



## Ant navigation:

# Understanding the simple mechanisms behind apparently complex behaviours

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Antoine Wystrach

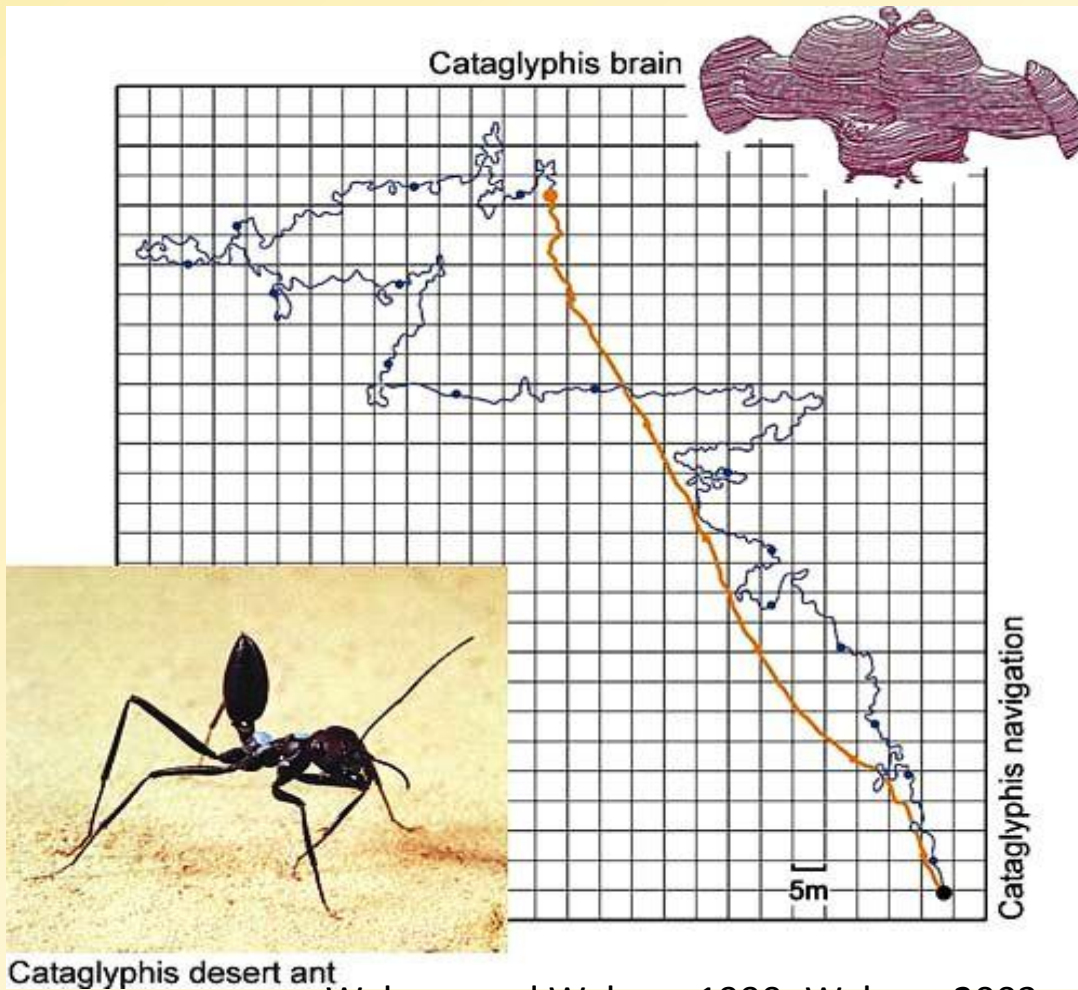


*Melophorus bagoti*

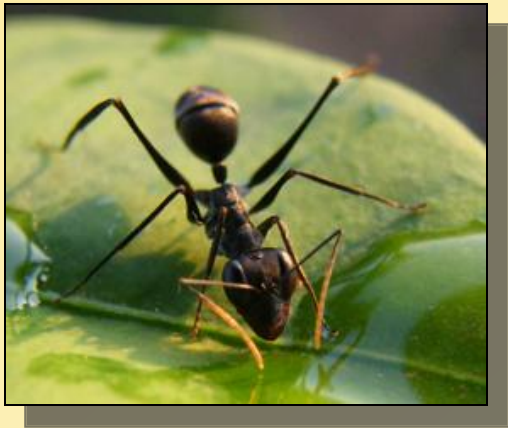
## ➤ Central place foragers

### Navigational mechanisms

✓ Effective, Robust



Wehner and Wehner 1990; Wehner 2003



➤ **Tiny Brain (1mm<sup>3</sup>)**

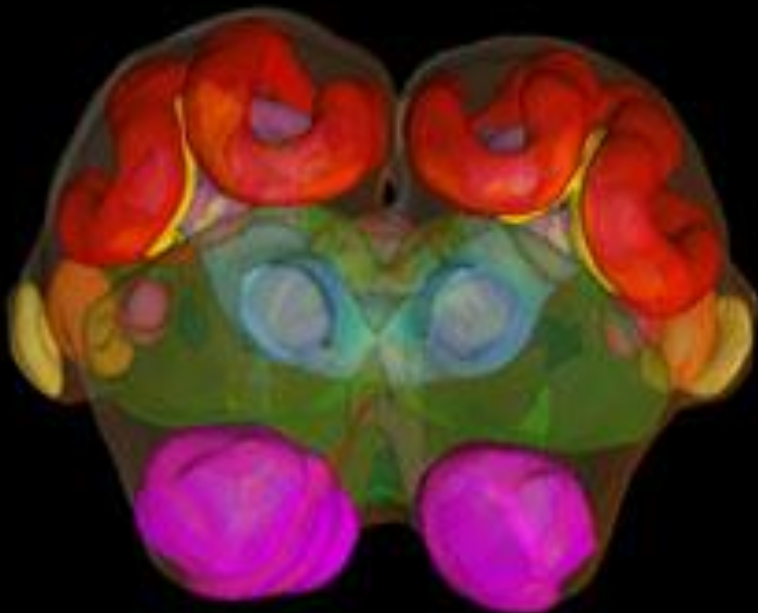
## Navigational mechanisms

✓ **Effective, Robust**

✓ **Relatively simple**



**Parsimonious, Efficient**





*Melophorus bagoti*



*Gigantiops destructor*



# The ants' navigational toolkit

**Path  
Integration**

**Landmark  
navigation**

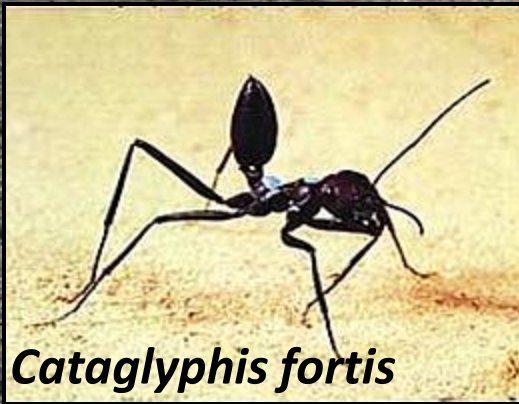
**Systematic  
Search**

# Path Integration



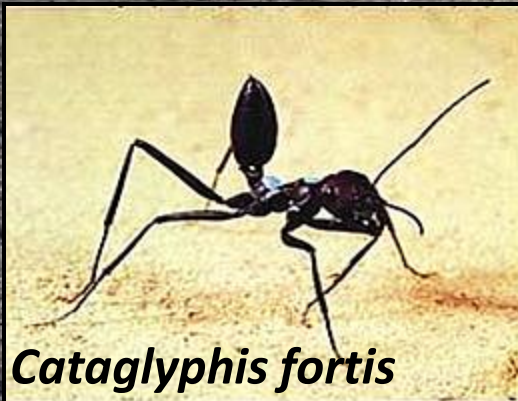
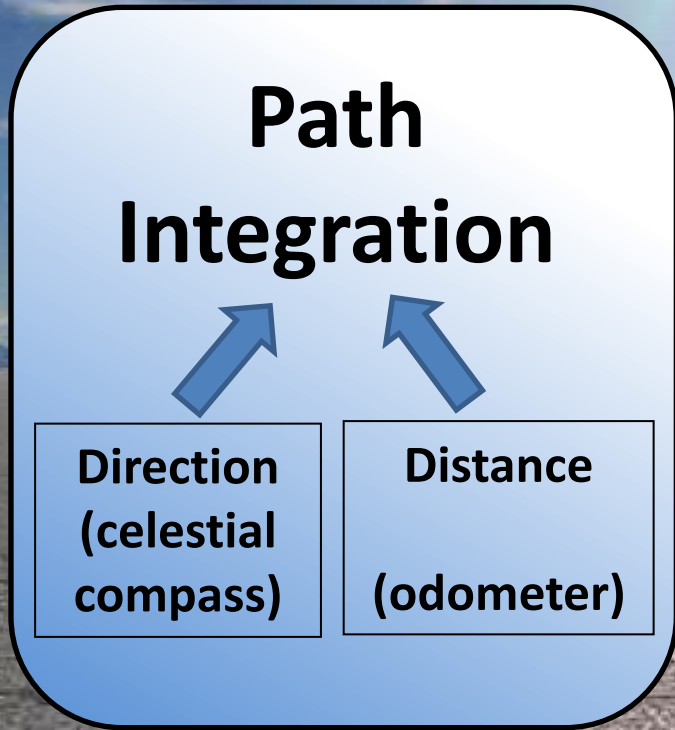
Direction  
(celestial  
compass)

Distance  
(odometer)



# Problems of Path Integration

- Accumulate errors

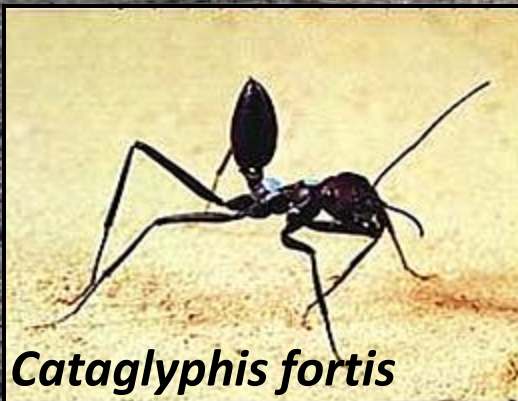
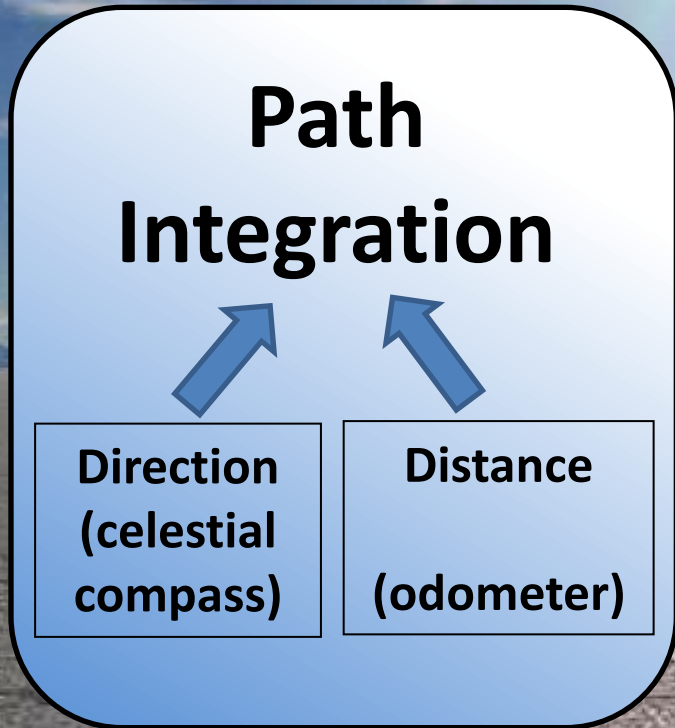


*Cataglyphis fortis*



# Problems of Path Integration

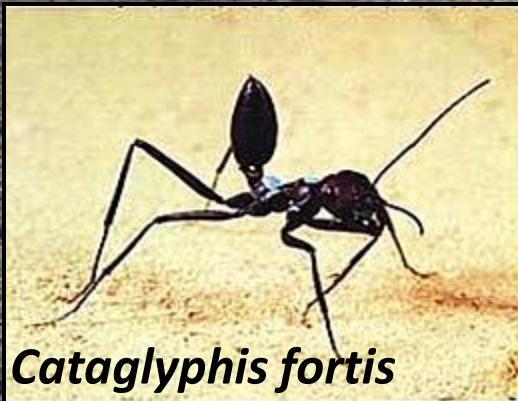
- Accumulate errors
- Passive displacement



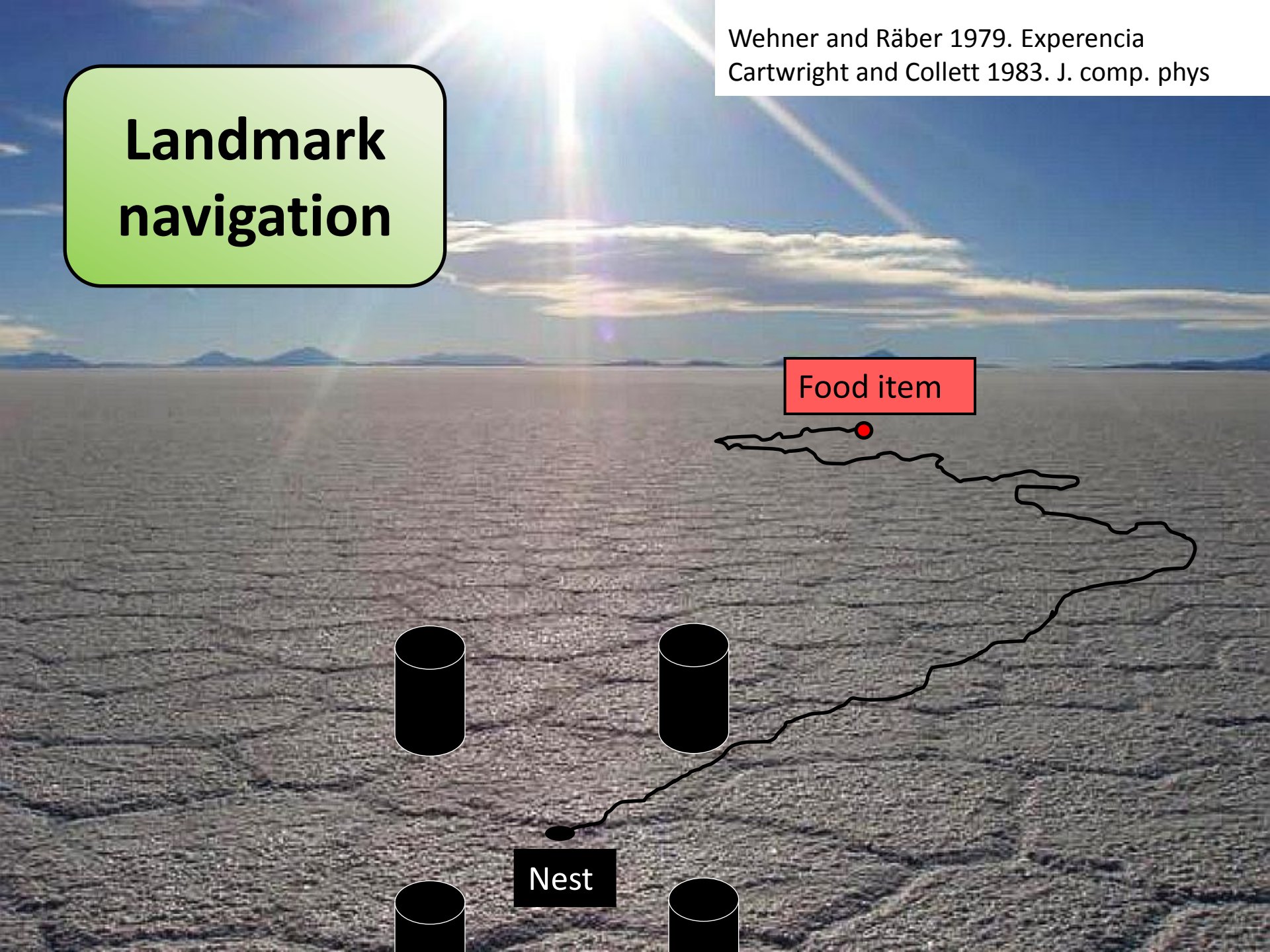
# Systematic Search

# Problems of Path Integration

- Accumulate errors
- Passive displacement



# Landmark navigation



Food item

Nest

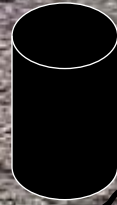
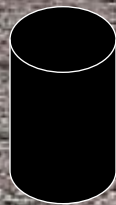
# Landmark navigation

Landmarks...

