



# Classification of honeybee flight activity patterns reveals impact of recruitment behaviours

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AbacusBio Ltd / FutureBees NZ

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# What to expect from this talk

1. How did we get here? *or*  
Why is remote monitoring of honeybee colonies an important tool?
2. How to define honeybee physiology?
3. What can we learn from flight activity patterns?
4. How does this impact how we view physiological changes?
5. What do we need to do next?





# New Zealand – 4 seasons in a day and 100 climates in one country

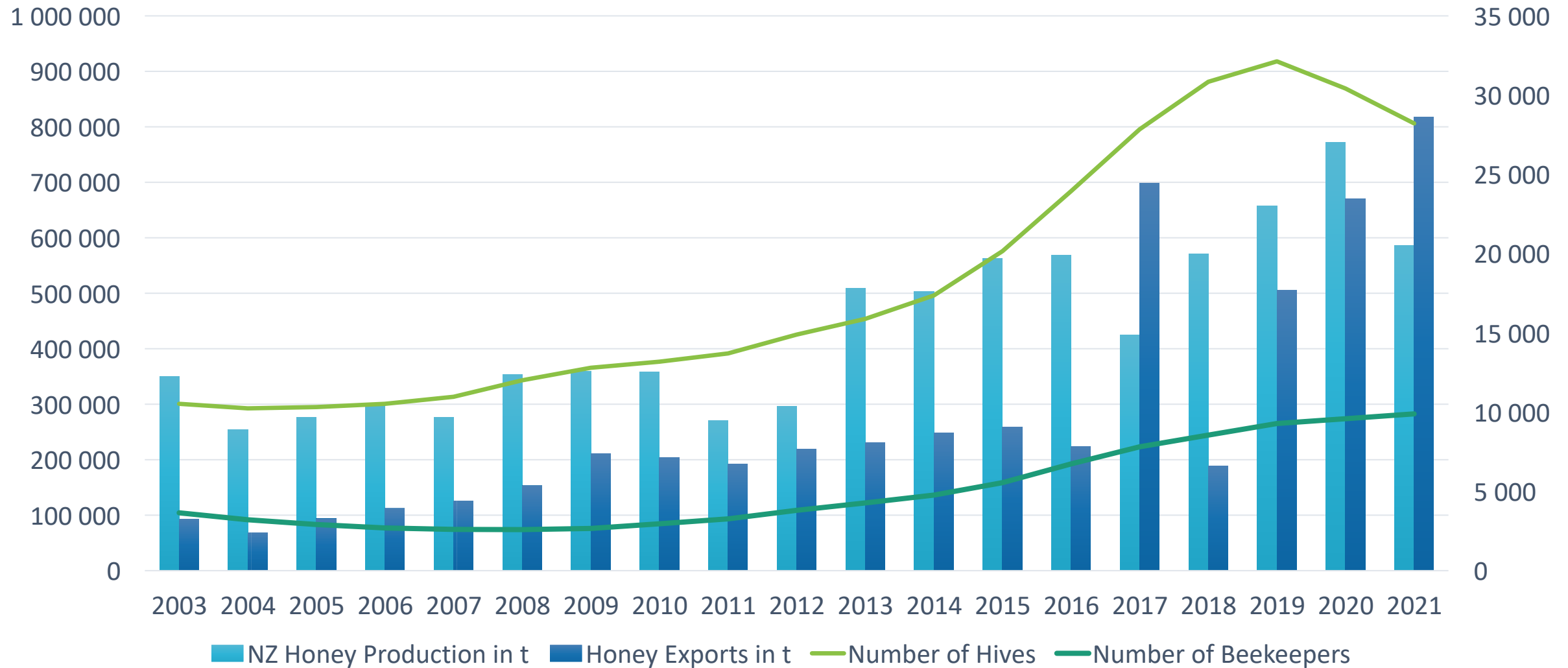






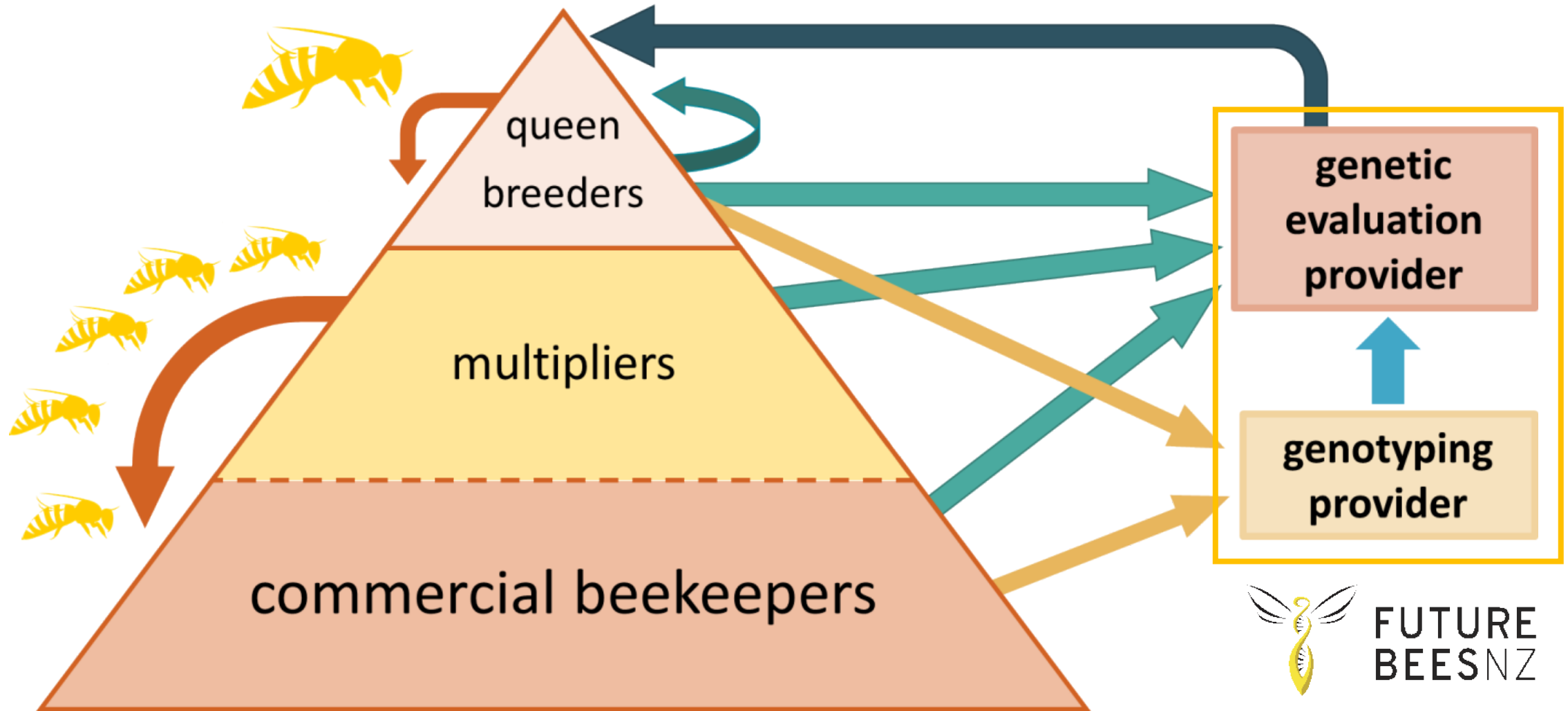


# Key Stats for NZ Beekeeping





# Goal for NZ Genetic Improvement System



FUTURE  
BEESNZ





# Phenotype Collection is challenging





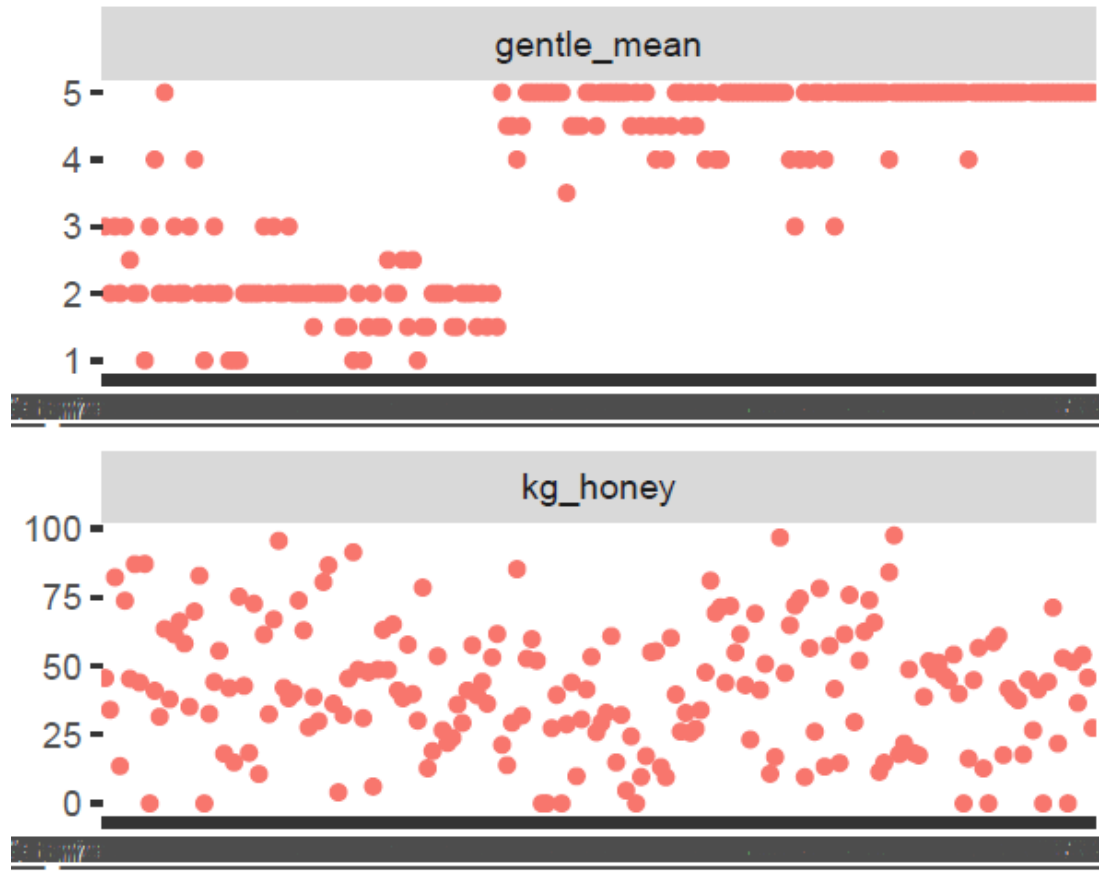
# Step 1: Standardised Colony Evaluations





