

# Collective and Individual Problem-Solving in Insects

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# Insects solving problems?

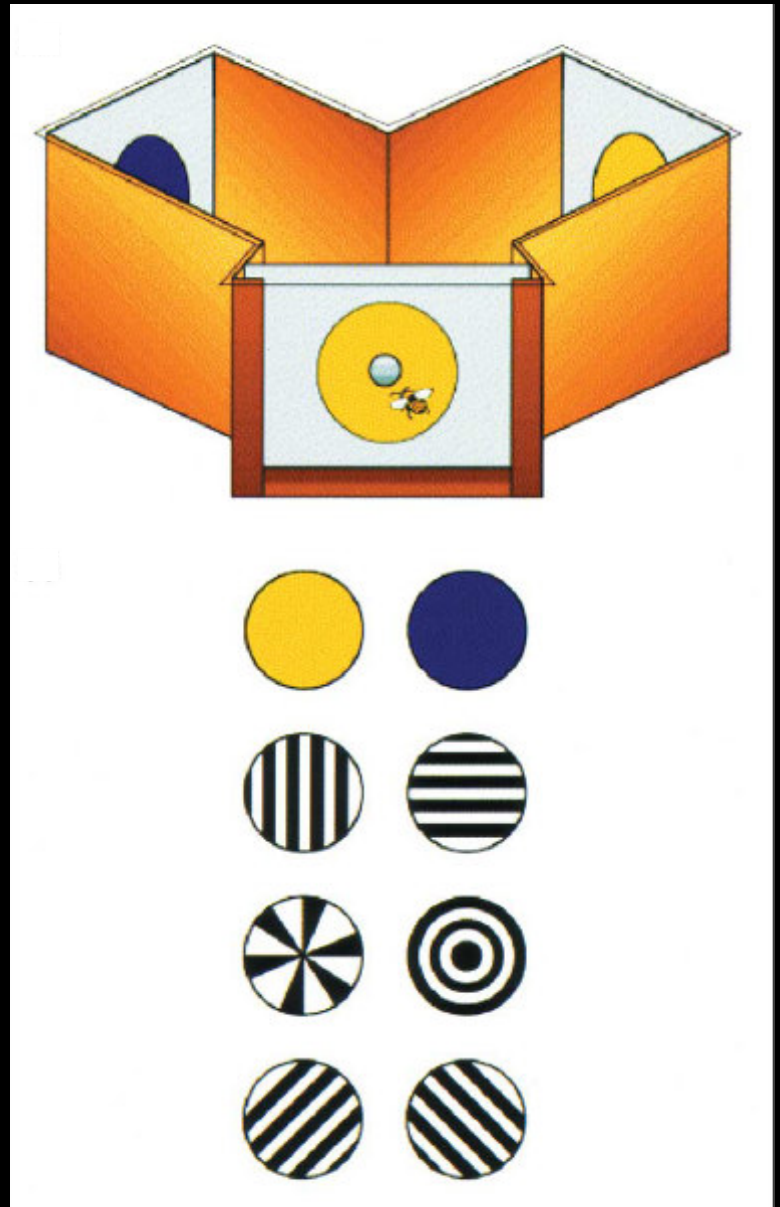
- Are insects really suitable as model systems for research on complex behavior?
- Don't they have fixed, instinctual, repeatable, machine-like behaviors?

## *Individual insects*



“Delayed matching-  
to-sample tests”:  
Learning the  
concepts ‘same’ and  
‘different’

Giurfa (2003)



## *Individual insects*

# Learning from each other & teaching



Worden & Papaj (2005)  
Leadbeater & Chittka  
(2005)

Möglich et al. (1974)



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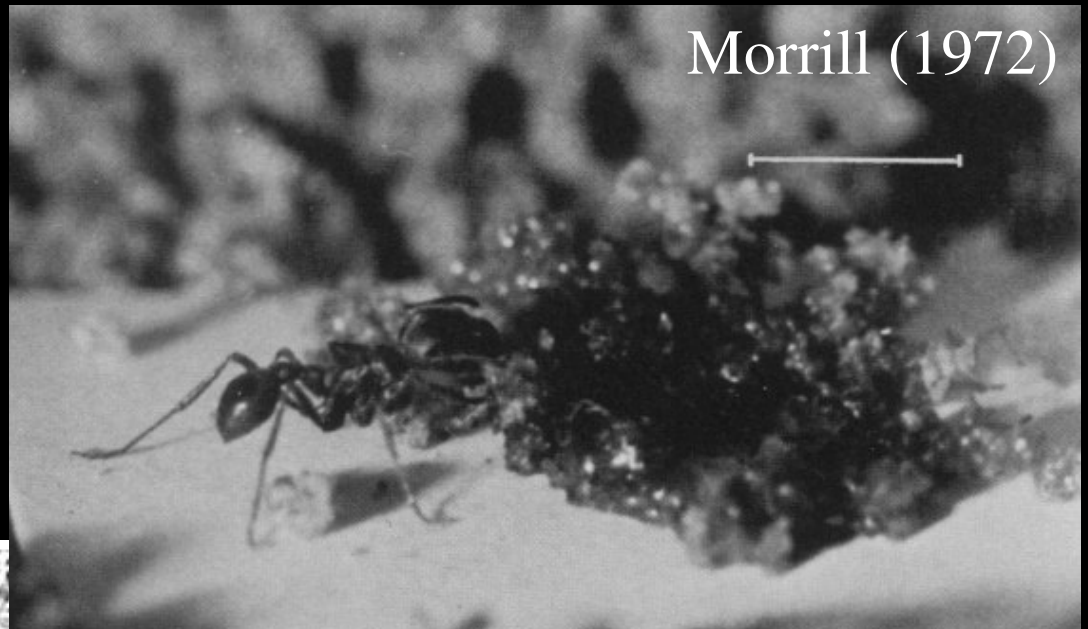