Our human way of seeing the world

Food item

Nest



# Our human way of seeing the world



# Our human way of seeing the world

**Distal  
Panorama**

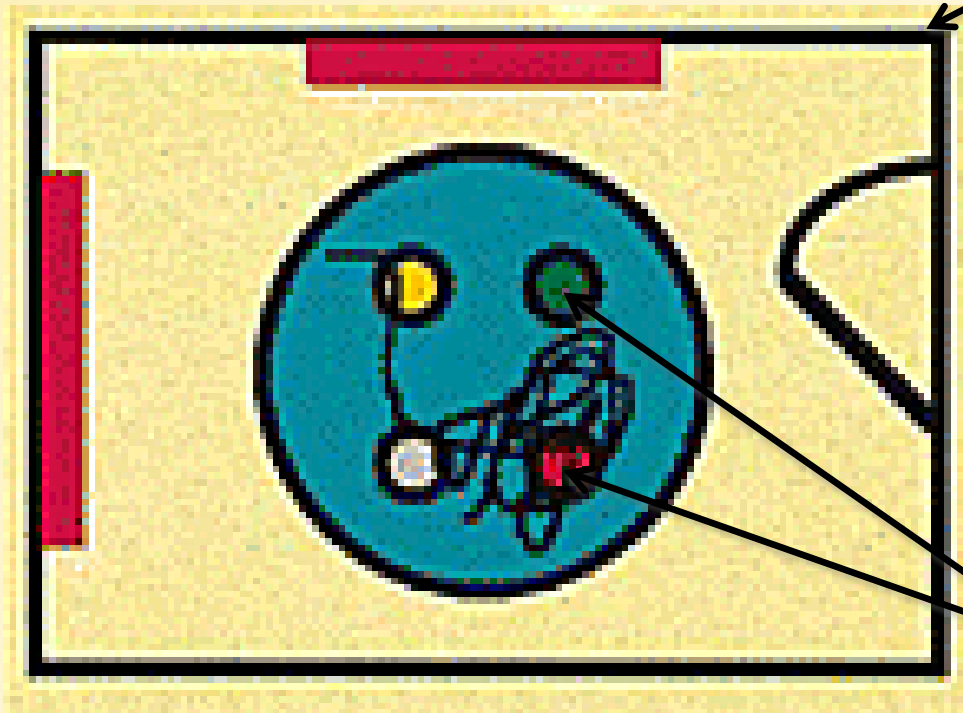
**Landmark**



# Our human way of seeing the world

.....and designing experiments

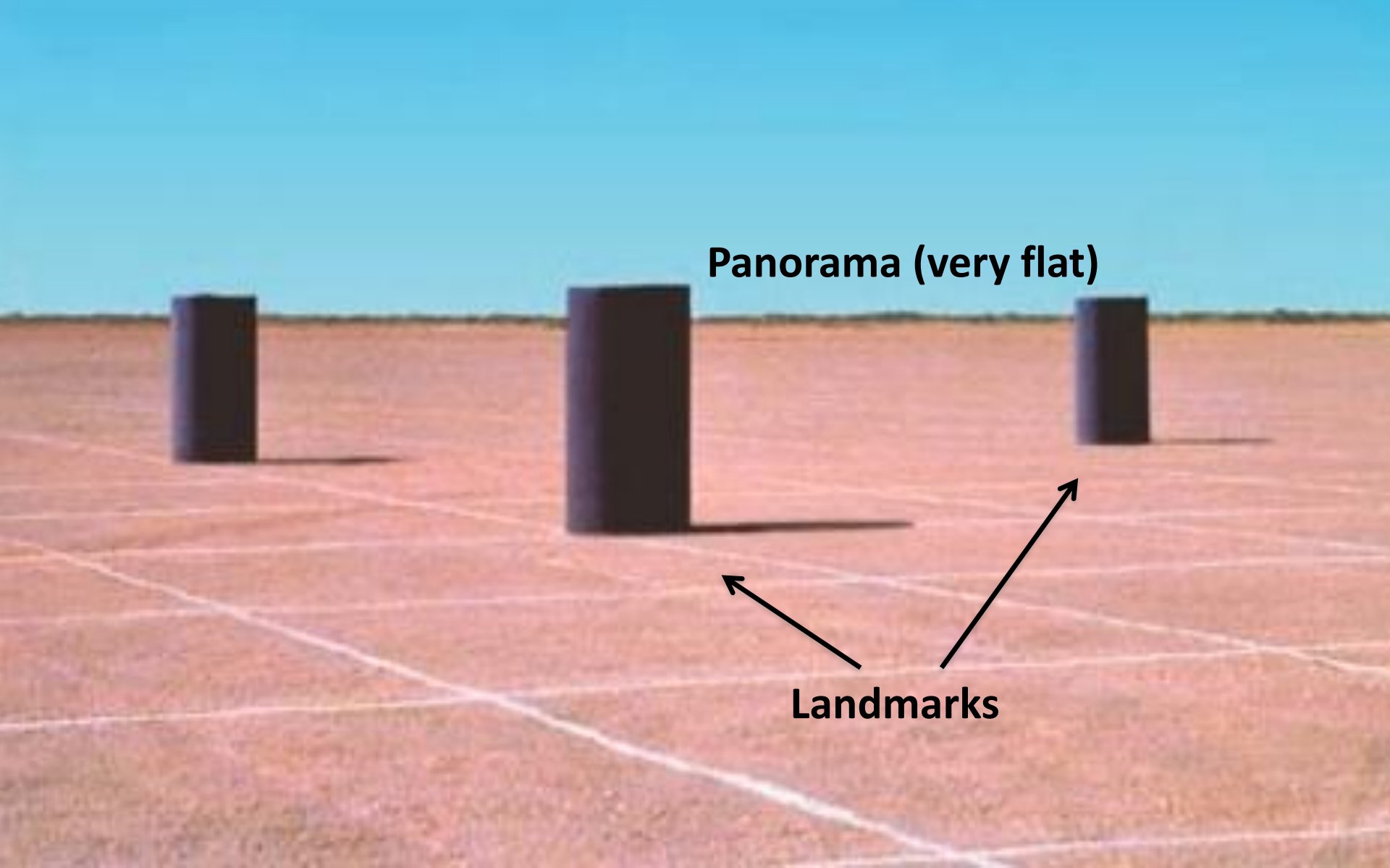
Distal  
panorama



Proximal  
Landmarks

**Our human way of seeing the world**

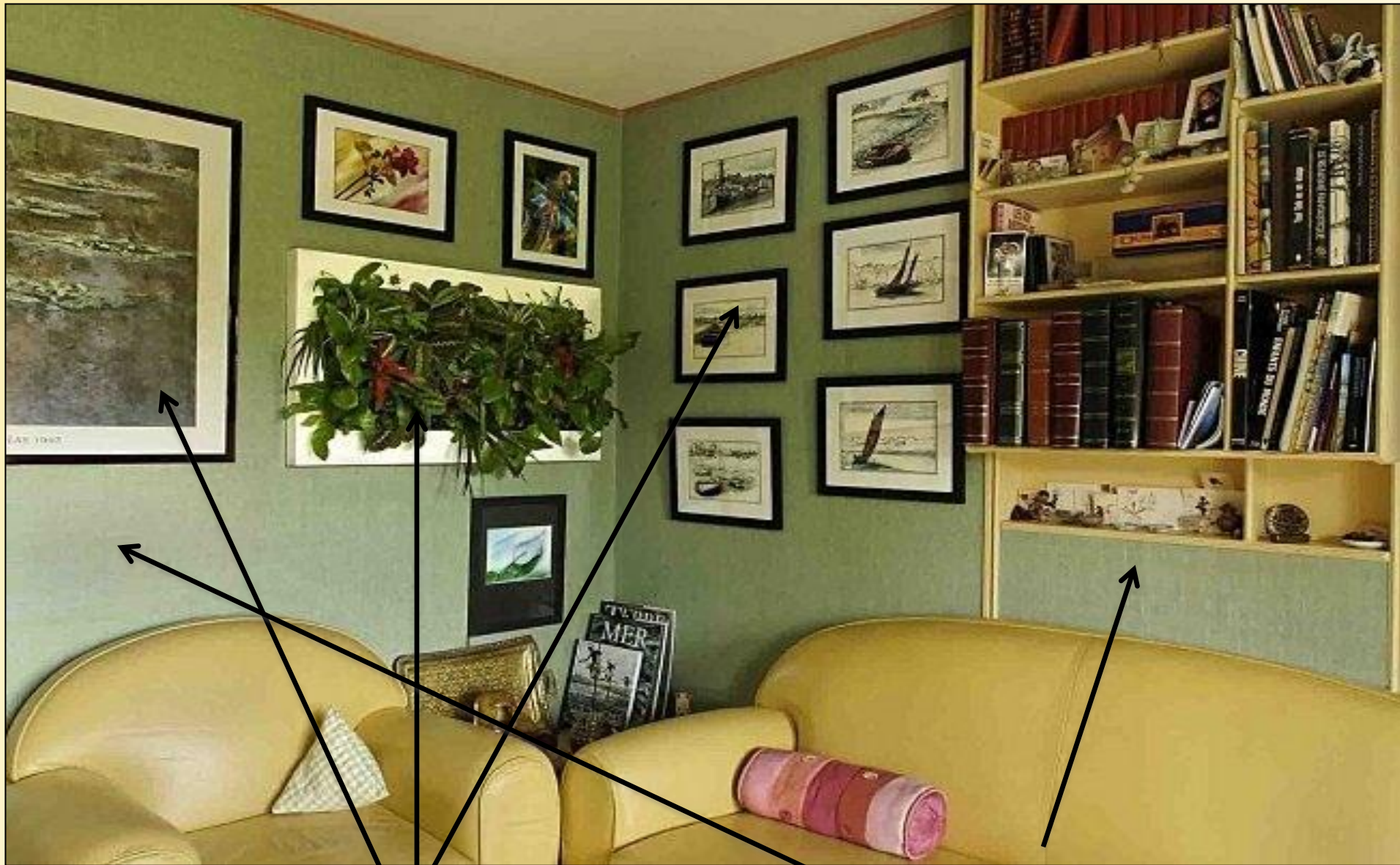
**.....and designing experiments**



**Panorama (very flat)**

**Landmarks**

# Our human way of seeing the world

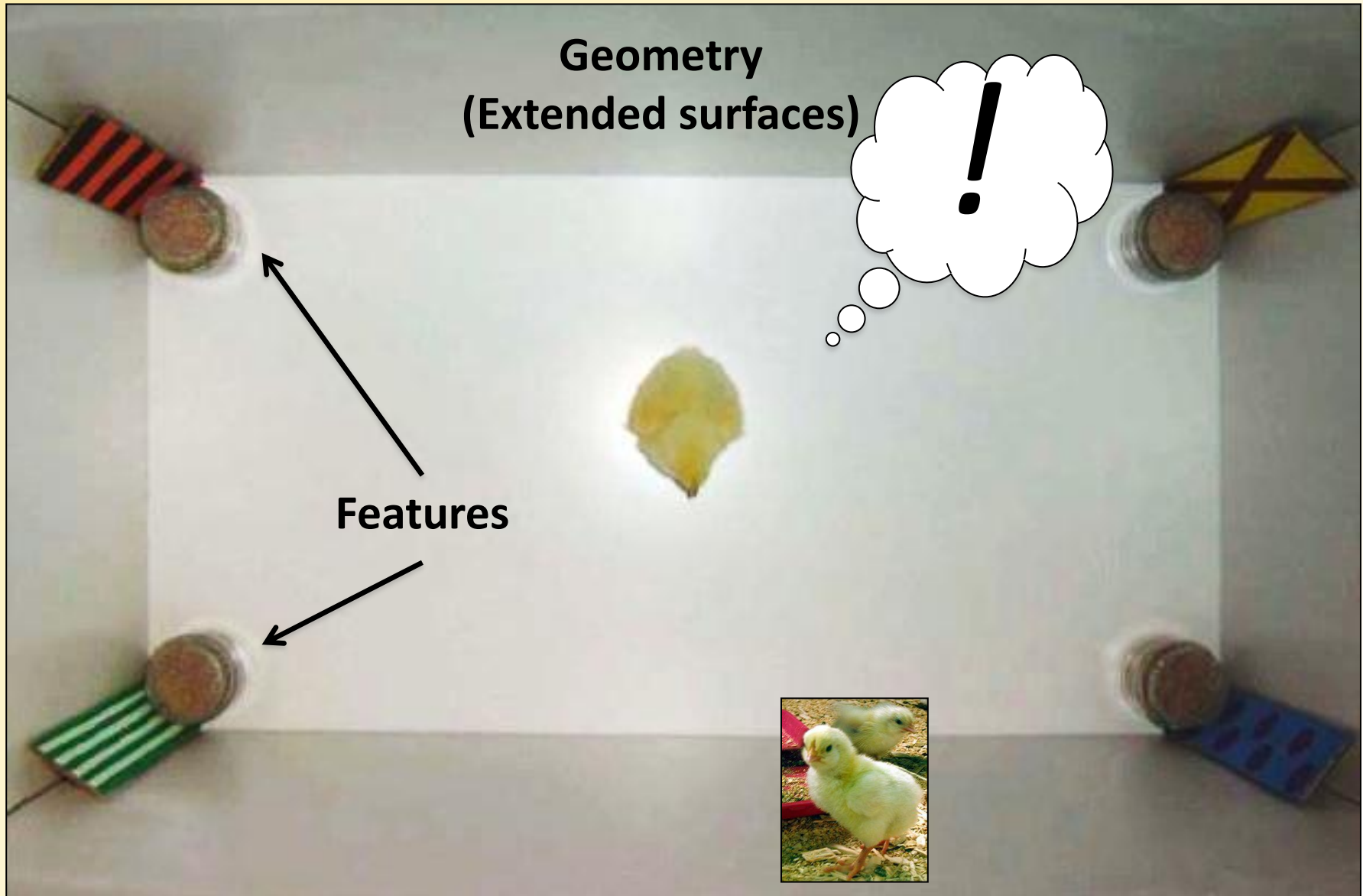


**Features**

**Geometry**  
**(Extended surfaces)**

# Our human way of seeing the world

.....and designing experiments





A little bit more objective...

