vertical comb because the gravitational force is aligned to the waggle runs. (b,c) A bee making a non-vertical waggle run will experience a non-aligned gravitational force, which will generate varying amounts of s.d. (d) The non-aligned force is at maximum when the bee is dancing horizontally. In contrast, waggle run duration \( (d_1–d_3) \) variability (s.d., not shown) is unaffected by the angle at which the bee dances.
waggle runs (around 180° on duration variability) Science Foundation (grant no. PA00P3_139731 to R.S.). charitable trust (to M.J.C.) and the Swiss National hive but not in the horizontal hive.

runs would show 6 h periodic fluctuations in the vertical dance duration, which we had predicted would not results show no effect on the variation in waggle poses that this time-varying variation for the same to gravity over a 6 h period. There is no reason to sup-

lar scatter in dances with and without the gravitational from two hives to the same feeder. One hive would be vertical (i.e. with gravitational chal-

strength, visual light source for orientation, while the other hive would be vertical (i.e. no gravitational challenge) with a horizontal (i.e. no gravitational constraint. One way to do this would be to train bees

would experience fluctuating amounts of scatter owing to solar azimuth movement (on average, 15° per hour). Therefore, dances for the same resource location will change around 90° and 270°, but lowest around 180° and 0°. Dance angles greater than 180° were converted to their mirror equivalent. Variability is the s.d. among waggle runs (n = 4) per dance.

Our study further weakens the tuned error hypothesis. In normal foraging, the angle of the waggle run on the comb for each resource location will change occurring large patches and may, in theory, benefit from spreading recruits, new nest sites, which are also advertised by waggle dances, are points. Dances for these should be more precise than dances for food. Although there have been attempts to test this [11,14], no one has yet been able to show less scatter in dances for nest sites [6,16,20].

A future test of the gravity effect could compare angular scatter in dances with and without the gravitational constraint. One way to do this would be to train bees from two hives to the same feeder. One hive would be horizontal (i.e. no gravitational challenge) with a strong, visual light source for orientation, while the other hive would be vertical (i.e. with gravitational challenge) [21]. We predict that angular variability in waggle runs would show 6 h periodic fluctuations in the vertical hive but not in the horizontal hive.

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Figure 2. There was a significant effect of the sine of the angle on angular variability (1a, r < 0.001; R² adj = 11%; back transformed line: (angle s.d. = (0.37–0.017 × angle average + 0.088 × sine (angle average) − 0.016 × duration average)²) but not on duration variability (1b, r = 0.615; R² adj = 25%; back transformed line: (duration s.d. = (0.30 + 0.002 × angle average + 0.016 × sine (angle average) + 0.093 × duration average)²). Angular variability is greatest around 90° and 270°, but lowest around 180° and 0°. Dance angles greater than 180° were converted to their mirror equivalent. Variability is the s.d. among waggle runs (n = 4) per dance.