# *Individual insects*

Sand pellets as  
sponges

## ***Tool use in ants***

Stones as  
ammunition

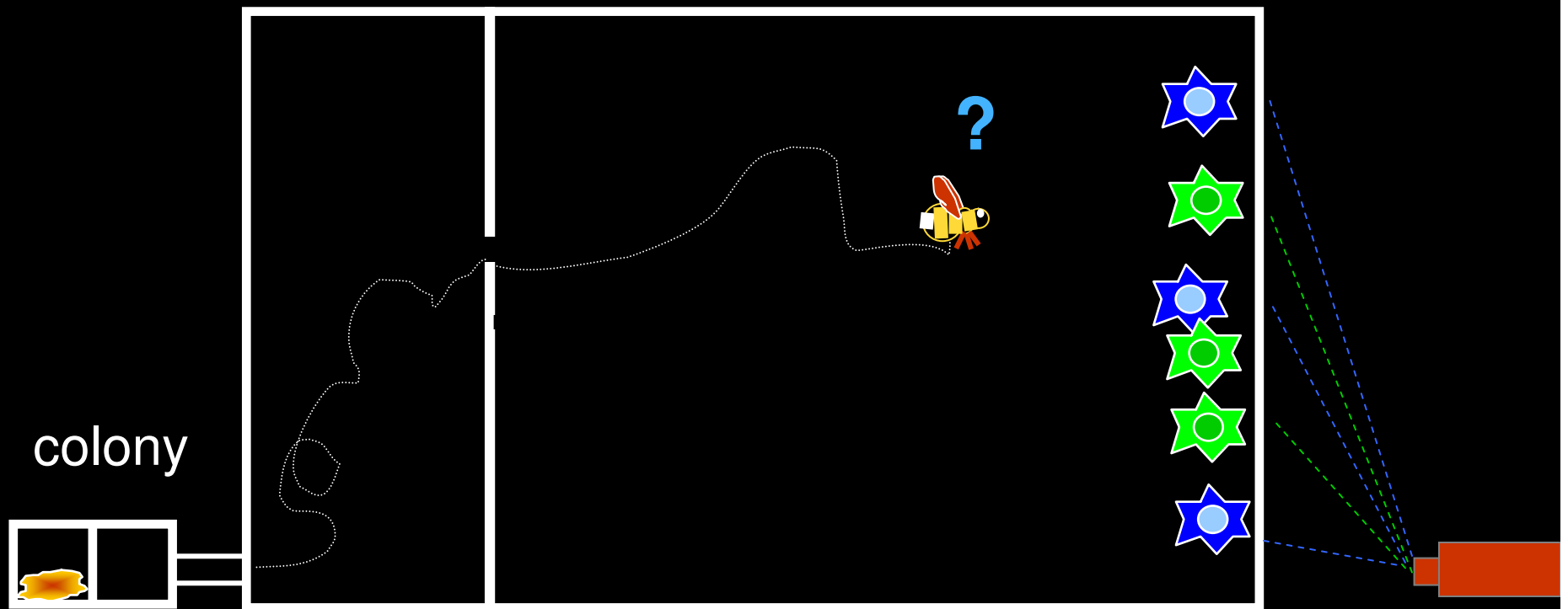


Morrill (1972)



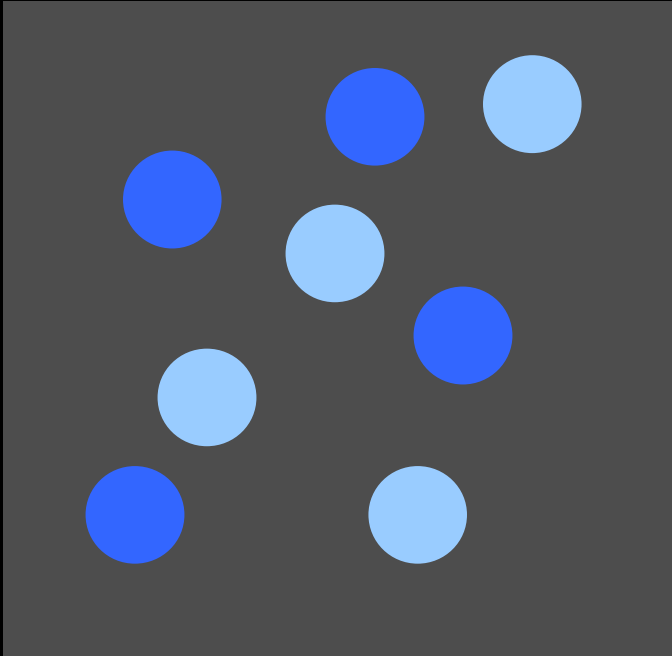
Grasso et al. (2004)