# Non-Bee sources of variation: Beekeeper \* Environment

TPHCo 2017





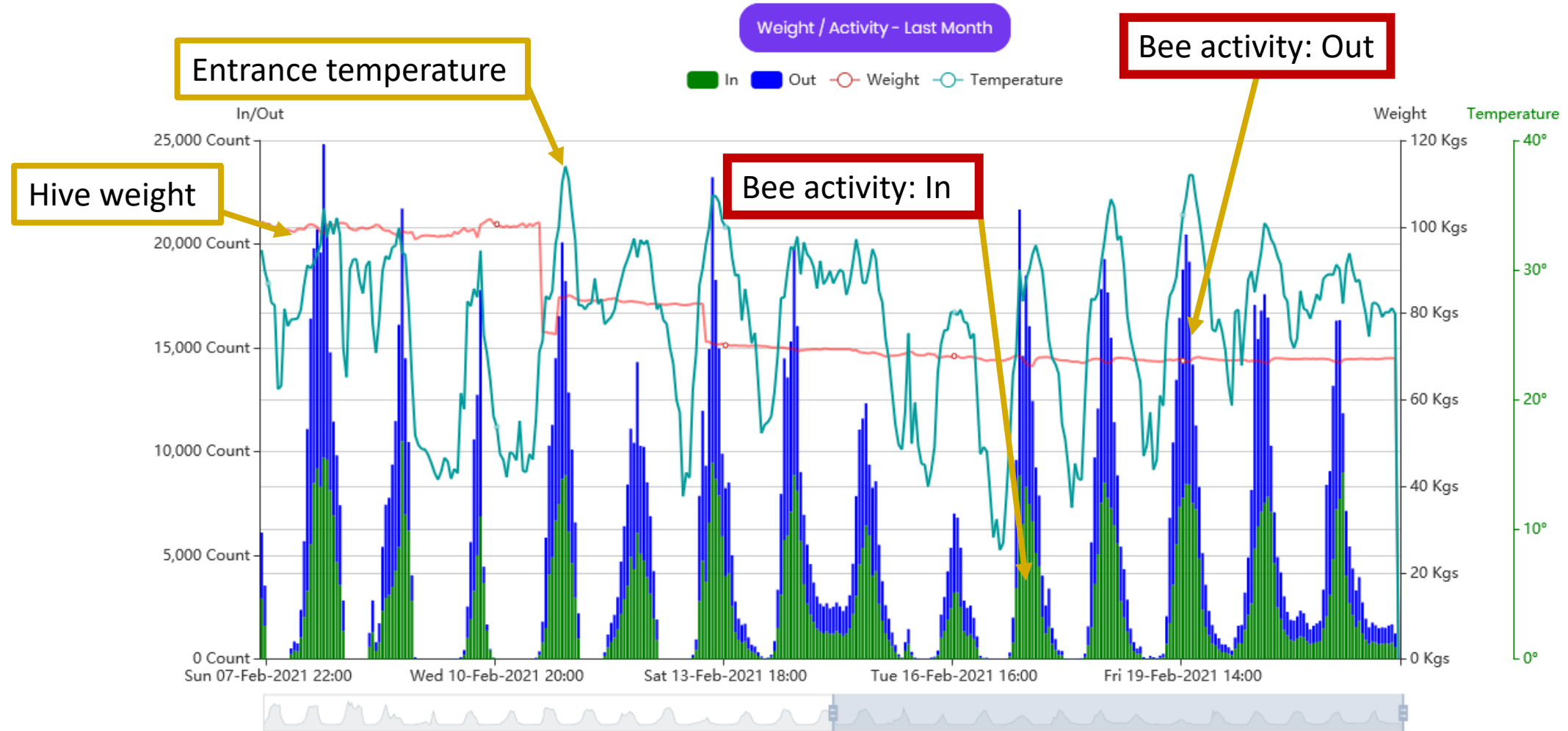
# Hive Telemetry as an alternative Source of Data







# Hive telemetry as a source of information





# How do we define Honeybee Physiology?

## Individual Honeybee Level



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## Colony Level



© Firebrand Ltd



# How do we define Honeybee Physiology?

Individual Honeybee Level

Colony Level

GI system



Energy



Nutritional Status

Respiratory system



Temp



Homeostasis

Fat body



Detox



Pesticide impact

Glandular system



Division  
of Labor



Temporal polyethism

Reproductive system



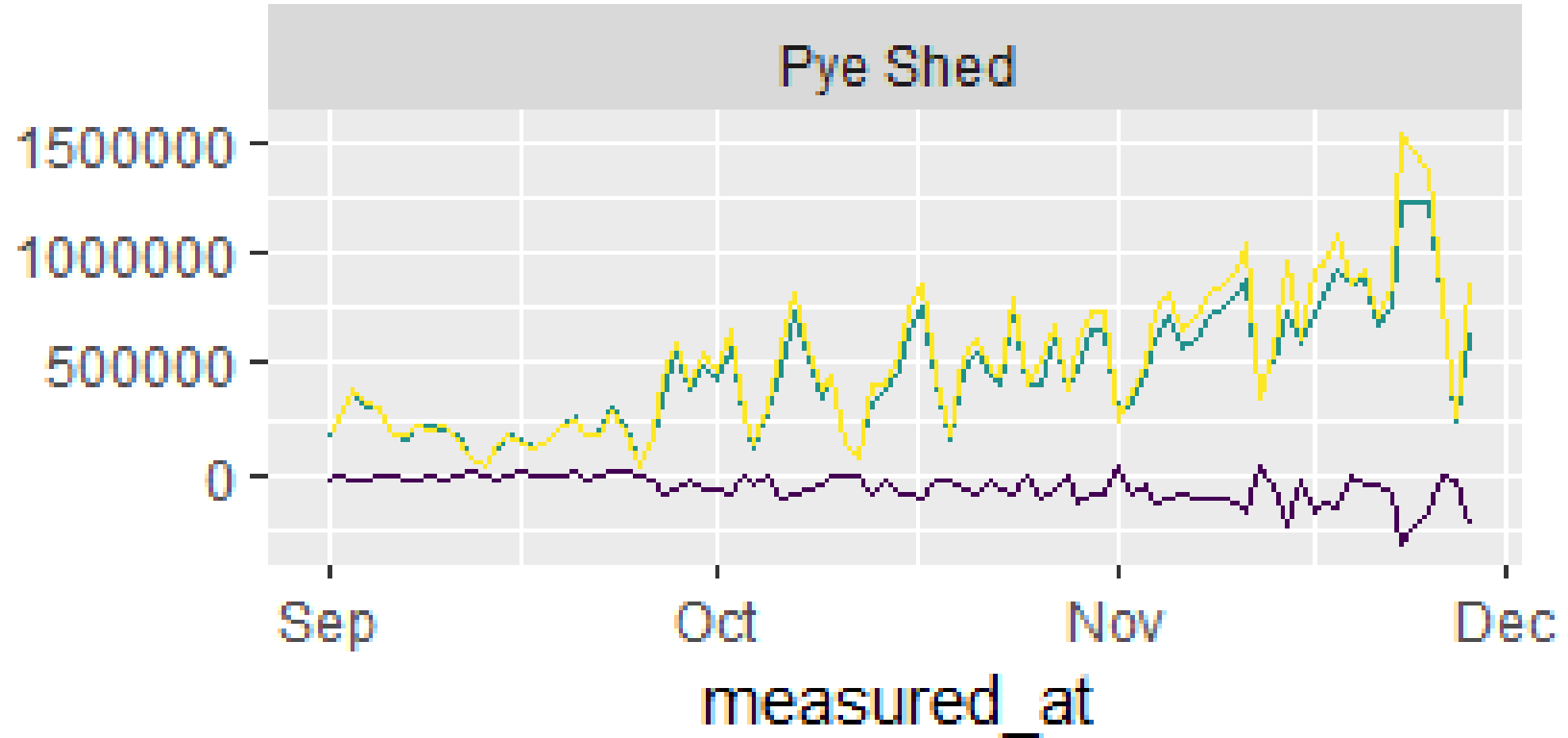
Swarming, drone production

Beshers & Fewell (2001) „Models of Division of Labor in Social Insects“ Annu. Rev. Entomol. 46:413–40