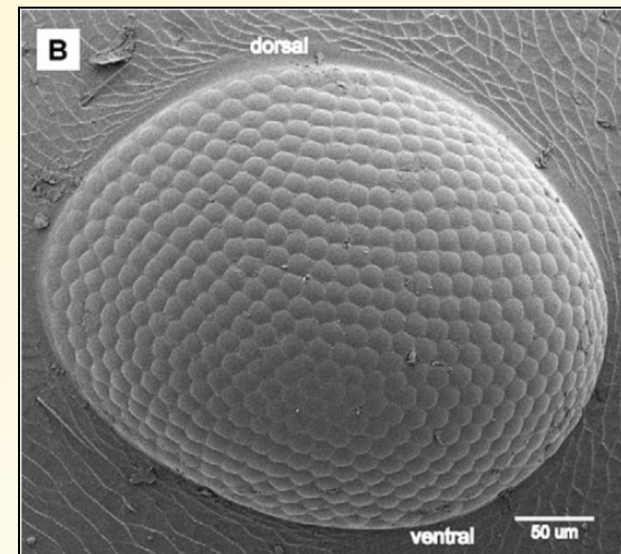


**A little bit more objective...**

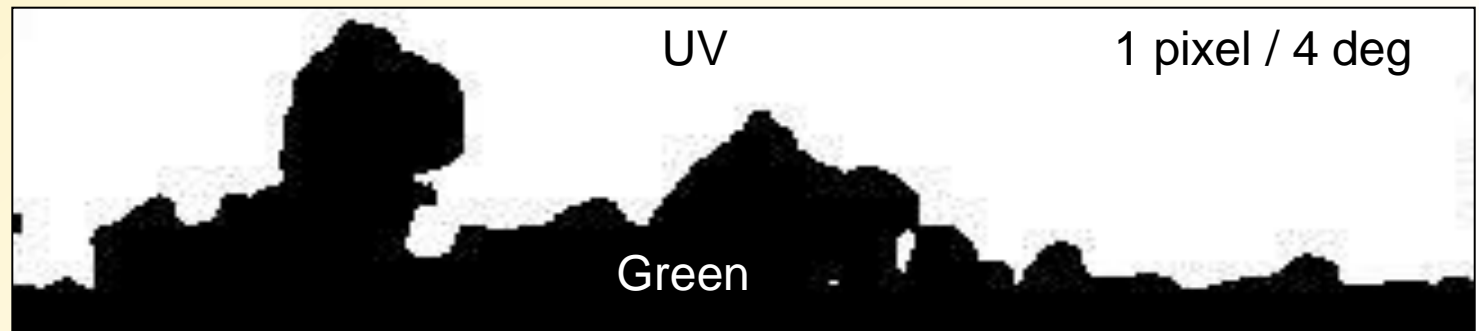




*Melophorus bagoti* compound eye:  
Acuity = 4 deg



(Schwarz et al., 2003. *Arthr. Struct & Devlop.*)



**A little bit more objective...**



**A little bit more objective...**



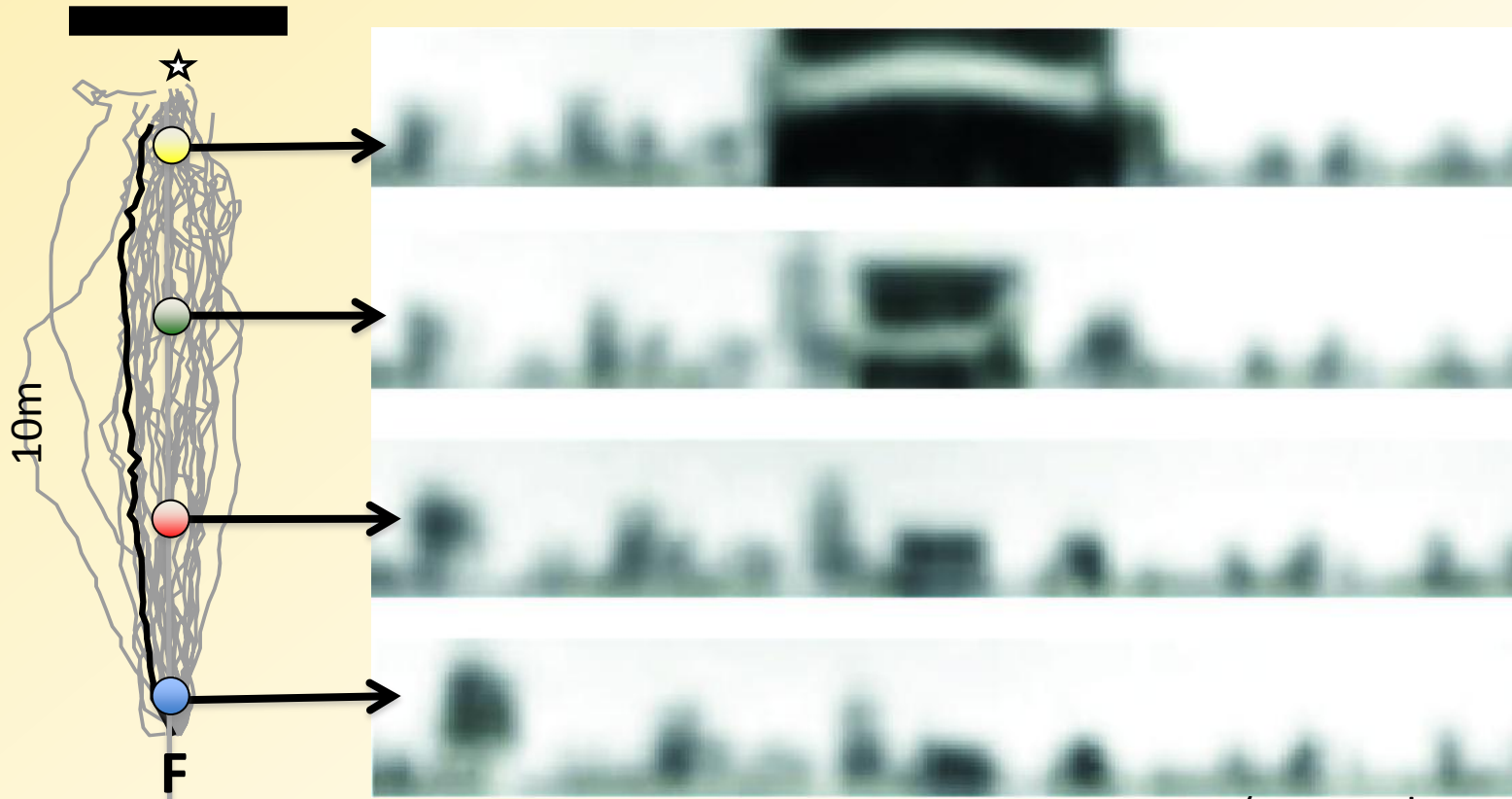
**Do insect segregate landmarks and panorama?**

(Wystrach and Graham 2012)

# Quantify the modification of the scenery...

2 days

Training

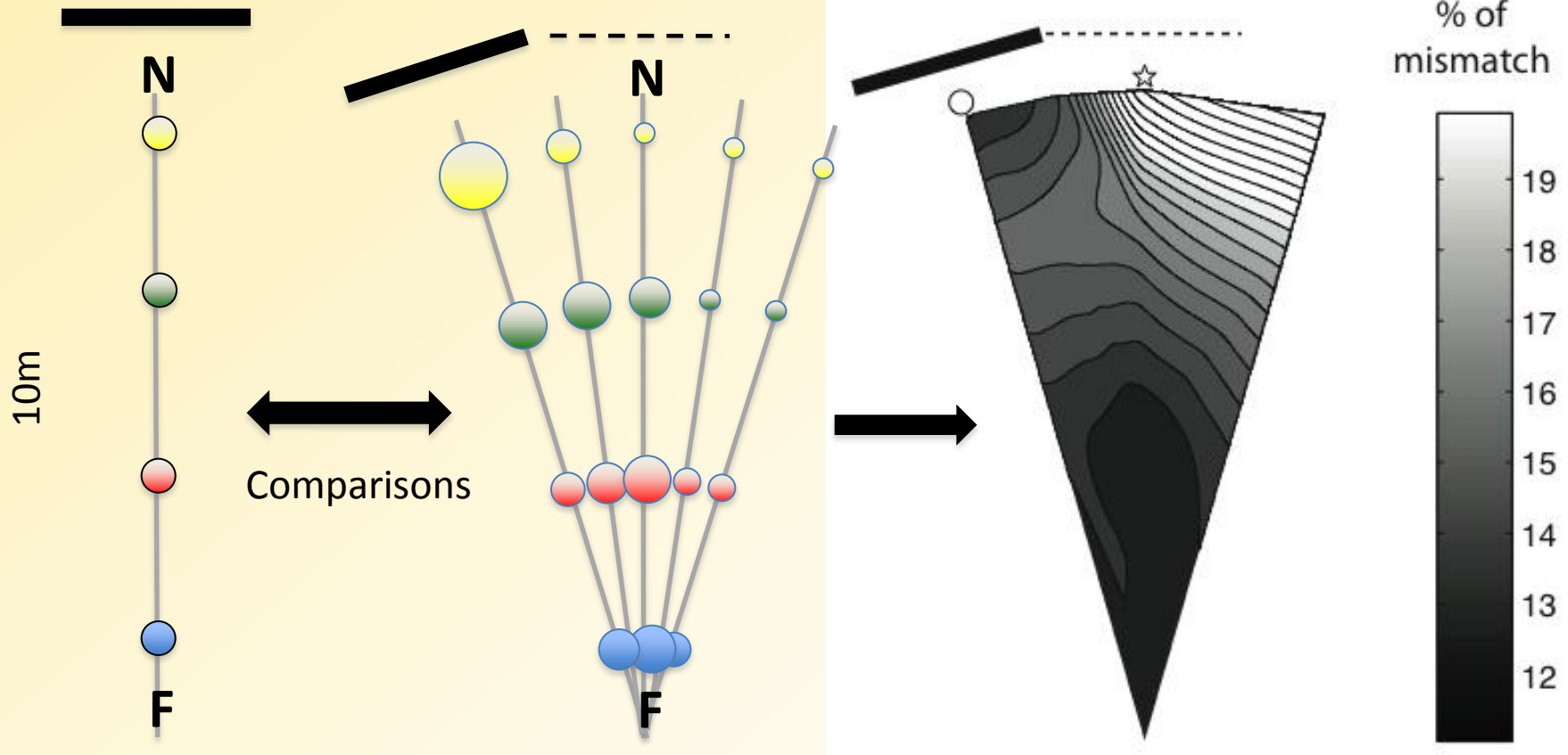


# Quantify the modification of the scenery...

Reference pictures  
(training condition)

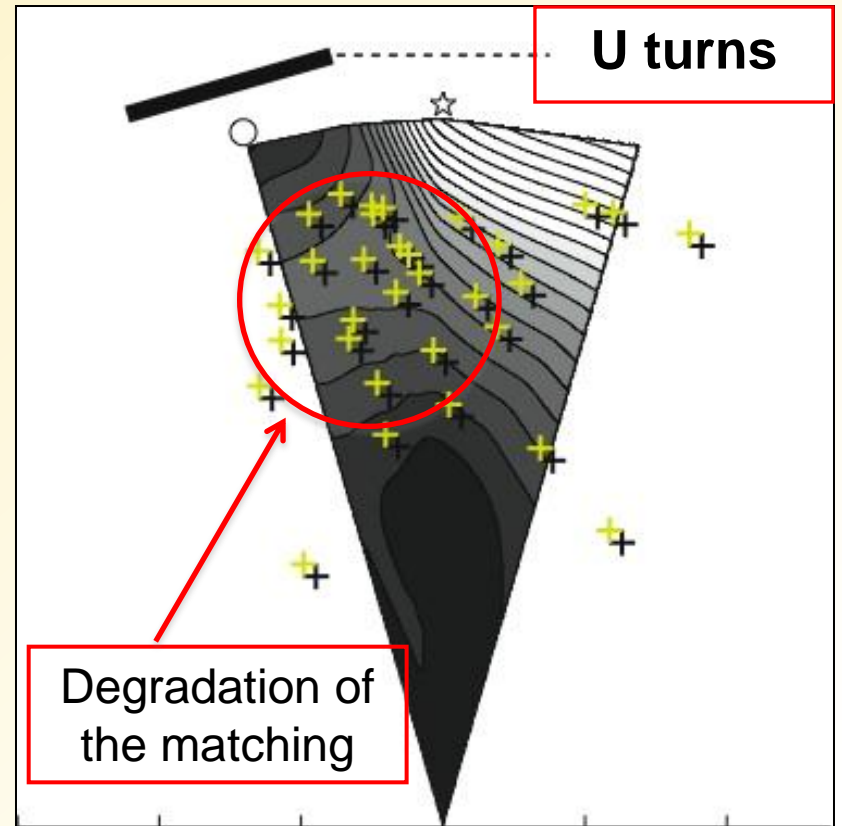
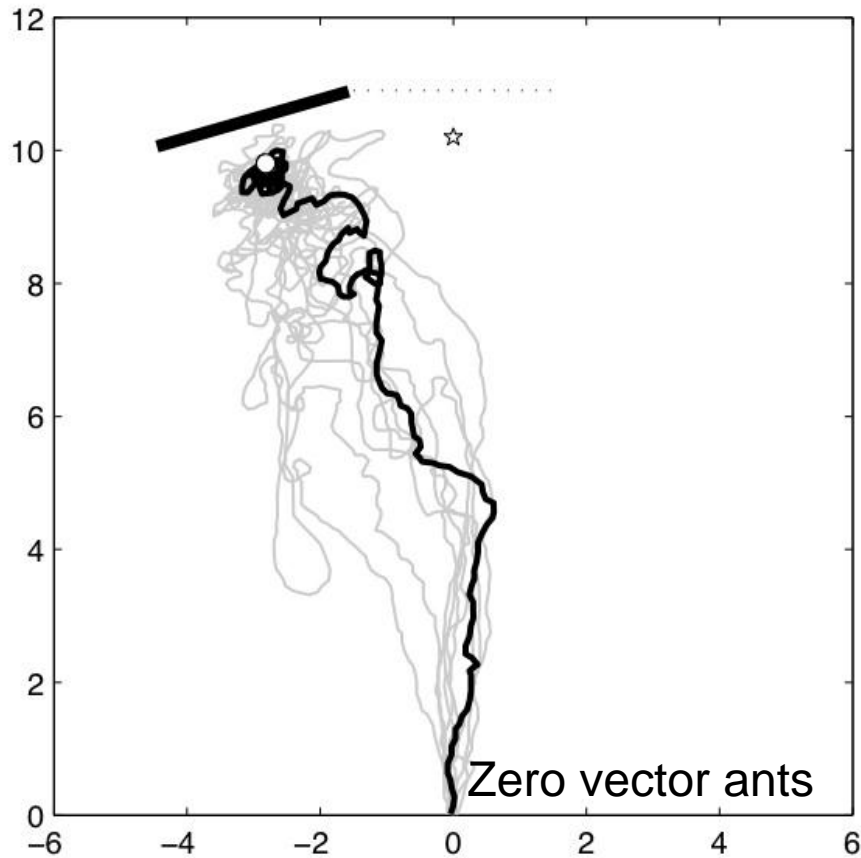
Compared pictures  
(Test conditions)

Map of mismatch



Relate image difference / ant behaviour...