# Target selection by individual bees

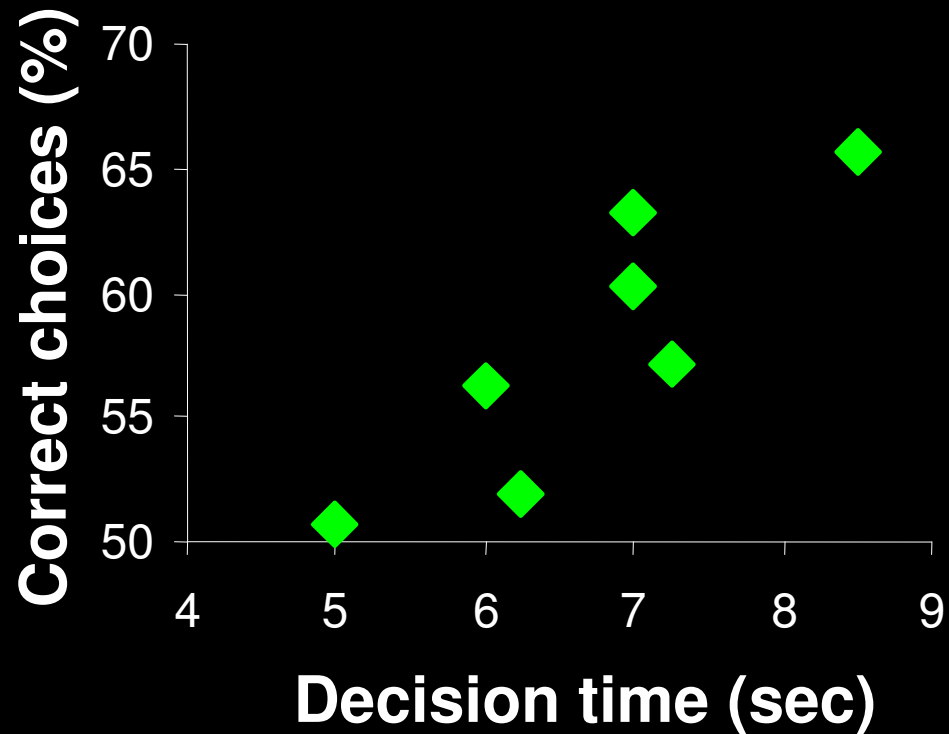


Bees are trained to target color and rewarded there

# Accurate decisions come at a cost



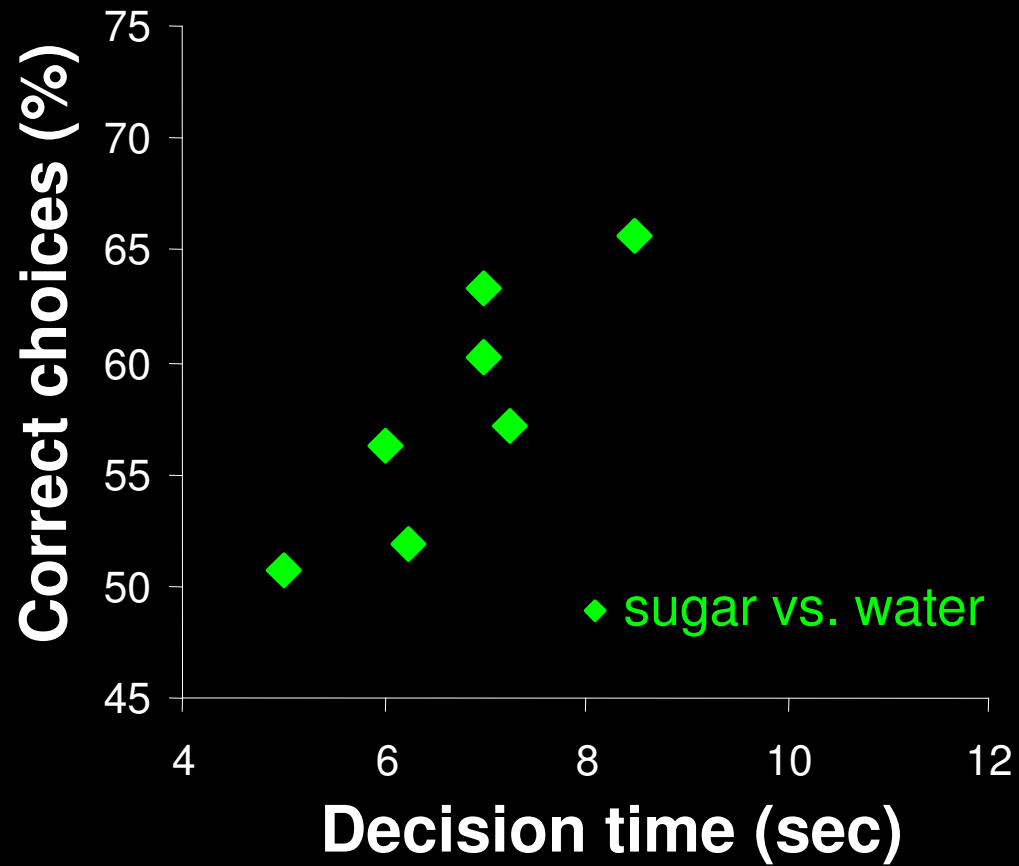
Bees are trained to target color; targets and distractors only slightly different



Each dot is one individual bee

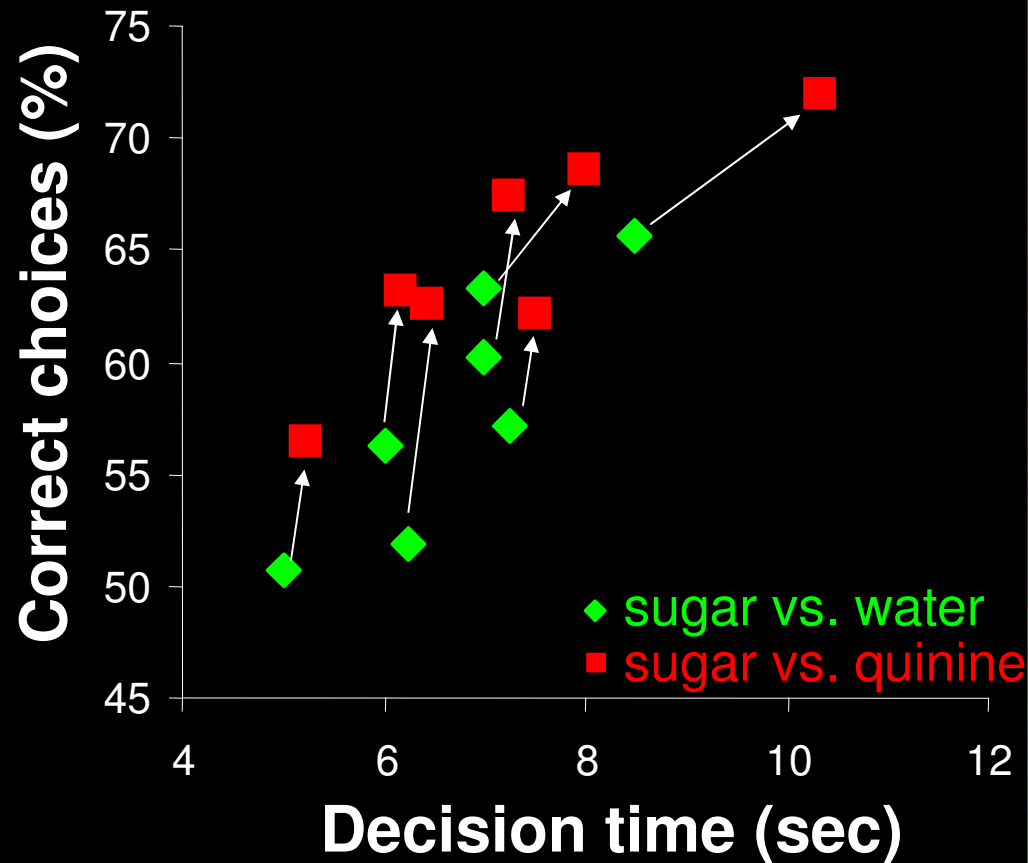
# *Individual insects*

- **sugar vs. quinine**: making errors more costly





# Individuality & flexibility



**... more time for better decisions.**



# Social insects

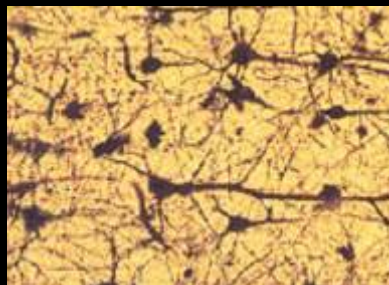
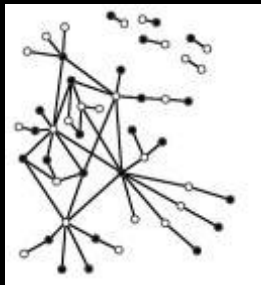