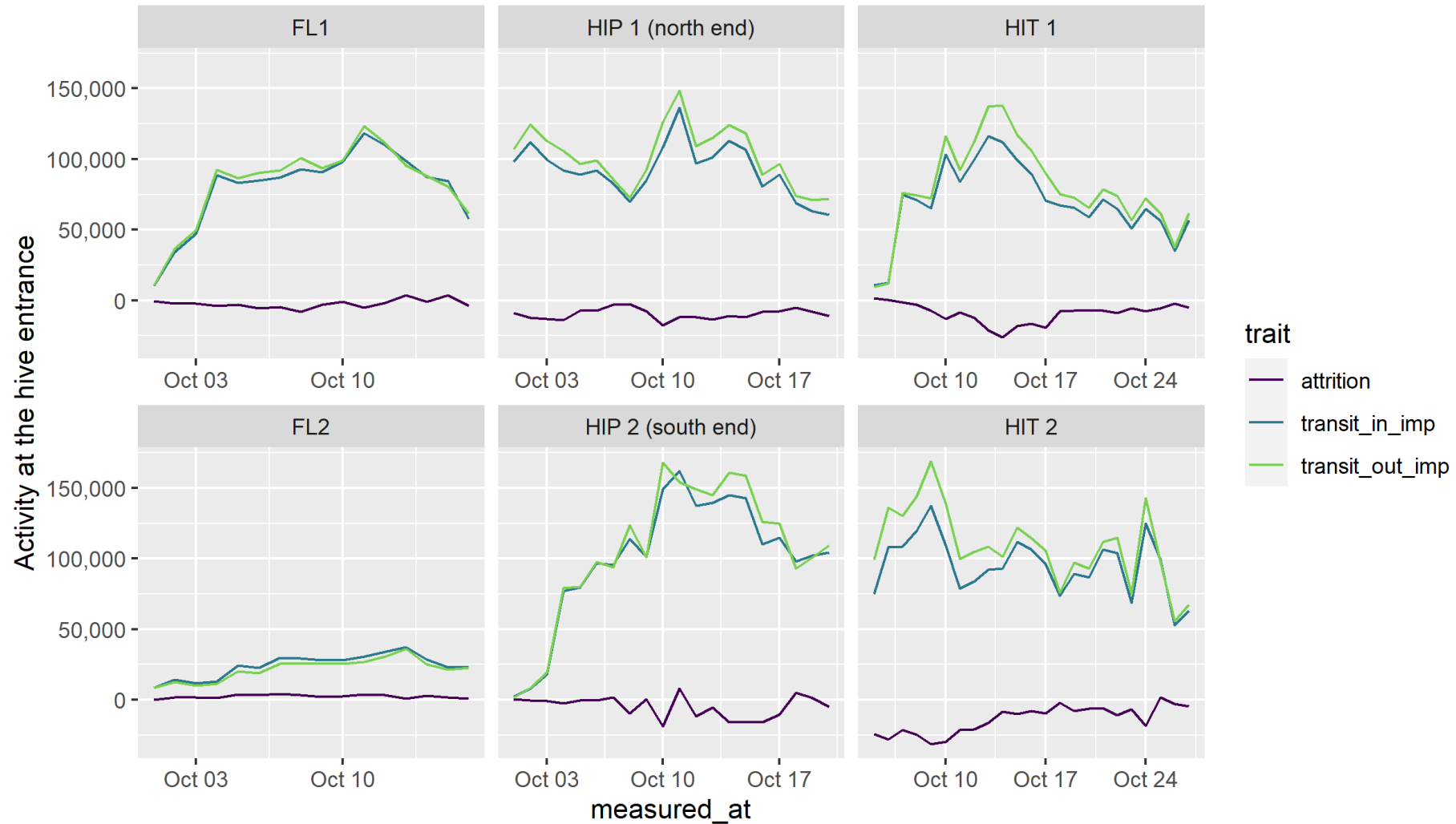
# Understanding activity patterns: Bee attrition