Cues widespread on their panoramic view



(Wystrach et al., 2011)

Information available to the animal

Cues widespread on their panoramic view

Landmark  
navigation



Information available to the animal

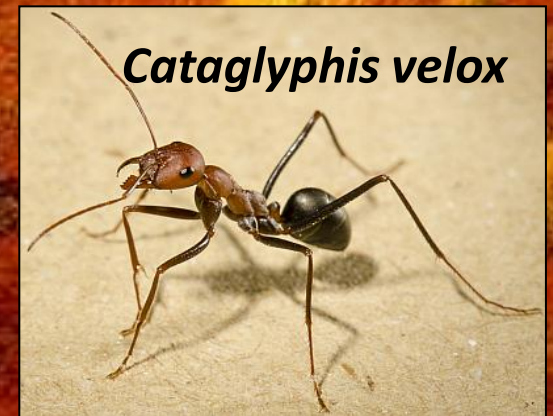
Cues widespread on their panoramic view

Visual scene  
navigation

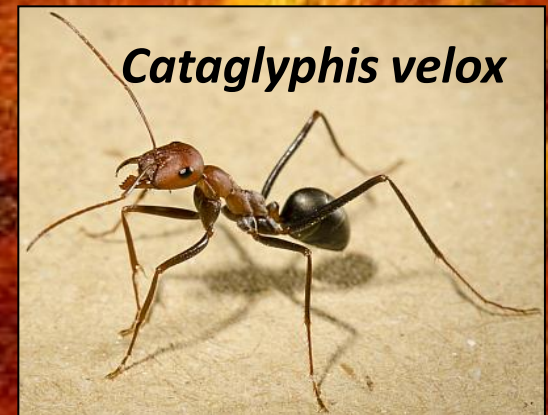
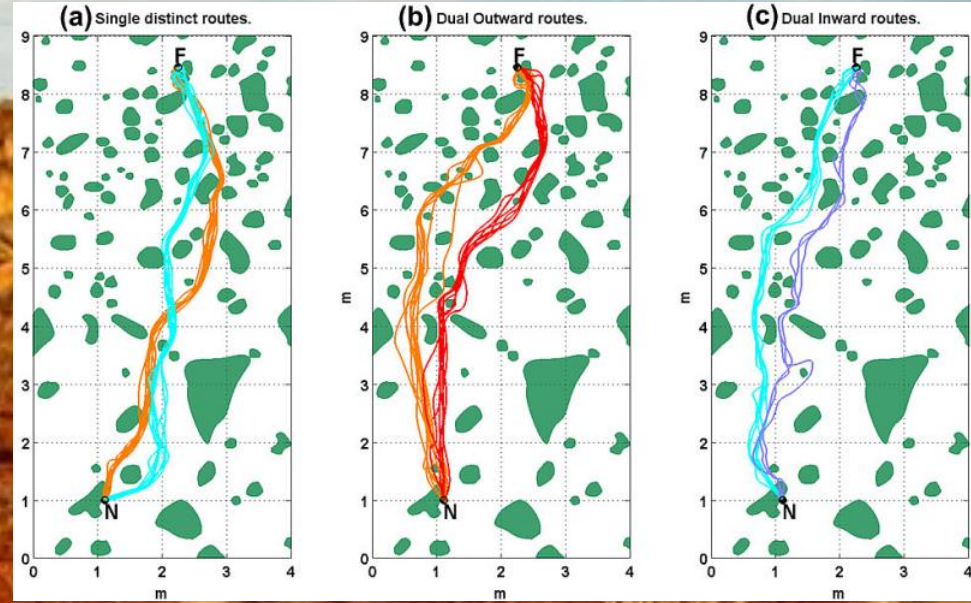
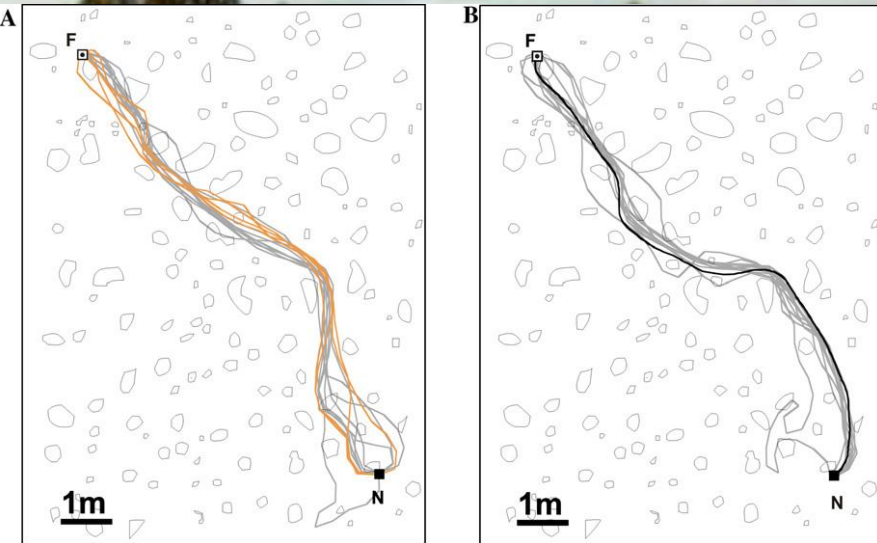


Identify the problem in natural environment

Visual scene  
navigation



# Route following



Mangan and Webb 2012. Behav. Ecol.  
Kohler and Wehner 2005, Neurobiol. of Learn. and Mem.

+

+

+

+

+



Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.



Nest



Memory



Current view

Visual scene navigation



Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.



**Nest**



**Memory**



**Current view**

**Visual scene navigation**



Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.



**Nest**



**Memory**

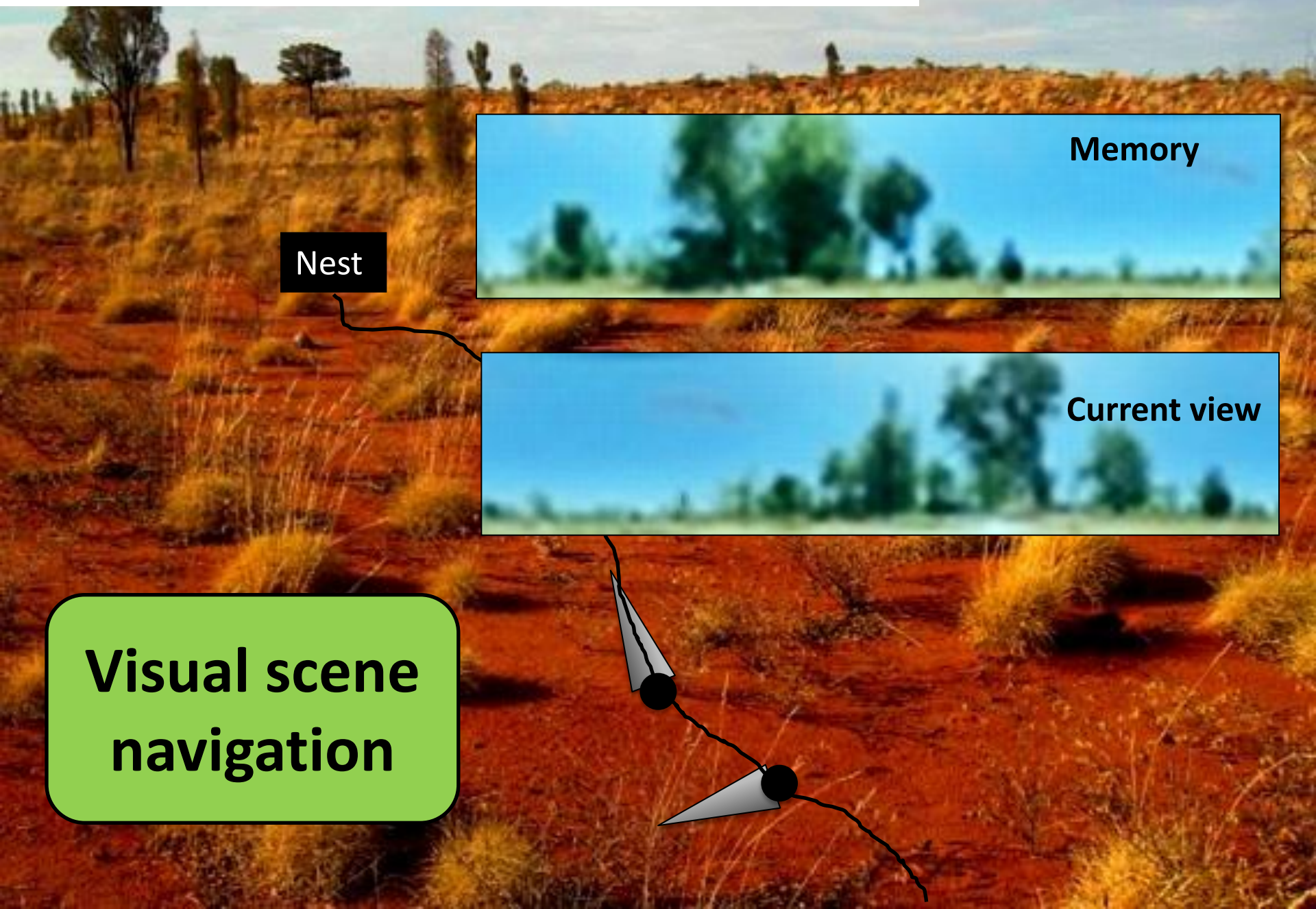


**Current view**

**Visual scene  
navigation**



Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.



**Nest**



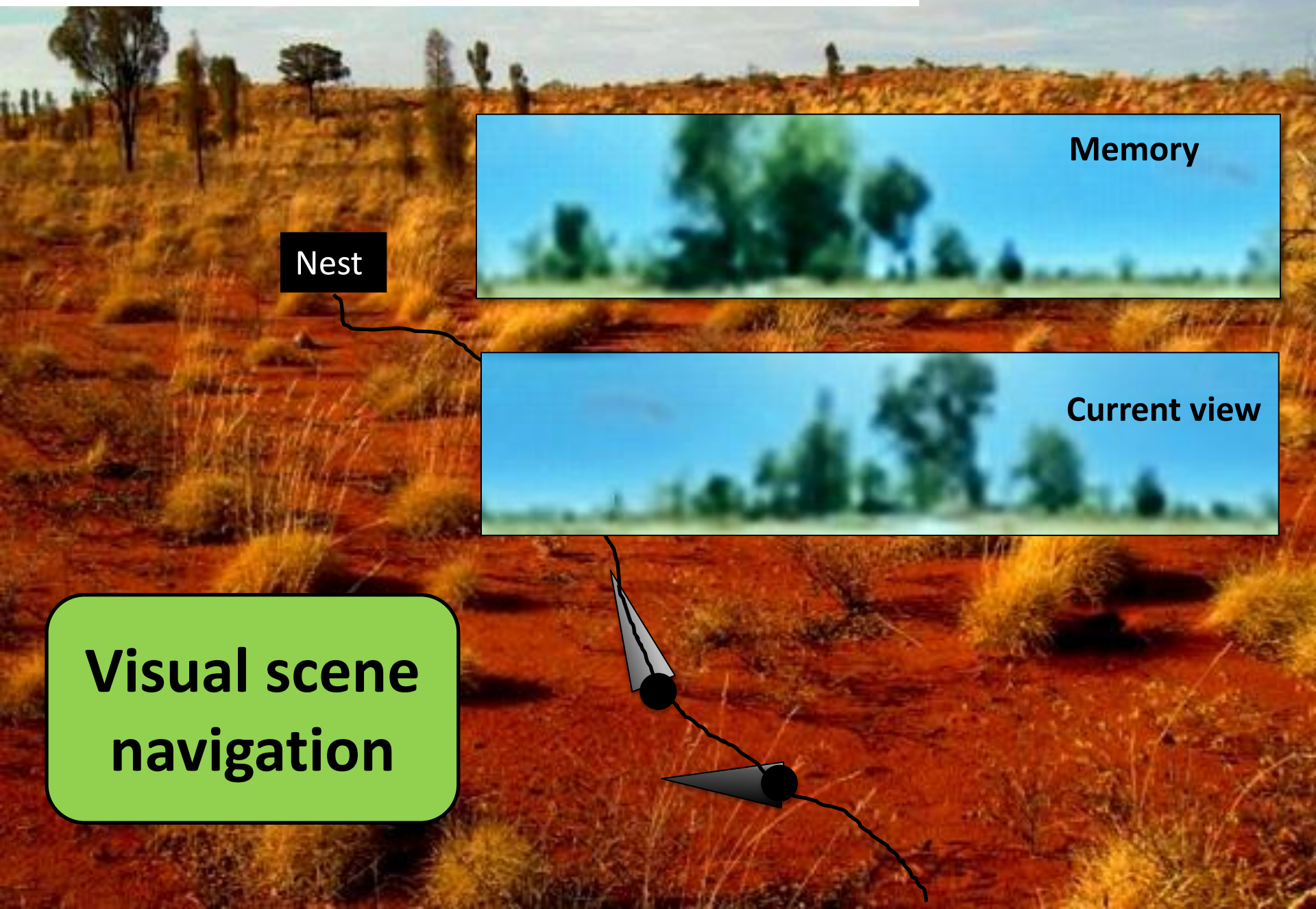
**Memory**



**Current view**

**Visual scene navigation**

Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.



**Nest**



**Memory**



**Current view**

**Visual scene  
navigation**

Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.