- Social: colony sizes of 1 - 10 million
- Cooperative: most individuals are non-reproducing workers – ‘superorganisms’
- ‘Complex systems’ – patterns created by interaction, without central control

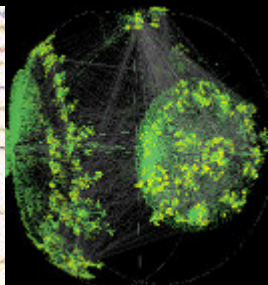
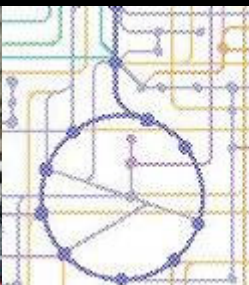
# Complex systems: common problems & solutions?



task allocation



information flow



minimization of delays



# *Collective behavior*

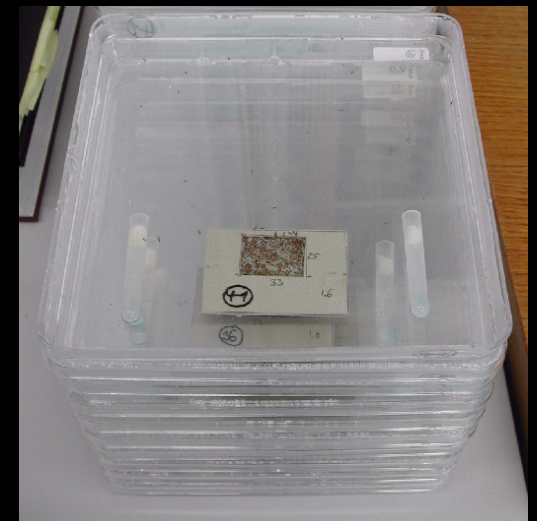
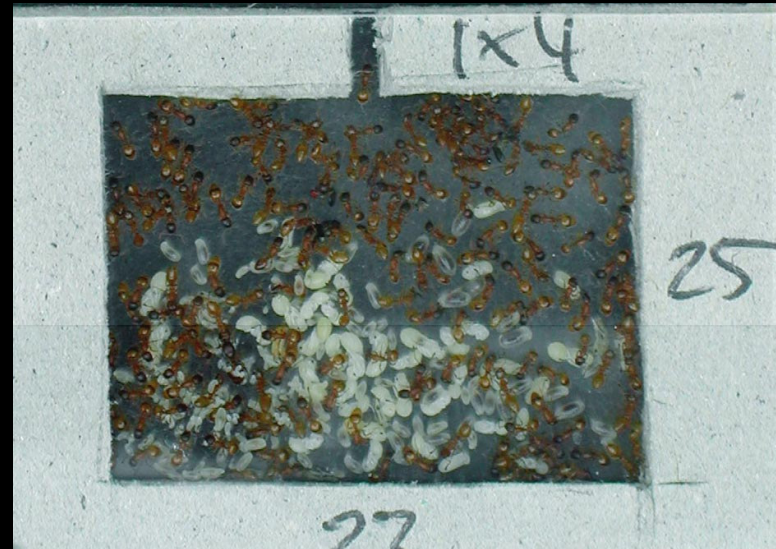


© Alex Wild

*Temnothorax ants*



# Collective behavior



*Temnothorax ants*



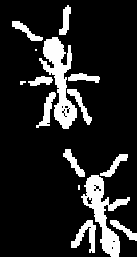
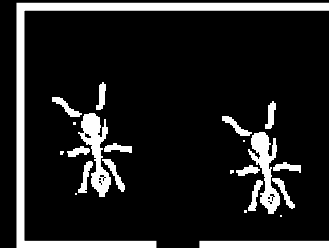
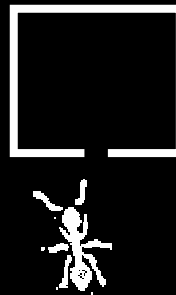
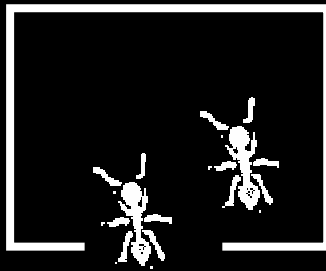
# Colony emigrations

If the nest is destroyed, a new one has to be found



- comparison
- consensus decision
- transport

# Colony emigrations

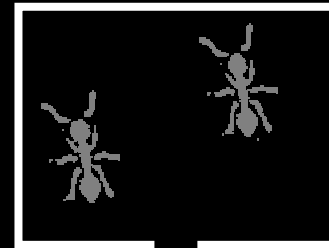
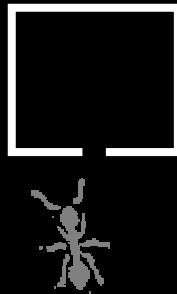
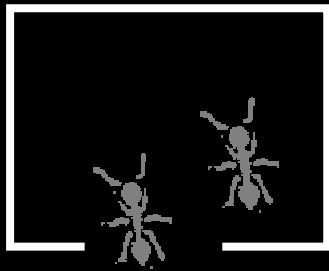


Nigel Franks,  
Stephen Pratt

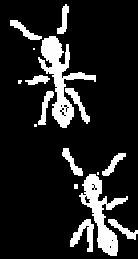
1. Search
2. Recruitment
3. Quorum attained:  
**decision**
4. Transport



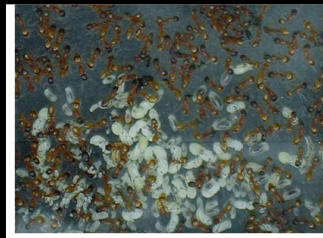
# Why wait for a quorum?