# Understanding activity patterns: Bee attrition

Total Bee Activity including Bee Loss per Apiary, Cherry Pollination 2022







© Maddi Post





© Maddi Post





© Maddi Post



# Understanding activity patterns: Attrition = Drift

Activity per hive and apiary Pollination 2022



# How does this impact Honeybee Physiology?

Individual Honeybee Level

Colony Level

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**Division  
of Labor**



**Temporal polyethism**

Reproductive system



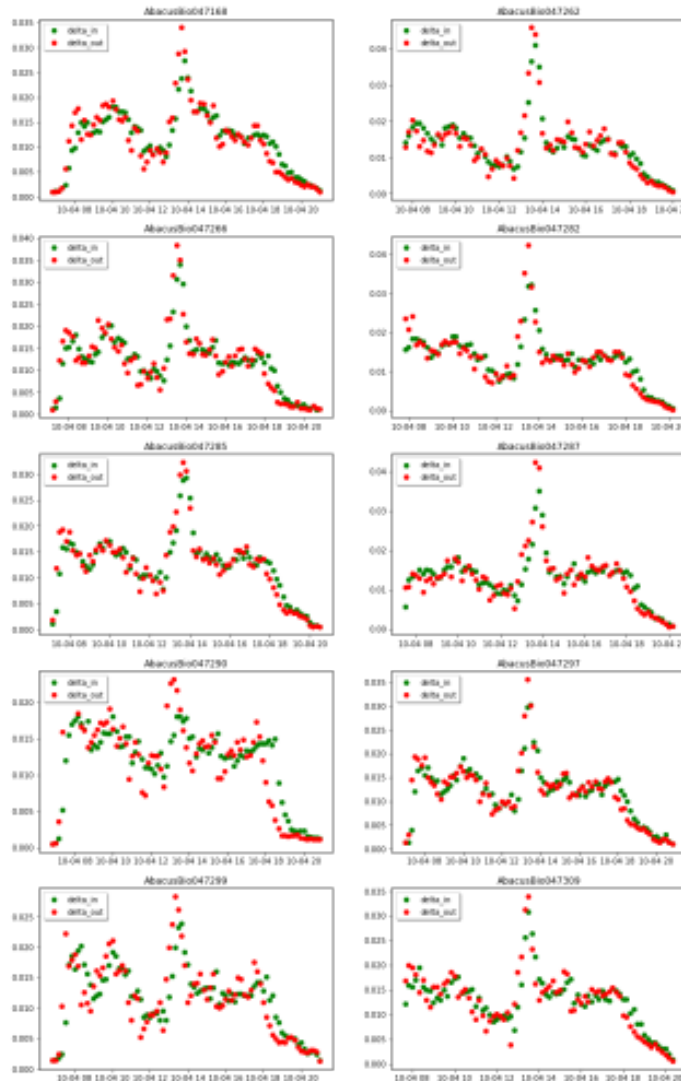
Swarming, drone production



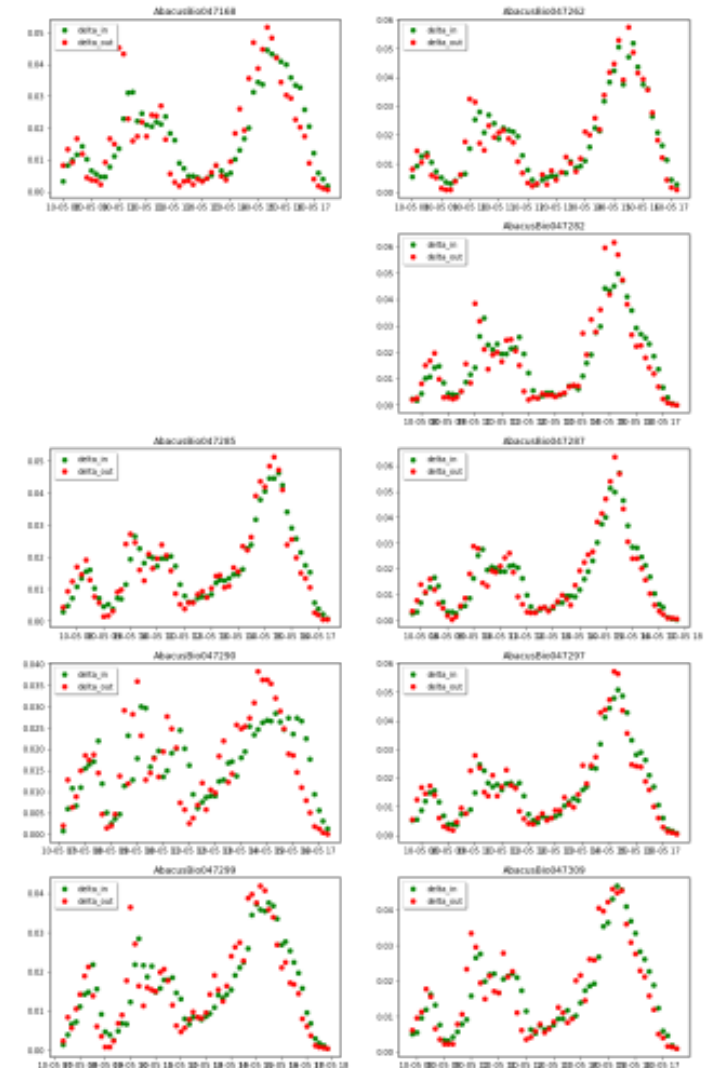


# Understanding bee activity: Activity distribution

04/10/20

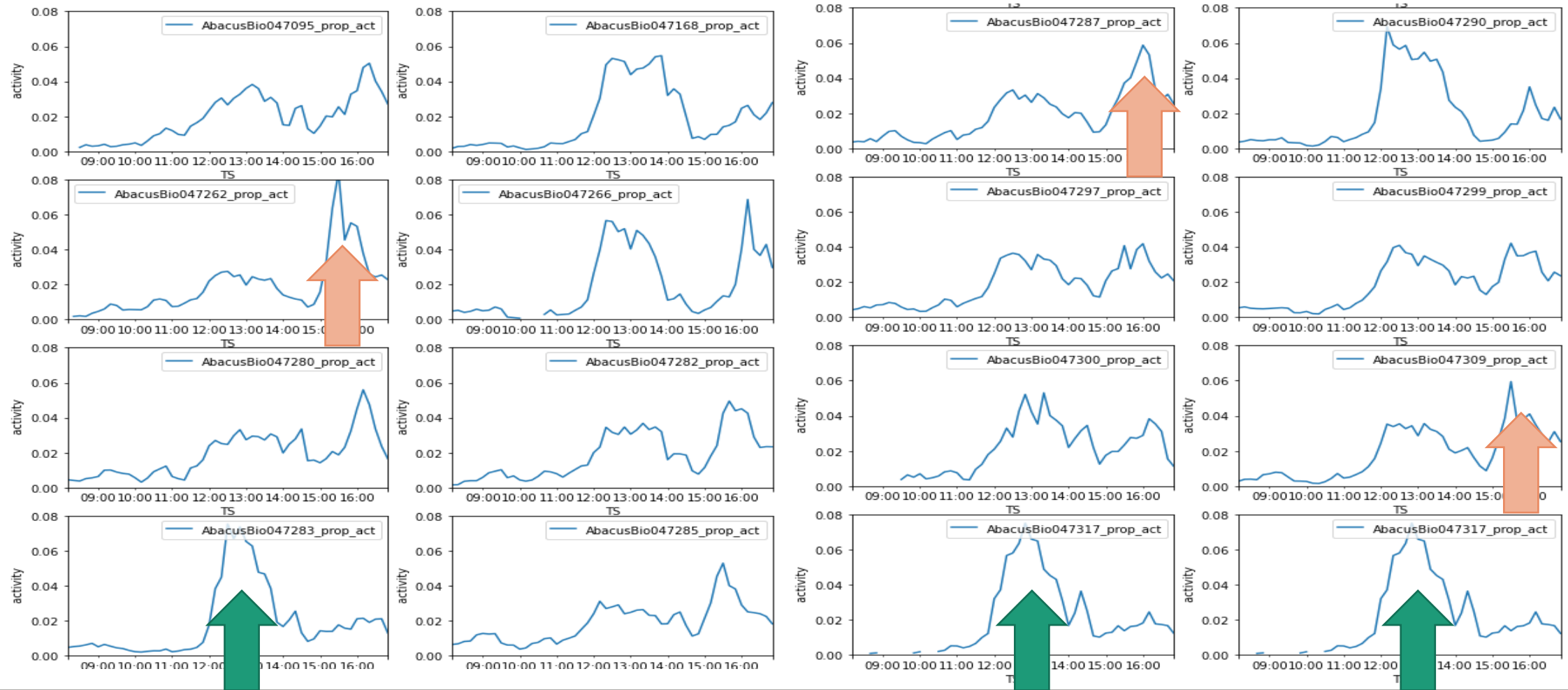


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# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity

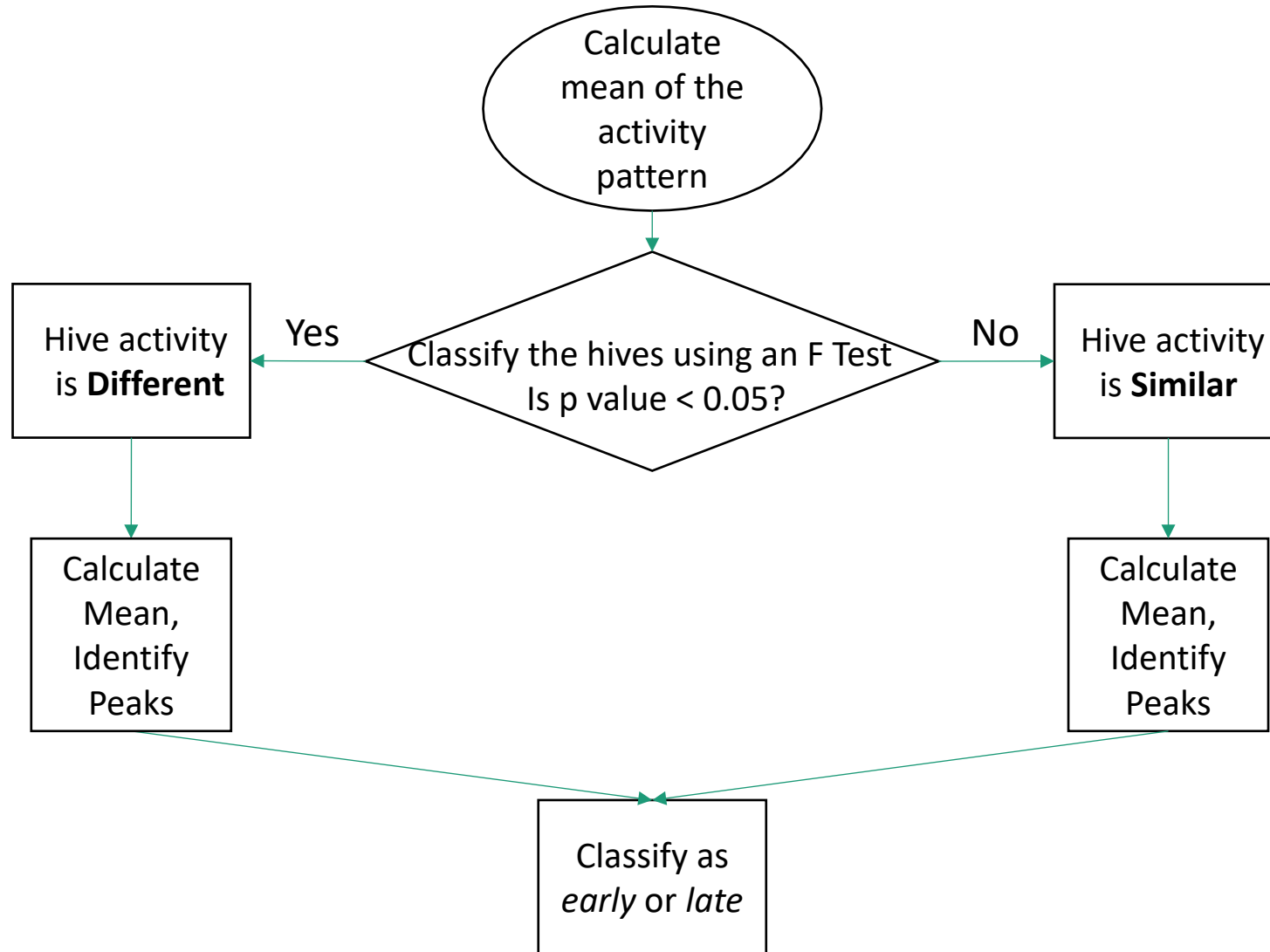
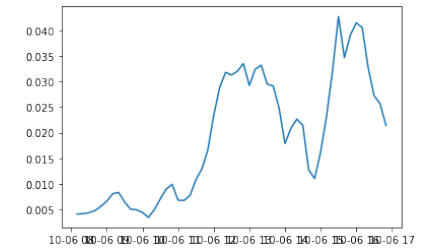
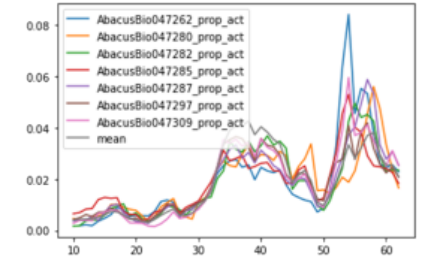
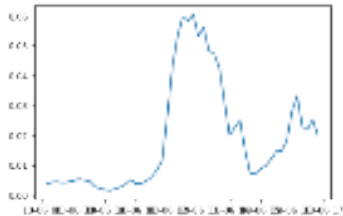
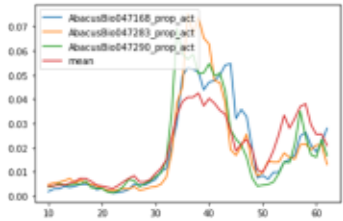




# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity

LAVES

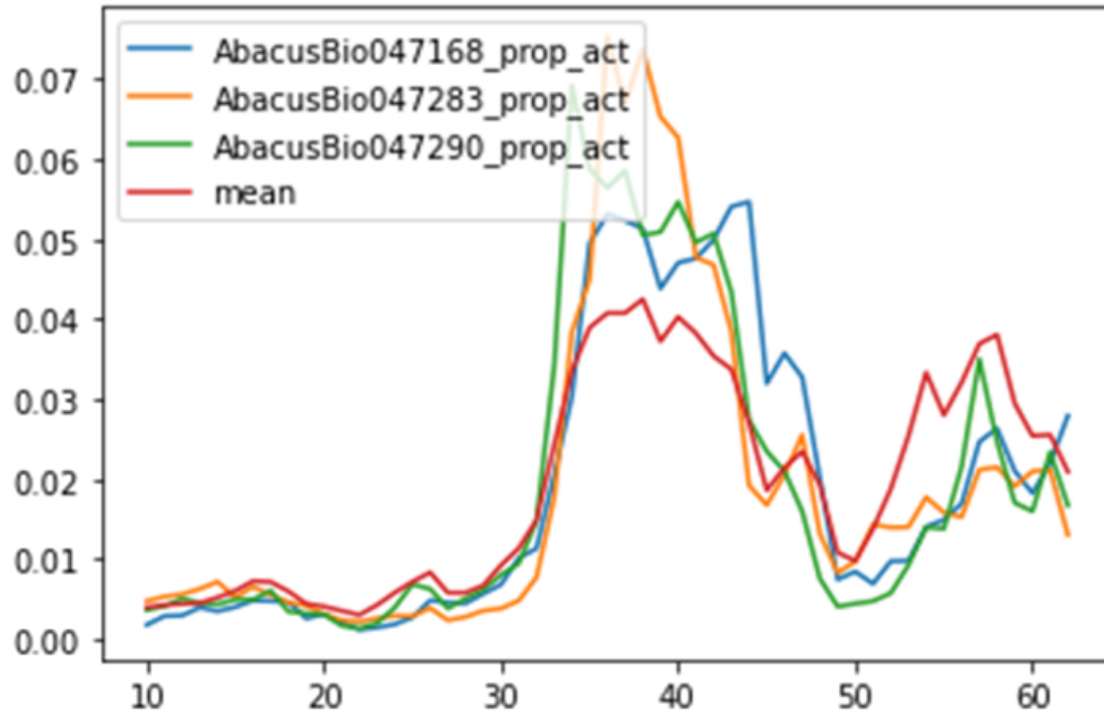




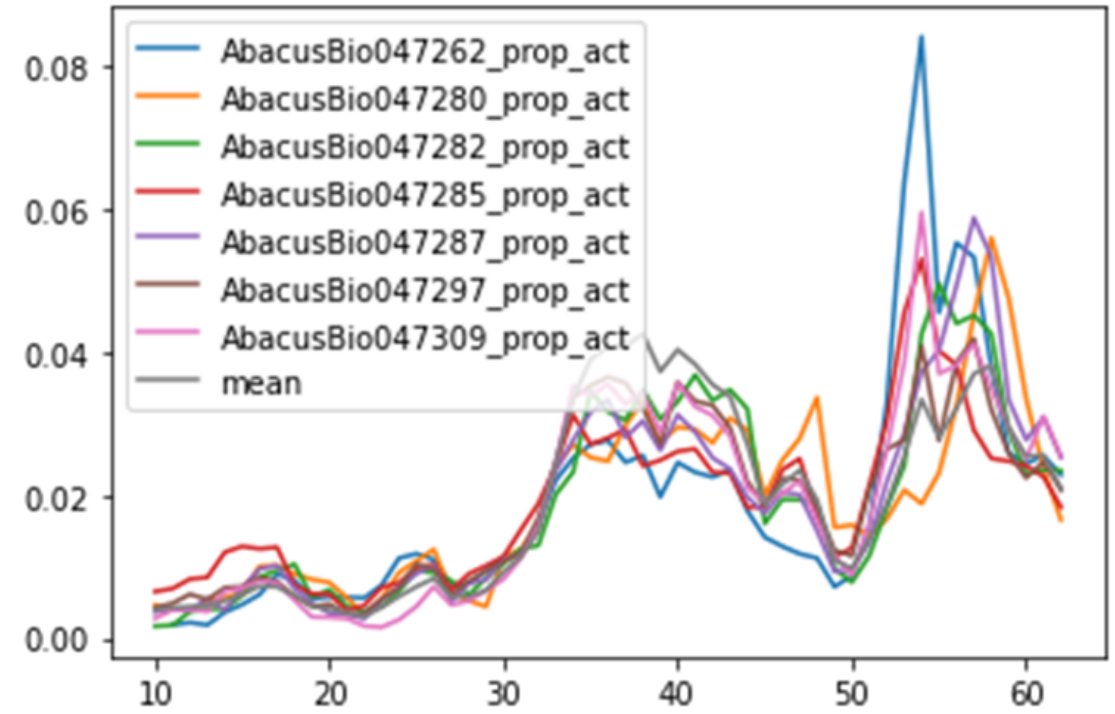


# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity

“early risers”



“late risers”



# How does this impact Honeybee Physiology?

Individual Honeybee Level

Colony Level

GI system



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Pesticide impact

Glandular system



Division  
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Temporal polyethism

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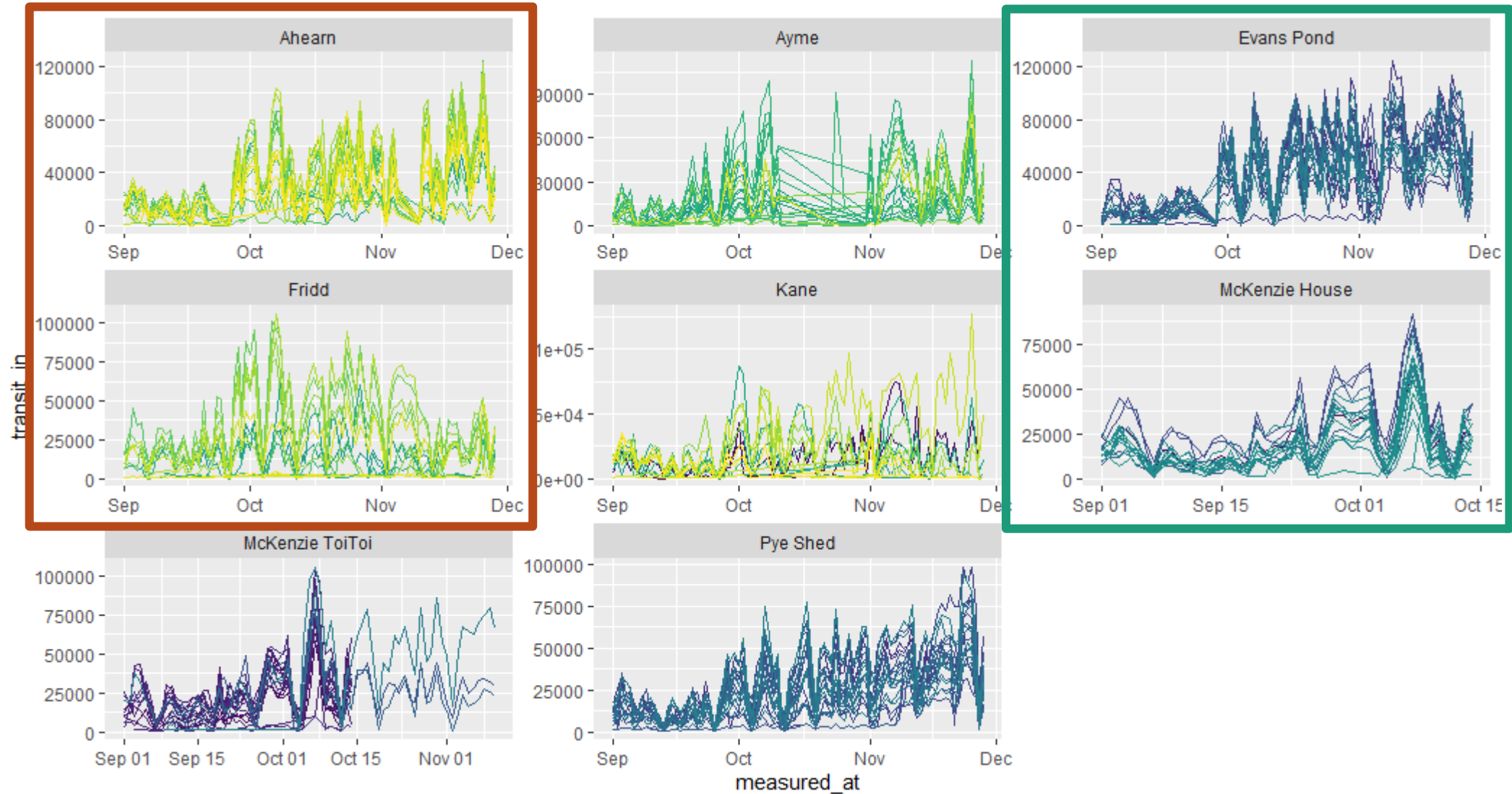