**Nest**



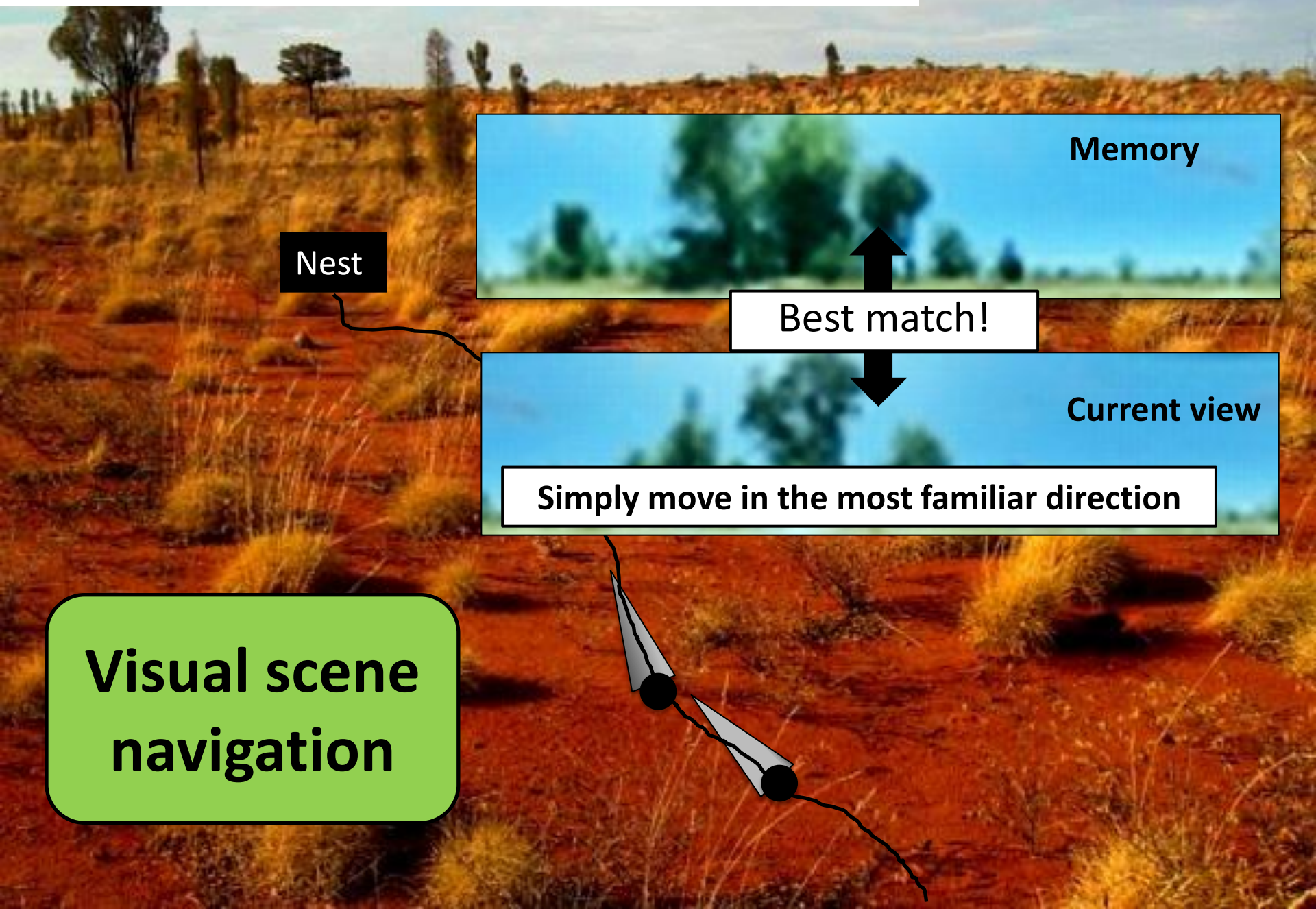
**Memory**



**Current view**

**Visual scene  
navigation**

Modelling: Zeil et al. 2003. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A; Graham et al. 2010. Cur. Biol.  
Ant experiment: Wystrach et al. 2011. J. Exp. Psych.

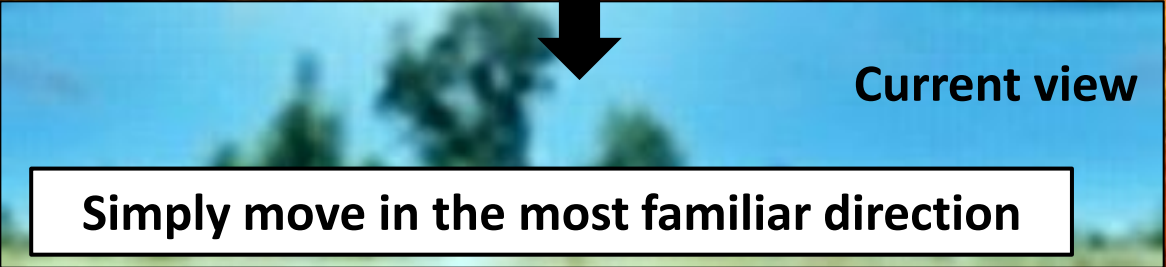


Nest



Memory

Best match!



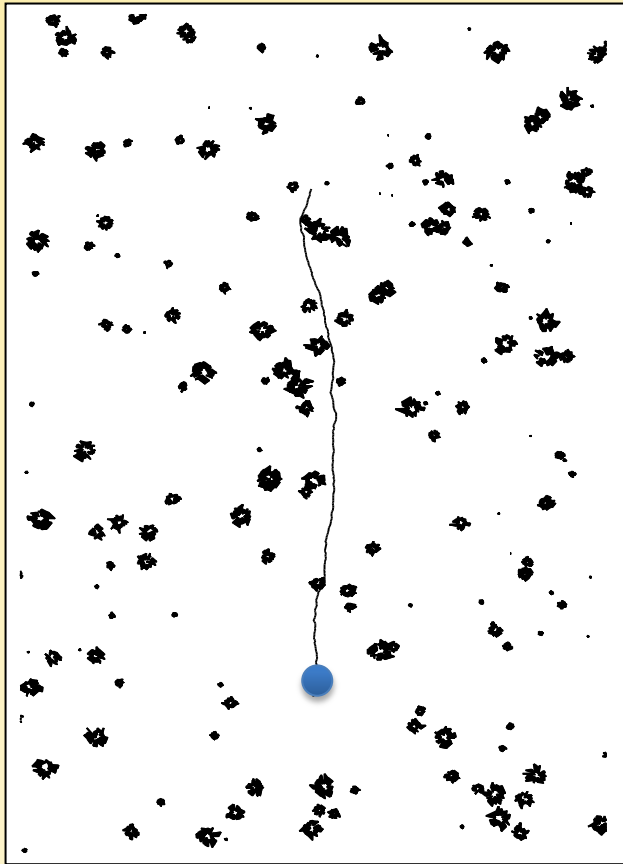
Current view

Simply move in the most familiar direction

Visual scene navigation

# Route following model

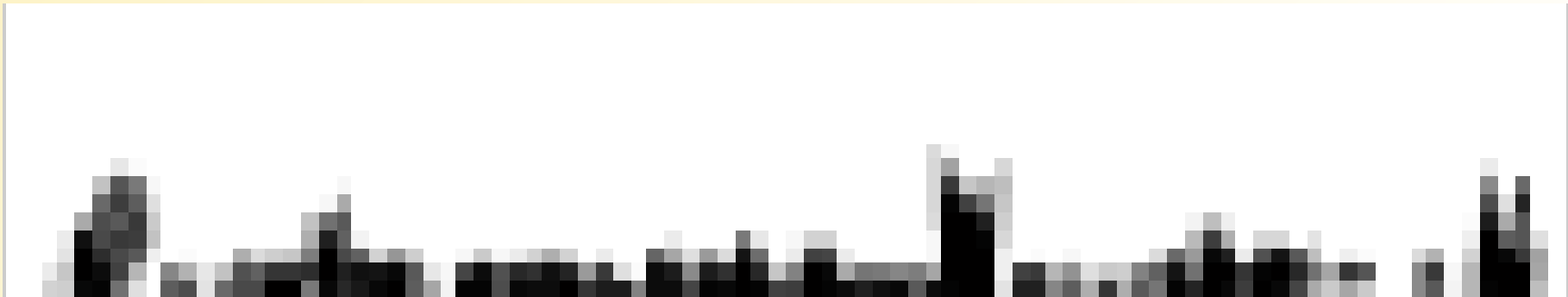
(Baddeley et al., 2012)



## Route following

No positional knowledge

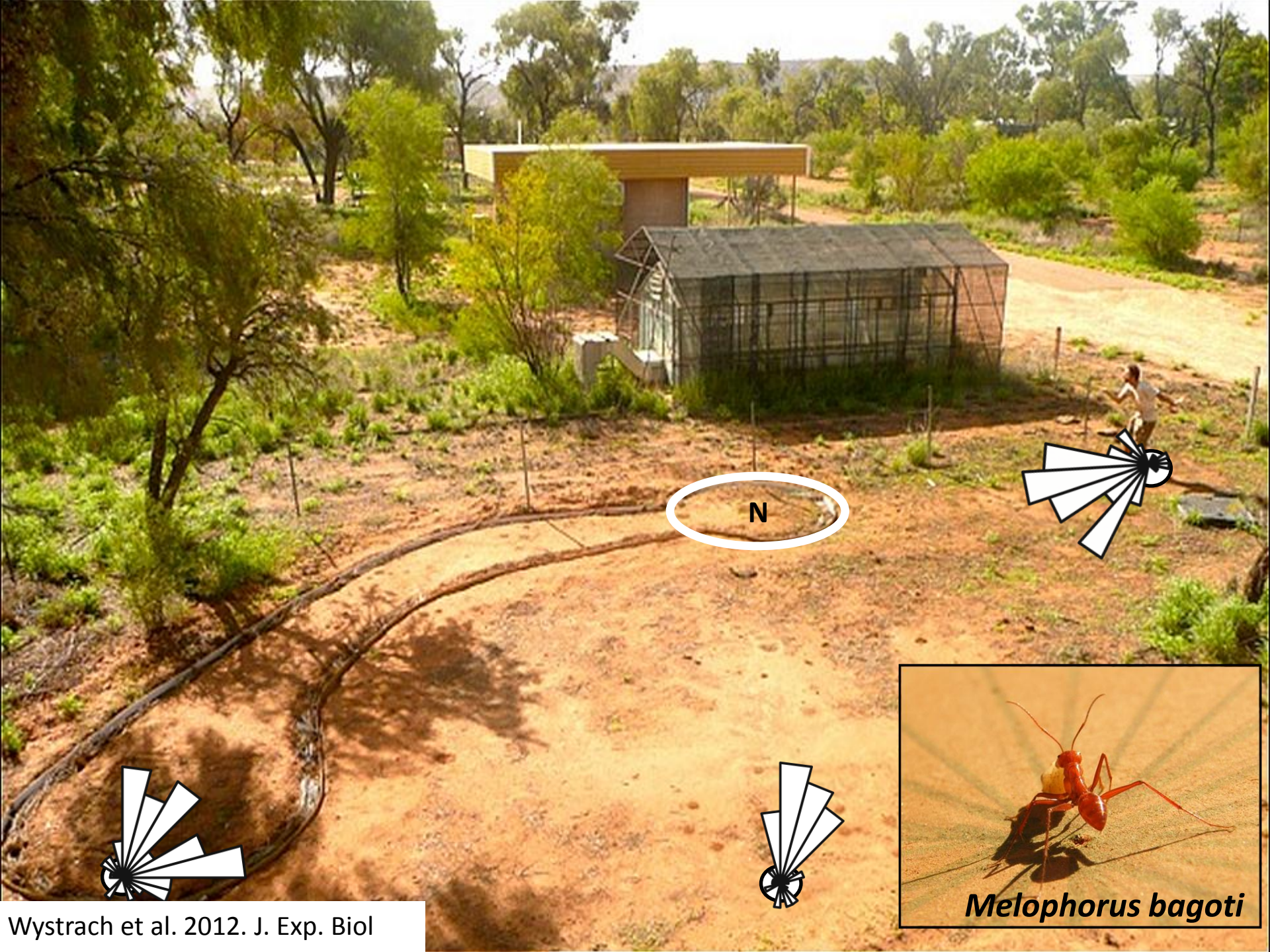
Simply move in the most familiar direction