***Tandem  
runs are  
slow!***



**Delay before  
start of carrying  
a disadvantage?**

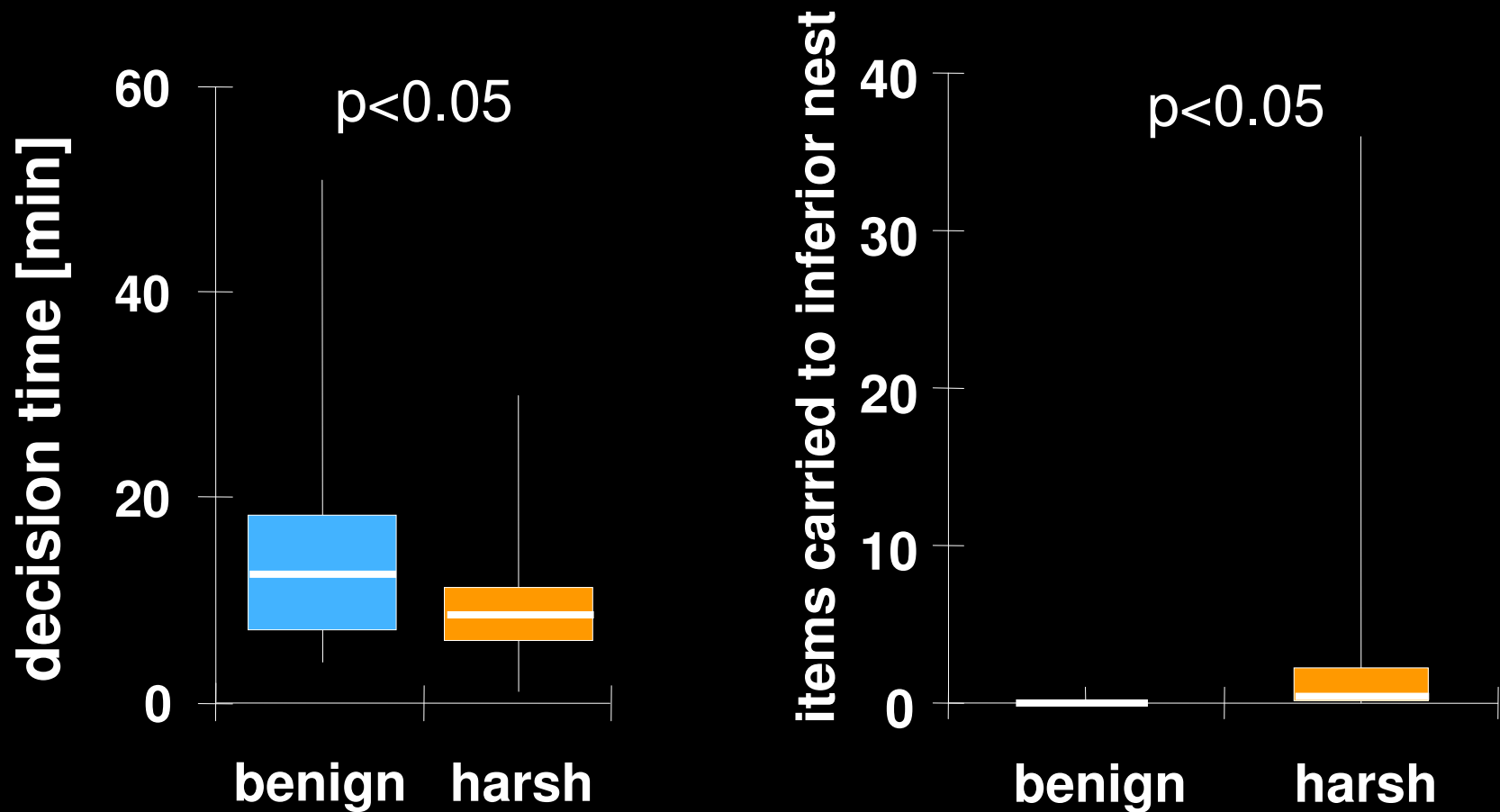


# Individual scouts make their own decisions if in a hurry



Individual decisions: scouts start carrying even though they have not encountered ANY other ant in the new nest (quorum threshold of 1). (Fisher's Exact Test,  $n=16$ )

