



HAL
open science

Honeybees flying over a mirror crash irremediably

Julien Serres, Antoine H P Morice, Constance Blary, Gilles Montagne, Frank Ruffier

► **To cite this version:**

Julien Serres, Antoine H P Morice, Constance Blary, Gilles Montagne, Frank Ruffier. Honeybees flying over a mirror crash irremediably. 4th International Conference on Invertebrate Vision (ICIV), Eric Warrant; Dan-Eric Nilsson; Lina O'Reilly; Therese Reber, Aug 2019, Bäckaskog, Sweden. pp.260, 10.13140/RG.2.2.24911.00162 . hal-03453381

HAL Id: hal-03453381

<https://amu.hal.science/hal-03453381>

Submitted on 28 Nov 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



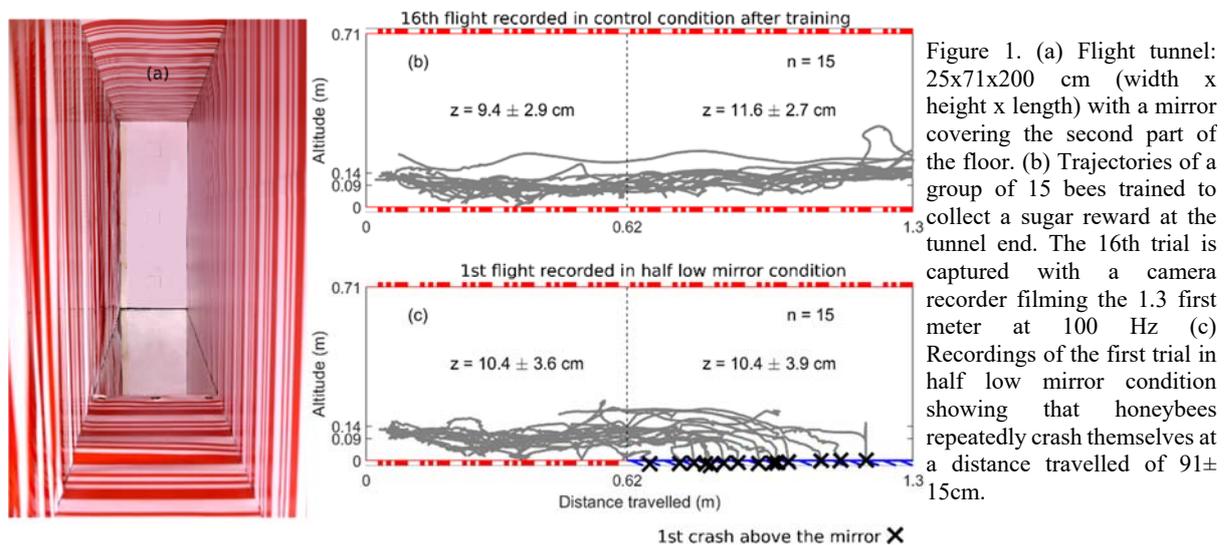
Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Honeybees flying over a mirror crash irremediably

Julien R. Serres, Antoine H.P. Morice, Constance Blary,
Gilles Montagne, and Frank Ruffier

Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, ISM, Marseille, France
Corresponding author: julien.serres@univ-amu.fr

In altitude control in honeybees, the visual inputs encountered in a tunnel mainly consist of an optic-flow pattern generated by the textures and by the edges shaping the tunnel perspective. Flying honeybees *Apis Mellifera* are known to be particularly sensitive to the optic-flow pattern generated by the contrasting features of the tunnel to adjust their altitude (Baird et al., *LNAI*, 2006; Portelli et al., *J. Comp. Physiol. A*, 2010; Srinivasan, *Physiol. Rev.*, 2011; Portelli et al., *Sci. Rep.*, 2017). Recently, honeybees were trained to follow the tunnel ceiling while encountering a "dorsal ditch" in the tunnel configuration midway (Portelli et al., *Sci. Rep.*, 2017). Honeybees coped to this new tunnel's configuration by rising quickly and hugging the new, higher ceiling, by keeping a similar forward speed, similar distance to the ceiling, and similar dorsal optic flow to those observed during the training step. Conversely honeybees trained to follow the floor kept on following the floor regardless of the change in the ceiling height (Portelli et al., *Sci. Rep.*, 2017).



The present study aims at pursuing investigating the role of dorsal and ventral visual inputs in the honeybees' control of altitude by quantitatively reproducing the seminal experiment of Heran & Lindauer (1963). In such an experiment, they trained honeybees to fly above a water surface. When the water surface was rippled or when a floating bridge provided a visual contrast, honeybees were able to cross the lake. However, honeybees crossing mirror-smooth water during foraging trips flew lower and lower until crashing head first into the water (Heran and Lindauer, *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Physiologie*, 1963). To replicate experimentally such a behavior in a flight tunnel, we used a mirror placed on the floor covered with textures during the training session (Fig. 1a, see video <https://youtu.be/KH9z8eqOBbU> for experimental procedure). In a first session, honeybees were trained to follow the ground during 16 trials (Fig. 1b). In a second session, the half low mirror was uncovered (Fig. 1a), creating a virtual "ventral ditch", it was observed reputedly crashes on the mirror below (Fig. 1c). We conclude that ventral visual inputs are crucial for altitude control in honeybees (Fig. 1a). Further experiments will be introduced in various optical context.