# Homing from novel locations



*Melophorus bagoti*



N

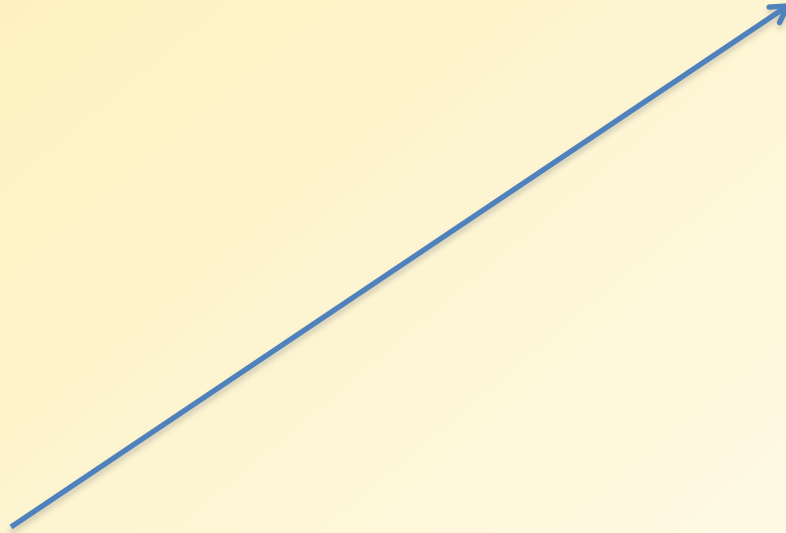


*Melophorus bagoti*

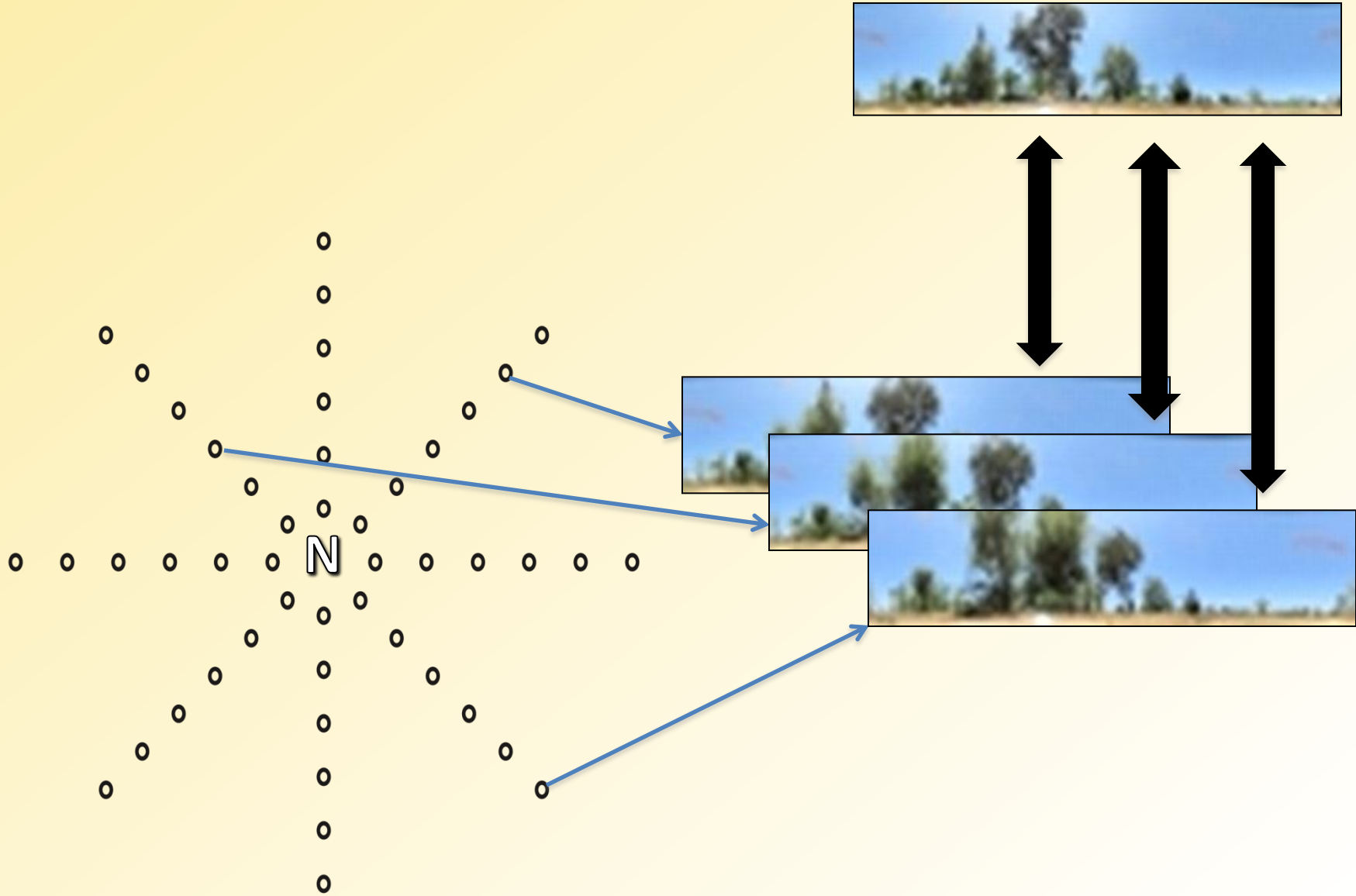
# Homing from novel locations



N

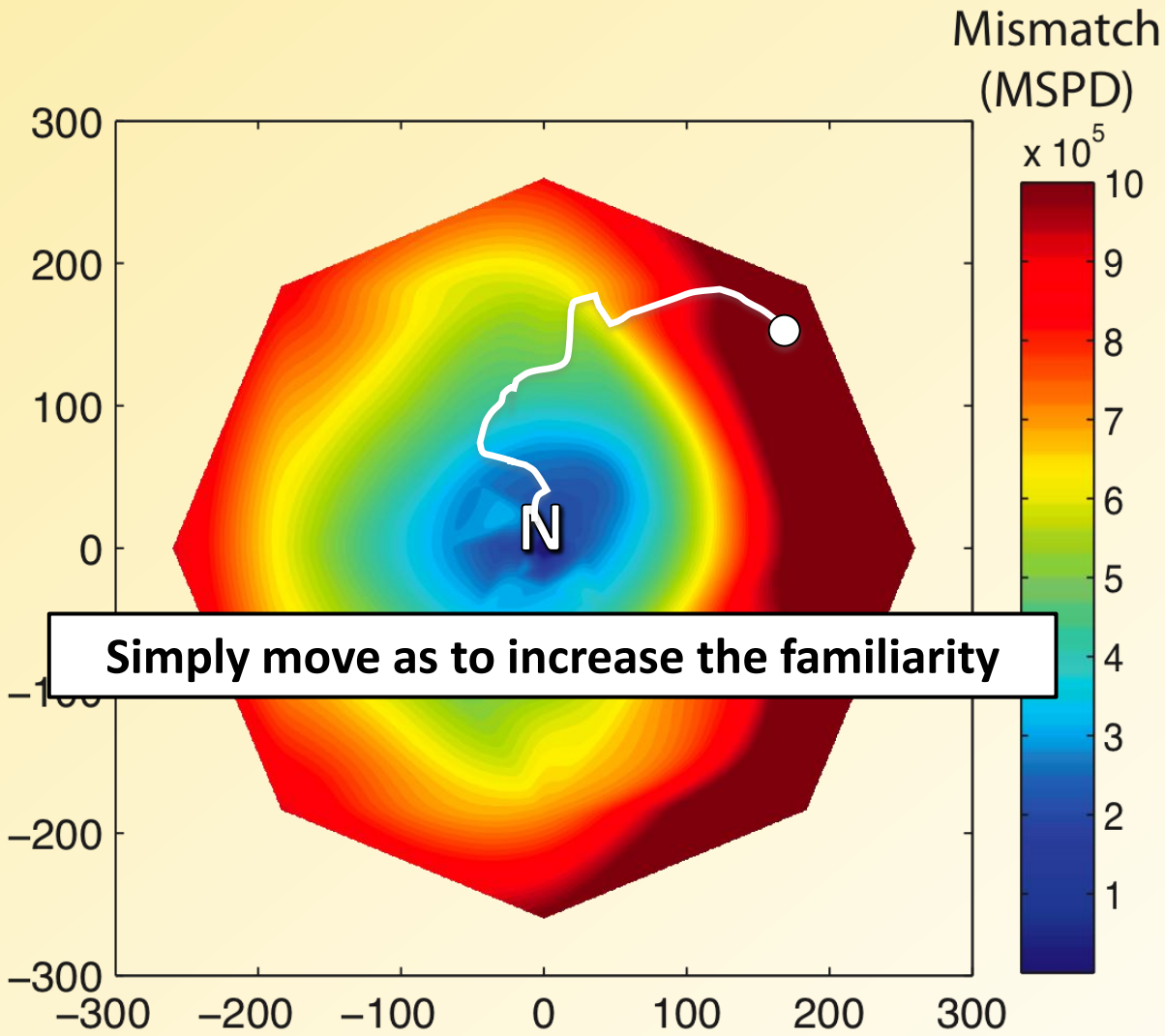


# Homing from novel locations



(Cartwright and Collett, 1983; Zeil et al., 2003)

# Homing from novel locations



(Cartwright and Collett, 1983; Zeil et al., 2003)

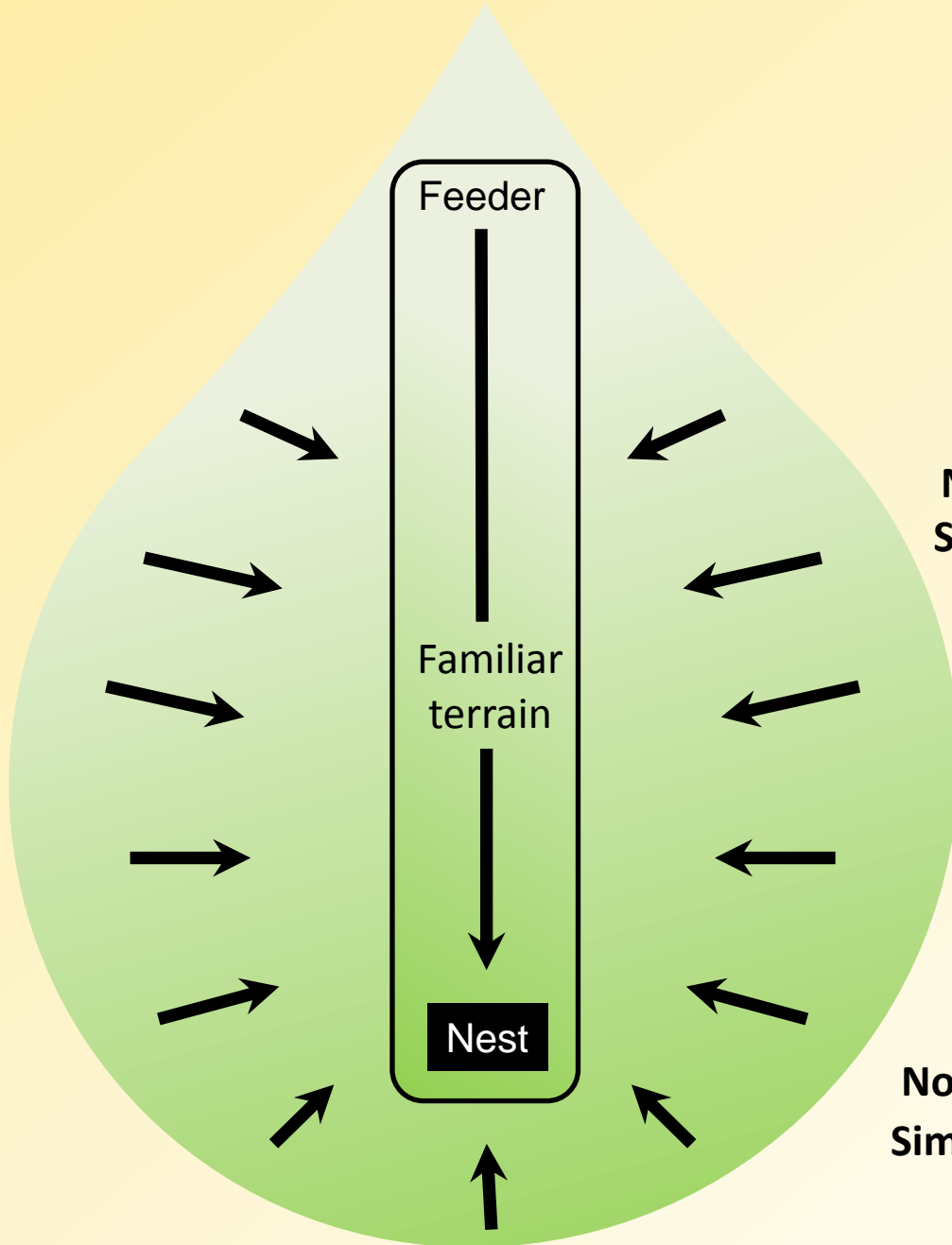
# Visual scene navigation

## Route following

No positional knowledge  
Simply going in the most familiar direction

## Homing from novel locations

No positional knowledge  
Simply moving so as the familiarity increase



## The ants' navigational toolkit

**Path  
Integration**

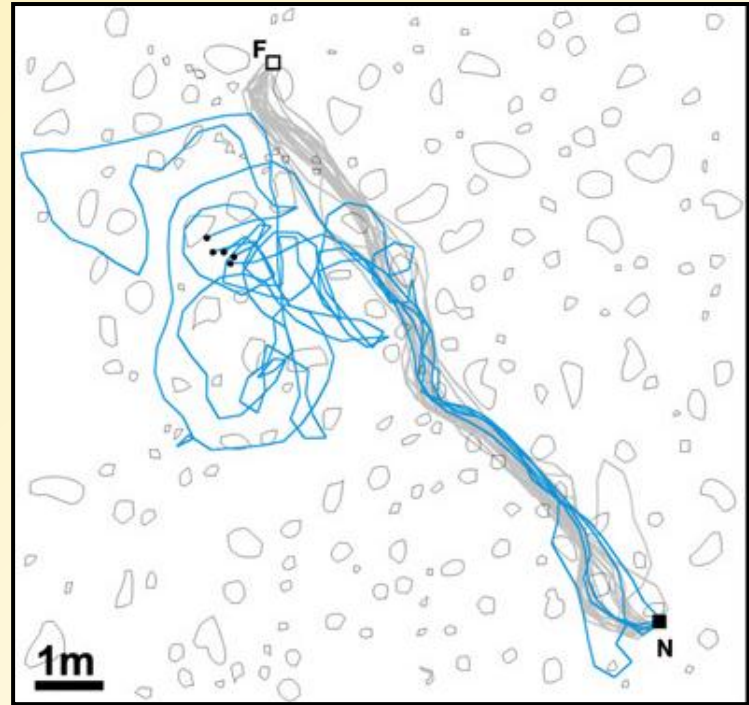
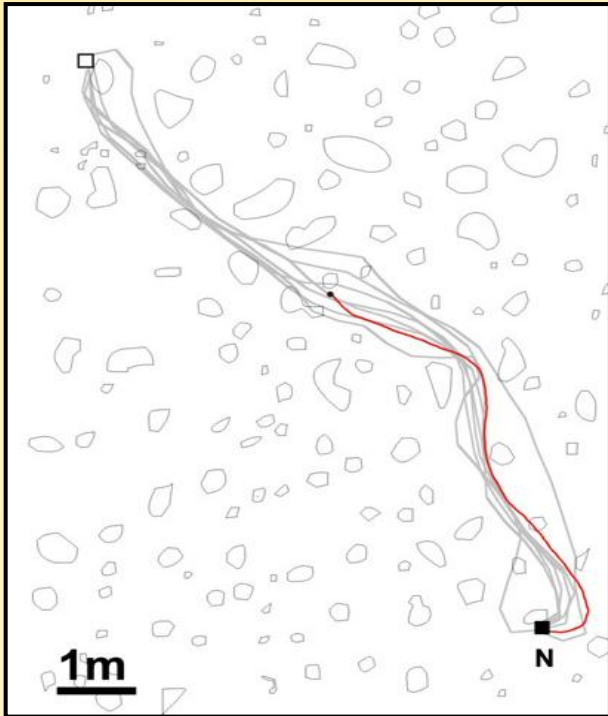
**Visual scene  
navigation**