## ... which is fast but faulty

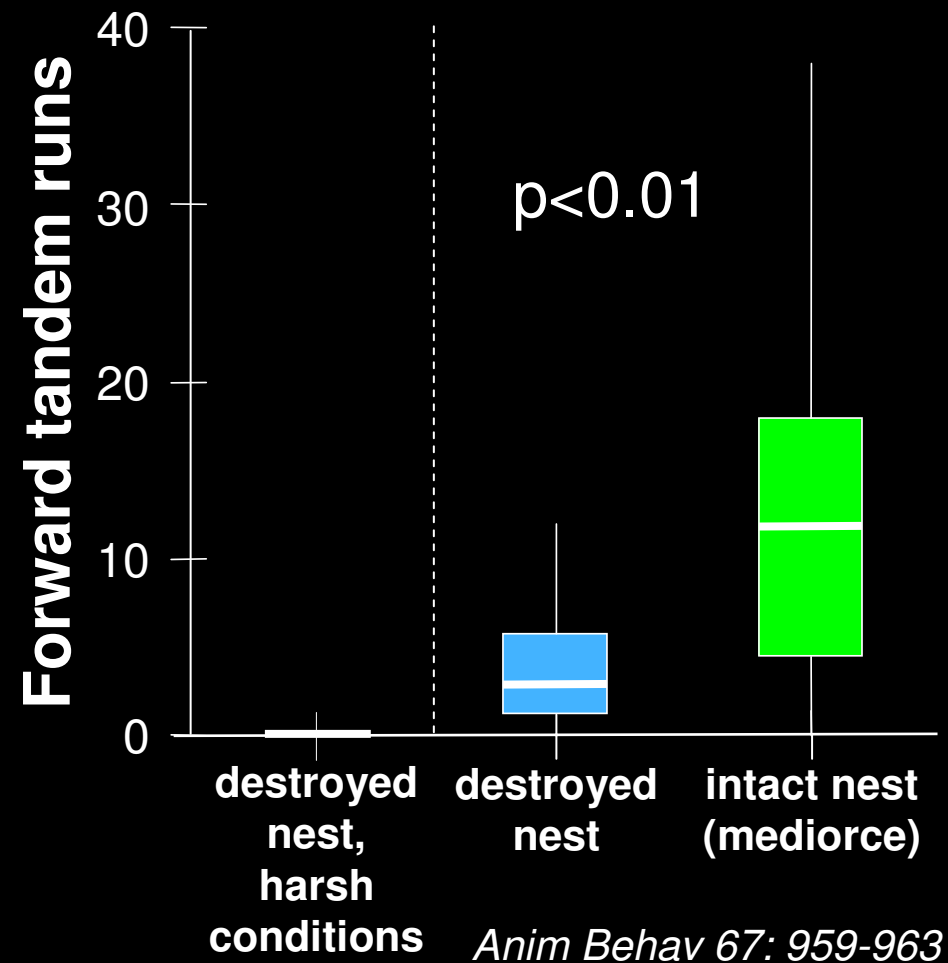
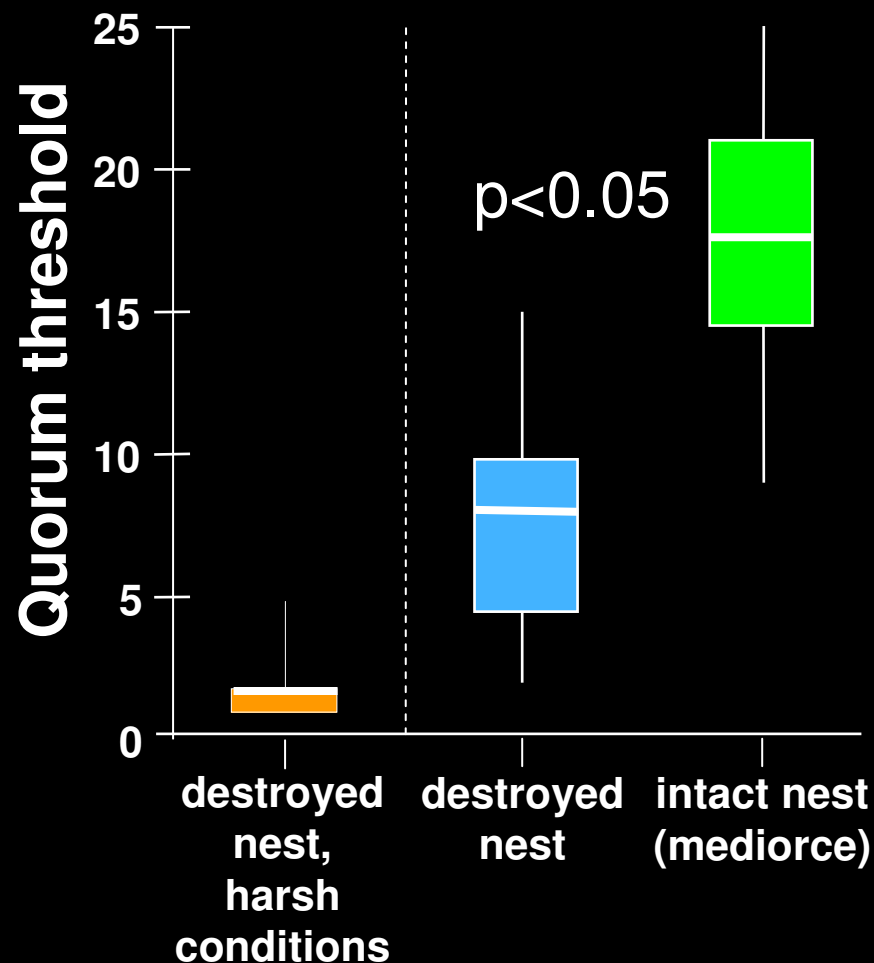


Median, quartiles, range of 16 colonies; each tested once in each condition; Wilcoxon Tests.

*Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 270: 2457-2463*



# Even more ants involved if speed not important



# Two strategies



**I'll do it  
myself!**

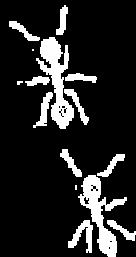
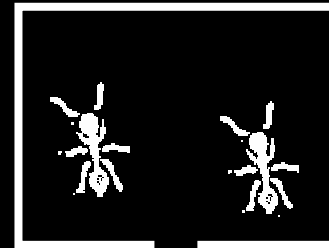
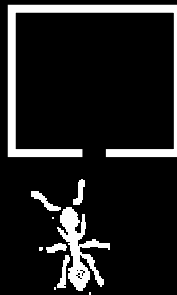
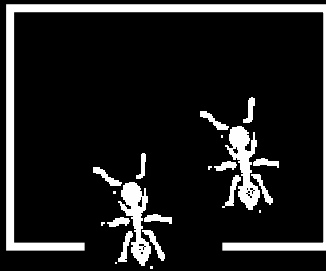


**Call a  
meeting!**

# Two strategies

- Low quorum threshold  
(sometimes =1: **individualistic decision-making**)
- Quick decision
- Error prone
- High quorum threshold: **collective decision-making**
- Takes time
- Accurate decisions
- Favored in benign conditions