Swarming, drone production



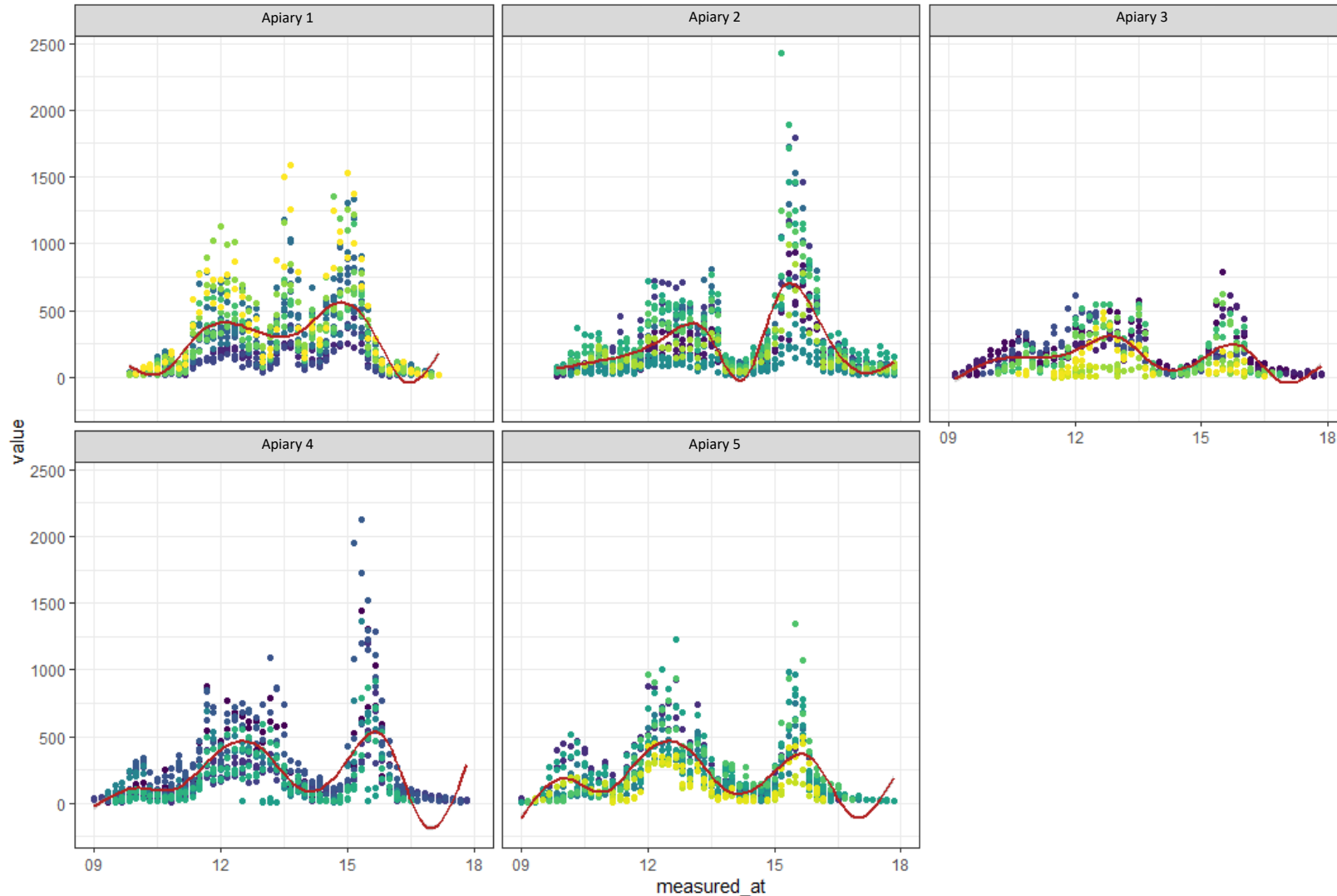


# Understanding bee activity: apiary impact



# Automated environmental classification

Out Activity per hive on September 26th, 2021





# What do we need to do next?

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## Test algorithms for automated environmental classification

- Use results as fixed effects in Genetic Evaluation and test for accuracy

## Train models to auto-record colony phenotypes

- Phenotypes:
  - Honey yield
  - Colony strength
  - Spring population development

## Explore the link between colony activity pattern and individual physiology

- Damien Fevre's PhD: Nutritional impacts on queen quality



# Thanks to:

## The FutureBees team in New Zealand

- Prof. Peter Dearden
- Pete Fennessy
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- Cherokee Walters & Maddi Post

The Taylor Pass Honey Co & Midlands Bees

The team at the LAVES Bee Institute in Celle











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