**Systematic  
Search**

**Quite simple ...**

**How can it be so robust ?**

# How can it be so robust ?



# How can it be so robust ?

Nest





# How can it be so robust ?

Nest



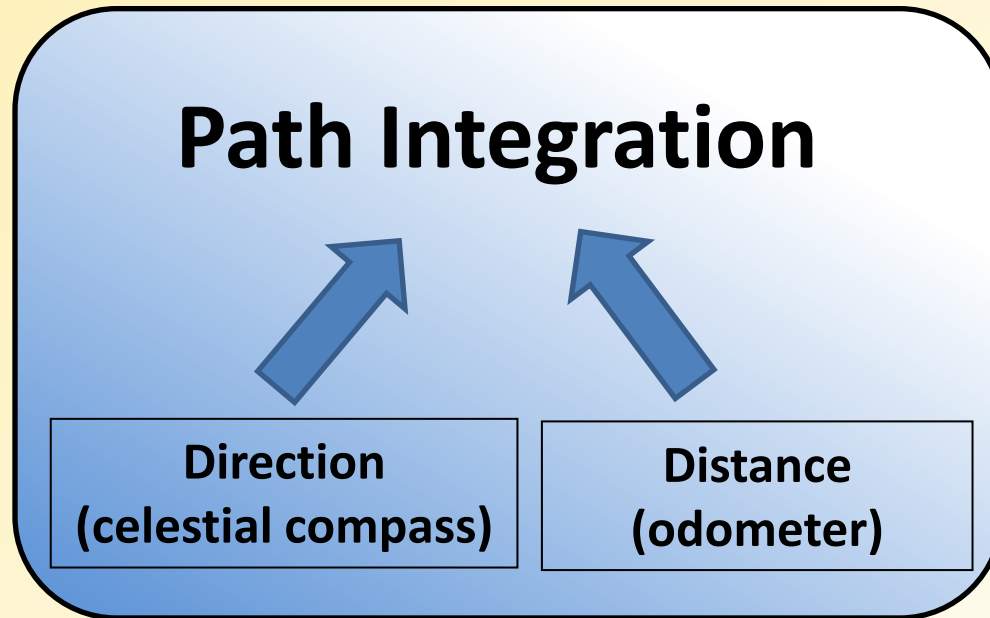
*Melophorus bagoti*

**How can it be so robust ?**

**Sensory level: using multiple cues**

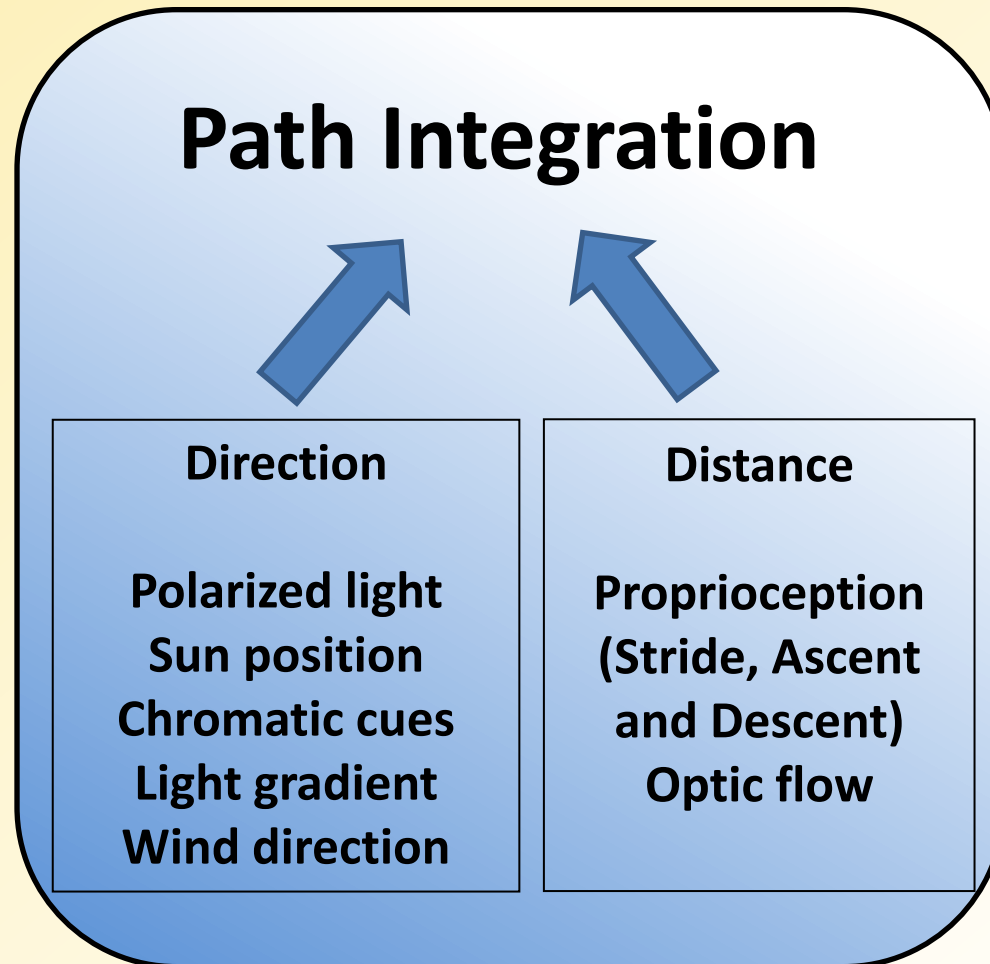
# How can it be so robust ?

Sensory level: using multiple cues



# How can it be so robust ?

**Sensory level: using multiple cues**



# How can it be so robust ?

Sensory level: using multiple cues

## Visual scene navigation



Skyline

Centre of mass

Edges orientation

Optic flow pattern

# How can it be so robust ?

## Sensory level: using multiple cues

### Visual scene navigation

#### Panoramic views

Wystrach et al., 2011. Front. in Zool.

#### Motor routines

Knaden et al. 2006. Curr. biol

#### Odor cues

Steck et al., 2009. Front. in Zool.

#### Magnetic cue

Buehlmann et al., 2012. Plos one

#### Vibratory cue

Buehlmann et al., 2012. Plos one



*Cataglyphis noda*

credit: Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology/Badeke

# How can it be so robust ?

## Sensory level: using multiple cues

### Learnt information

#### Panoramic views

Wystrach et al., 2011. Front. in Zool.

#### Motor routines

Knaden et al. 2006. Curr. biol

#### Odor cues

Steck et al., 2009. Front. in Zool.

#### Magnetic cue

Buehlmann et al., 2012. Plos one

#### Vibratory cue

Buehlmann et al., 2012. Plos one

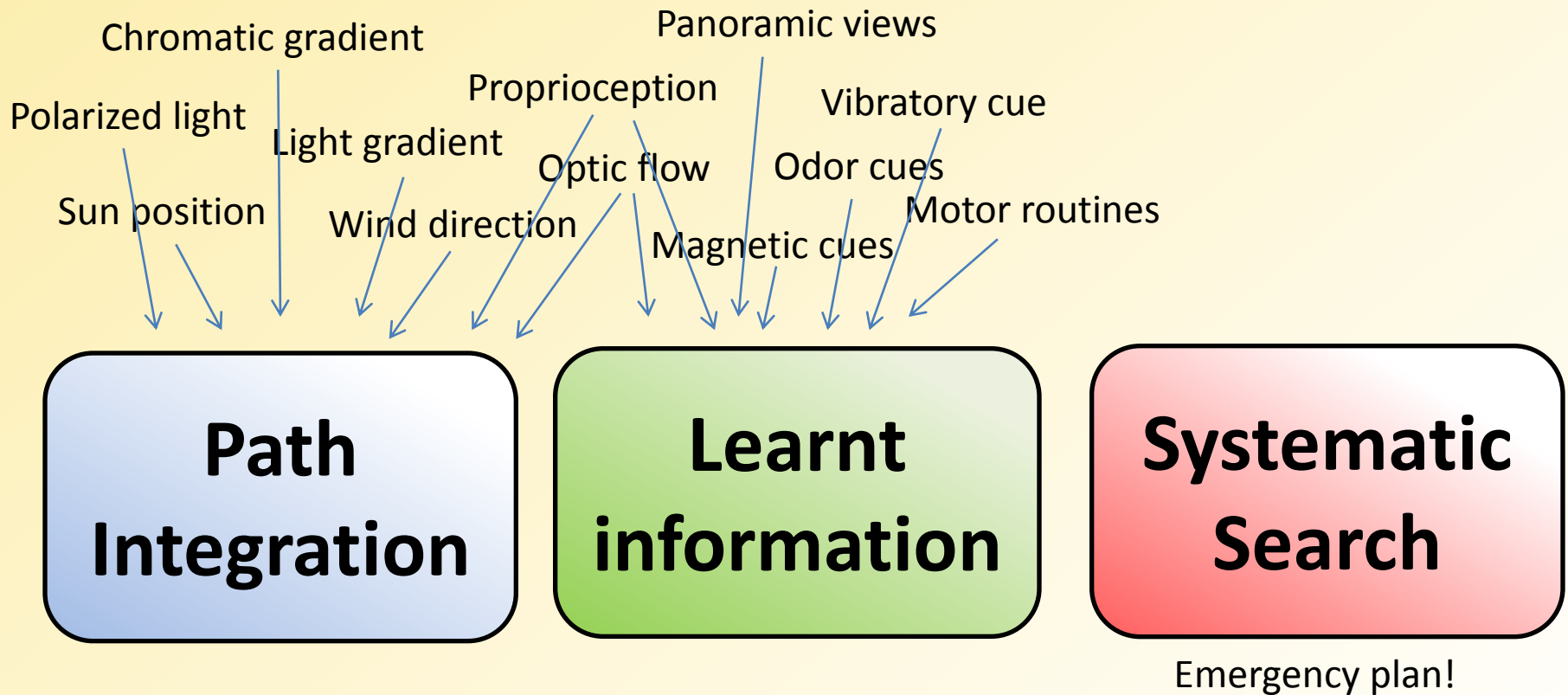


*Cataglyphis noda*

credit: Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology/Badeke

# How can it be so robust ?

## Sensory level: using multiple cues



# How can it be so robust ?

Output level: combining strategies

**Path  
Integration**

**Learnt  
information**

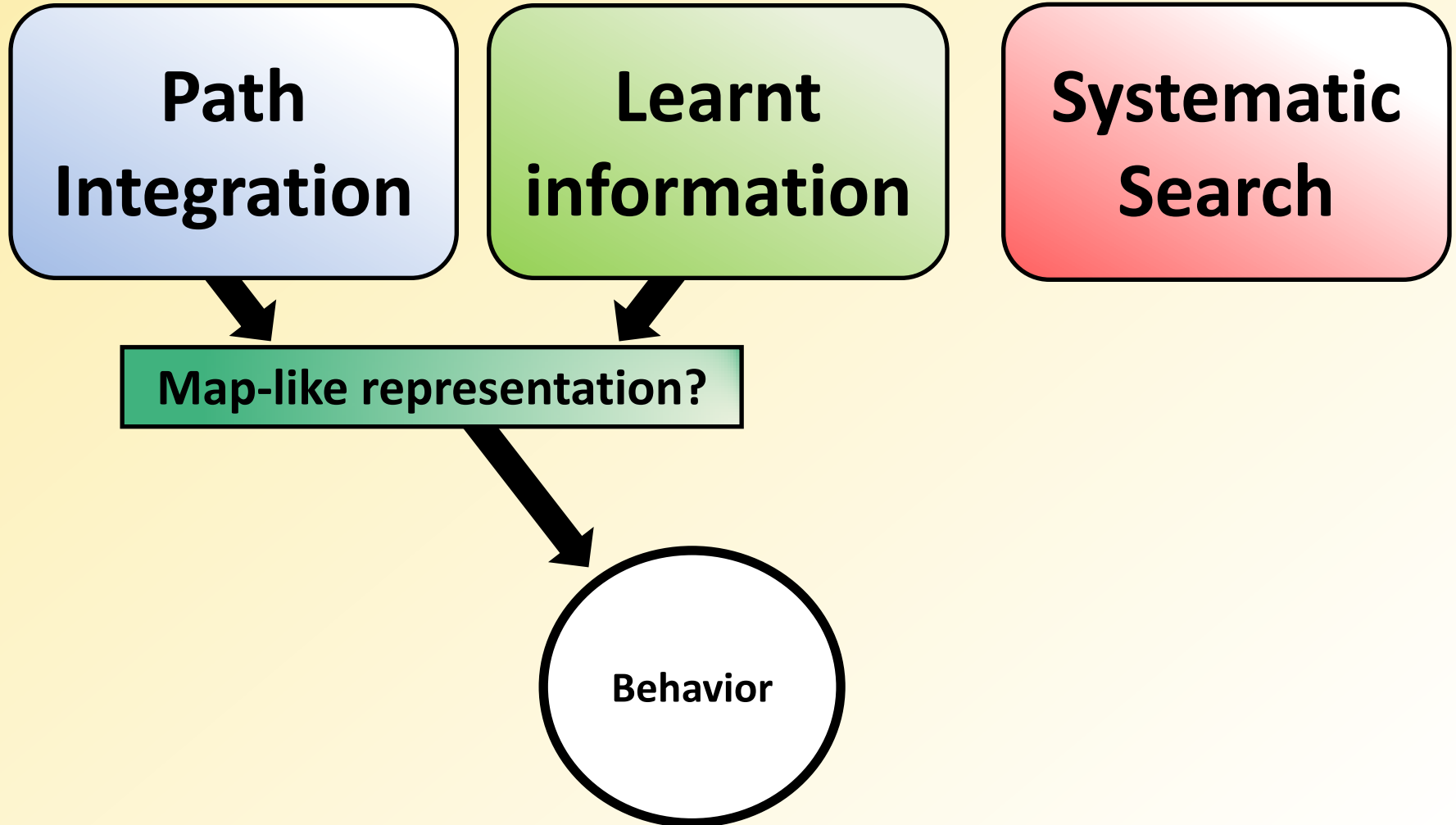
**Systematic  
Search**

?

**Behavior**

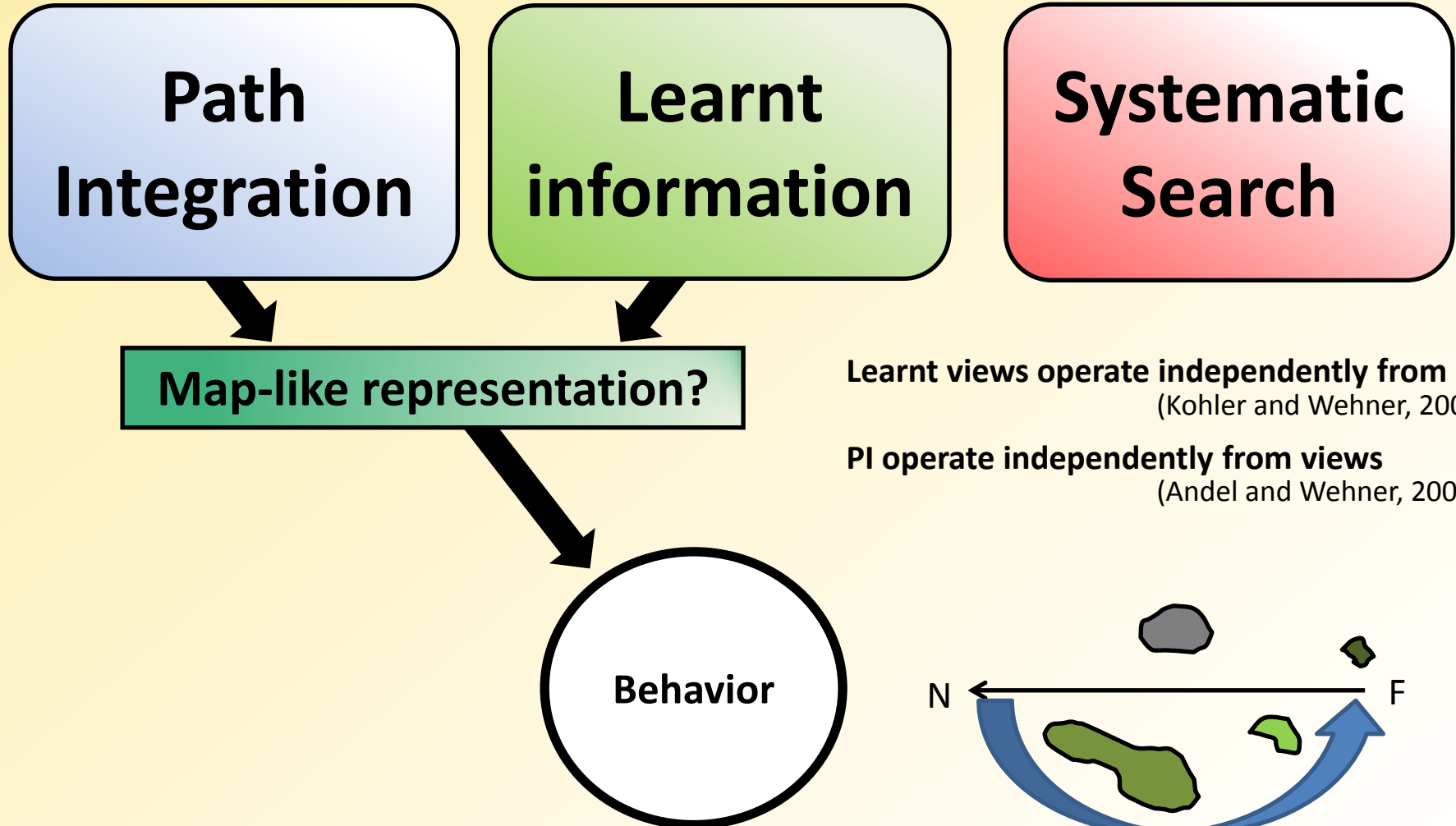
# How can it be so robust ?