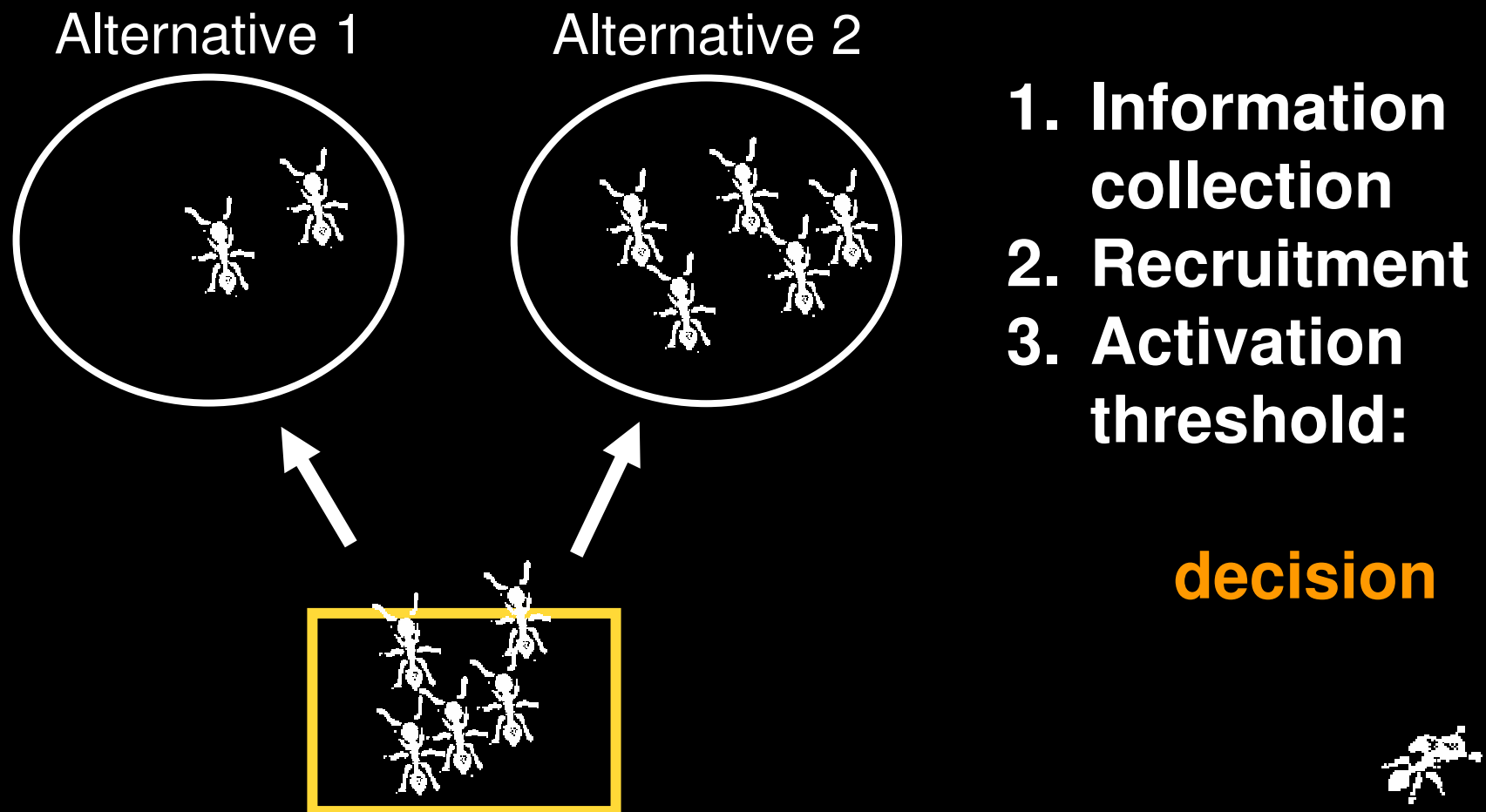
# Collective decision



1. Search
2. Recruitment
3. Quorum attained:  
**decision**
4. Transport

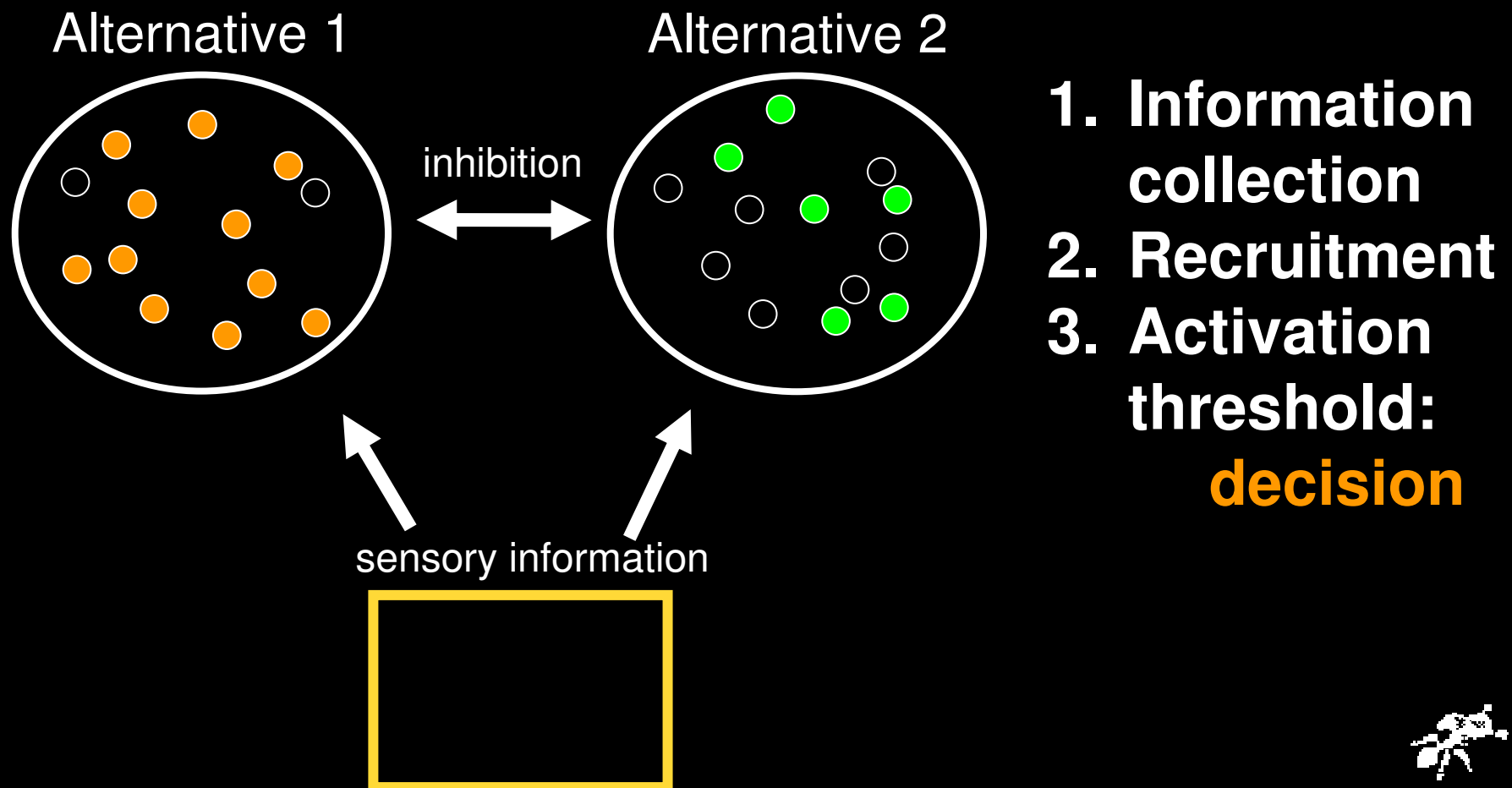


# Collective decision

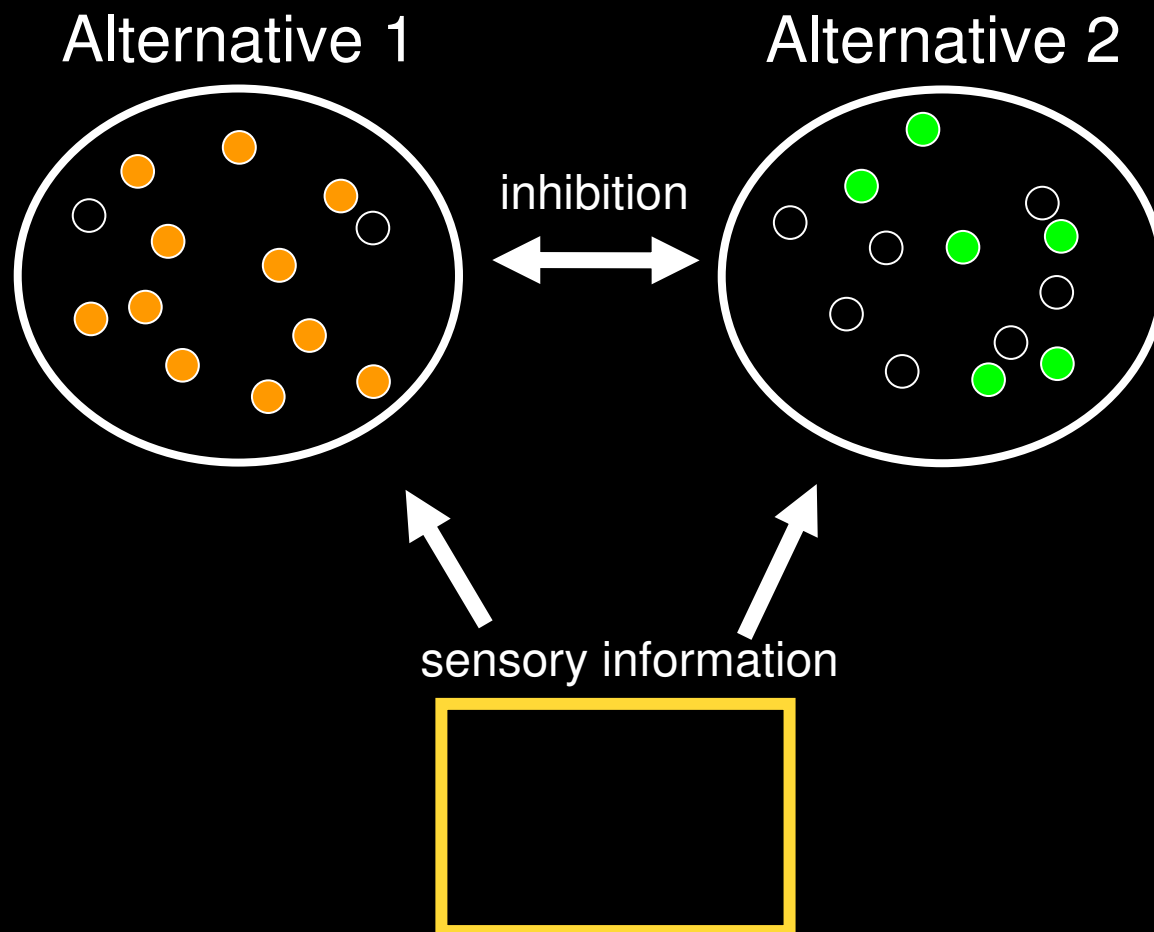




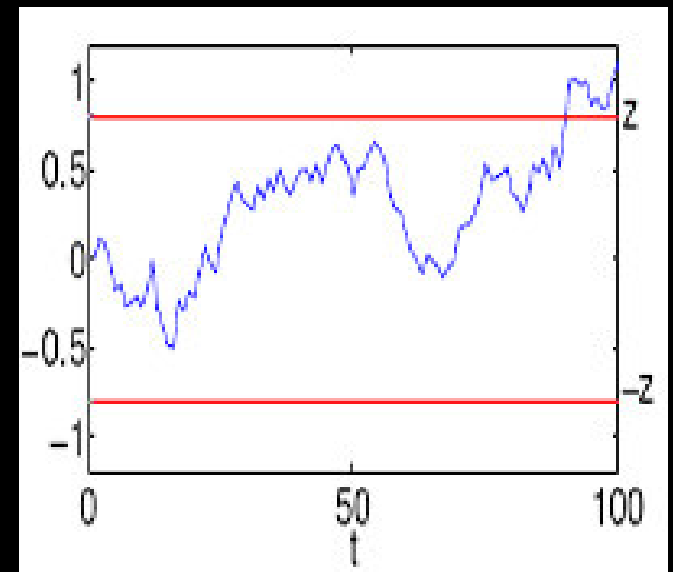
# Decision-making in the brain



# Decision-making in the brain



1. Information collection
2. Recruitment
3. Activation threshold



# Collective decisions

## Ant colonies

- populations of ants committed to each site

## Brain

- populations of neurons committed to each alternative

- 
- as information is collected, active population committed to 'correct' alternative increases
  - decision is made when active population exceeds a threshold
  - threshold → speed & accuracy of decision

## *Research areas*

### 1. Individual & collective decision-making

- flexible choice of speed over accuracy when necessary

### 2. Communication: push or pull

### 3. Division of labor

### 4. Spatial sorting

### 5. Optimal search

### 6. Colony size

<http://eebweb.arizona.edu/Faculty/Dornhaus/>

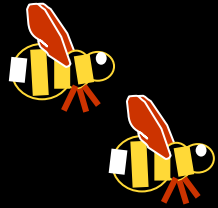
# **Communication systems in social insects**

- usefulness of information depends on environment
- collective behavior can often be optimized and sophisticated without coordination



## **Collective strategies**

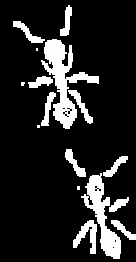
- May be surprisingly intricate
  - May be surprisingly non-intuitive
- to understand their evolution,  
careful, quantitative measurement of  
costs and benefits under different  
conditions necessary



# Acknowledgements

My lab group: Jenny Jandt,  
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