Output level: combining strategies



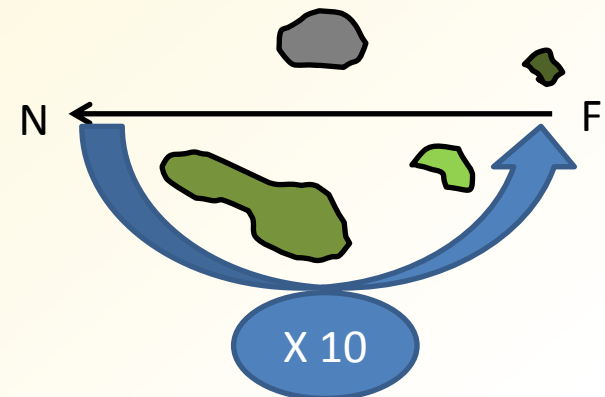
# How can it be so robust ?

Output level: combining strategies



Learnt views operate independently from PI  
(Kohler and Wehner, 2005)

PI operate independently from views  
(Andel and Wehner, 2002)



# How can it be so robust ?

Output level: combining strategies

**Path  
Integration**

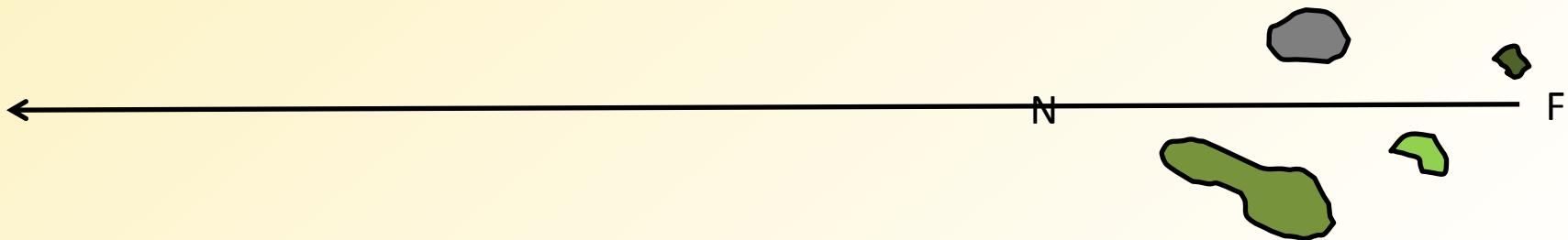
**Learnt  
information**

**Systematic  
Search**

**Map-like representation?**

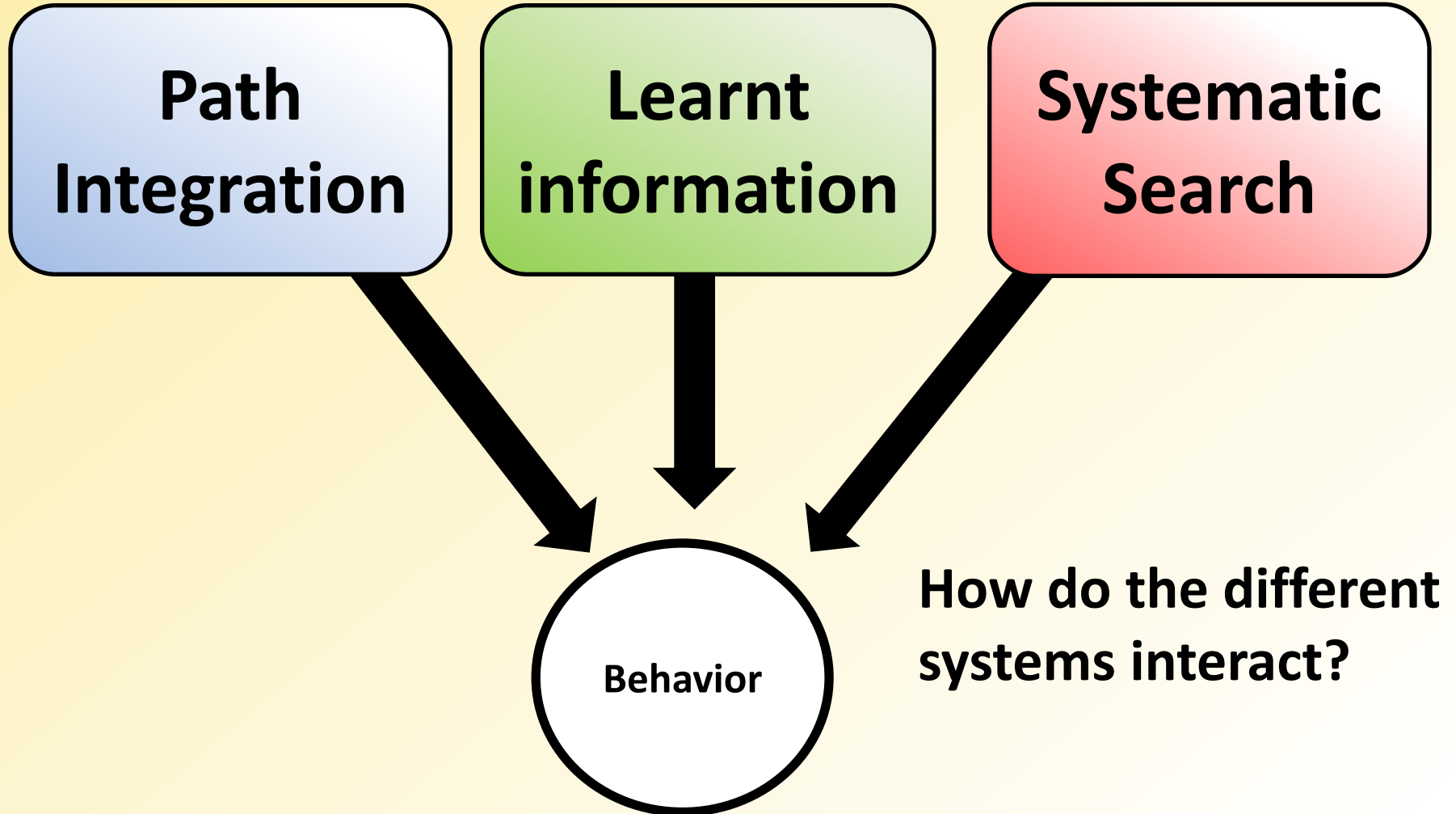
Learnt views operate independently from PI  
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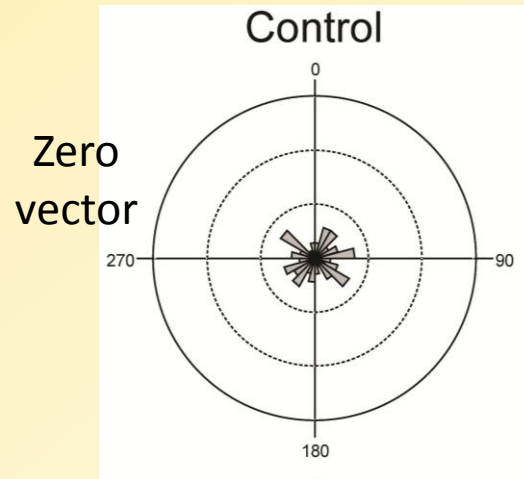
# How can it be so robust ?

Output level: combining strategies



# How can it be so robust ?

## Output level: combining strategies



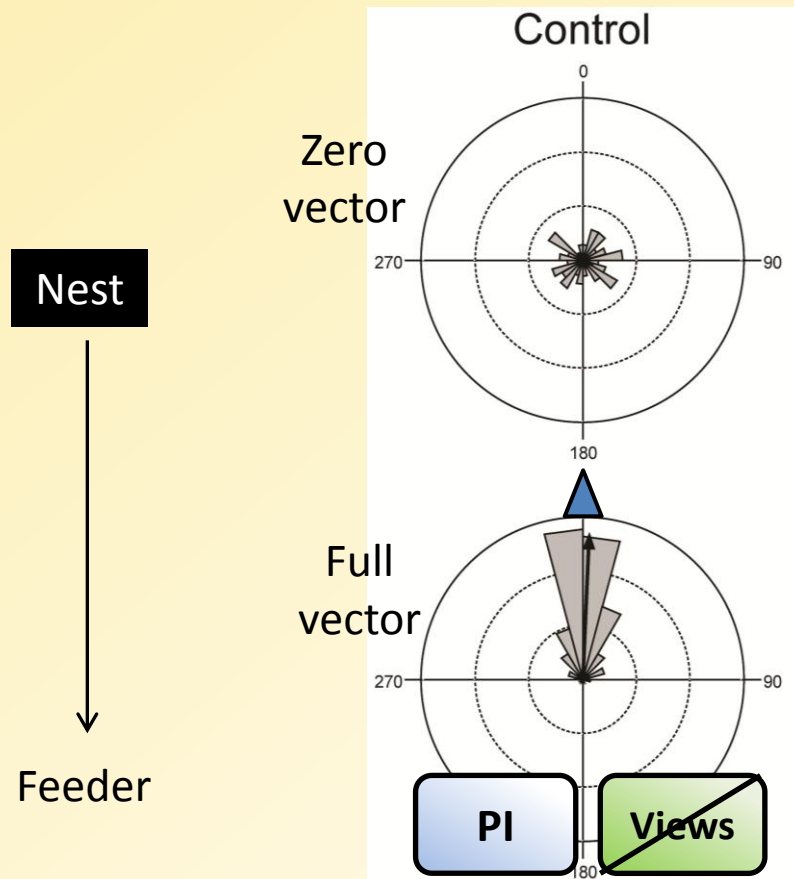
Nest



*Melophorus bagoti*

# How can it be so robust ?

## Output level: combining strategies

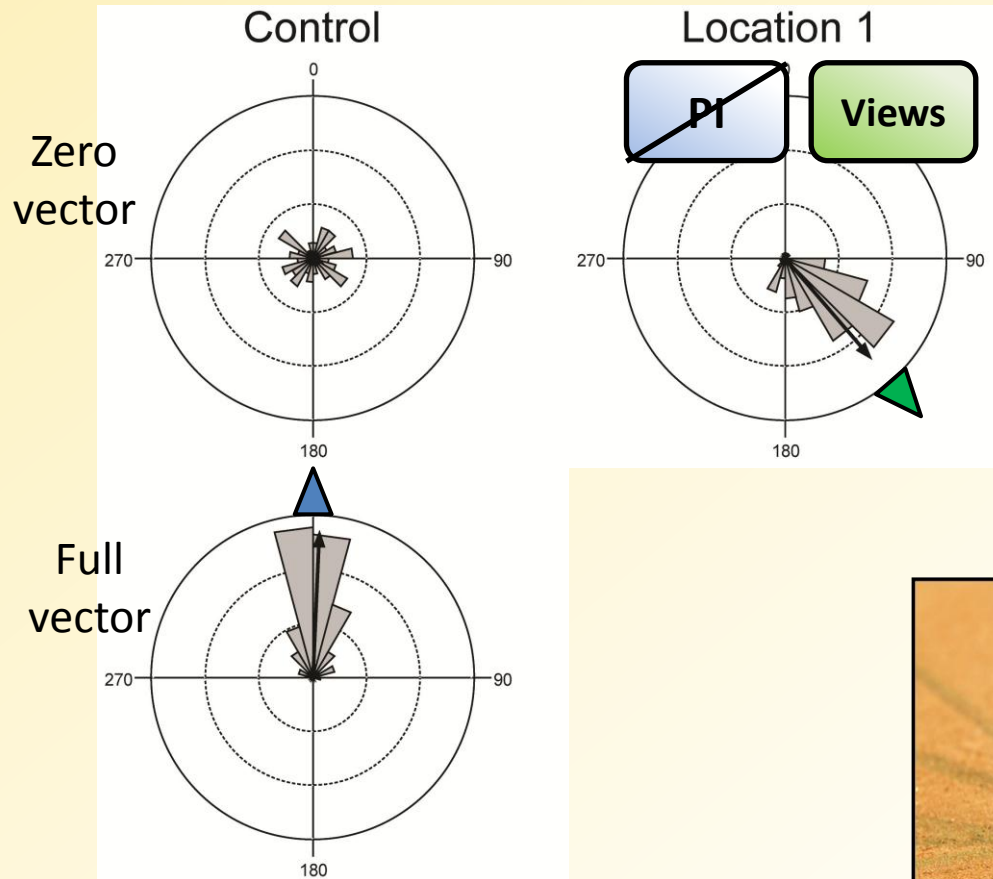


# How can it be so robust ?

## Output level: combining strategies

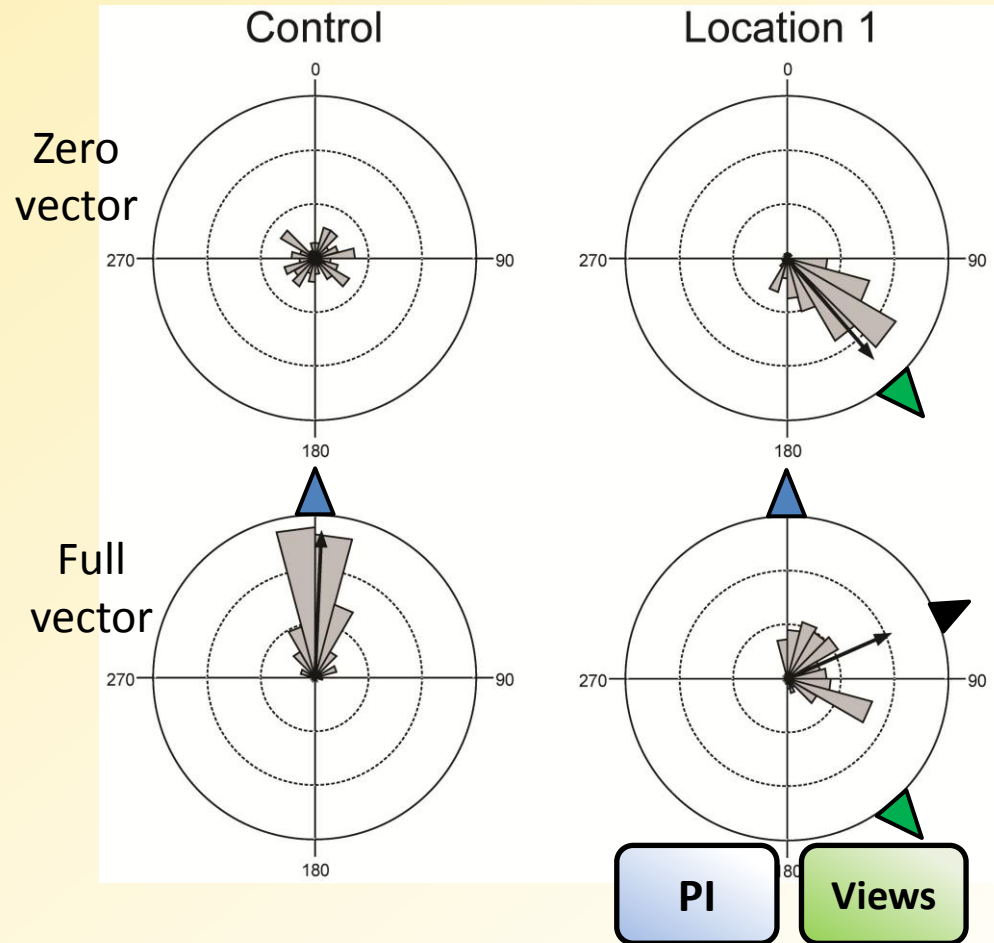
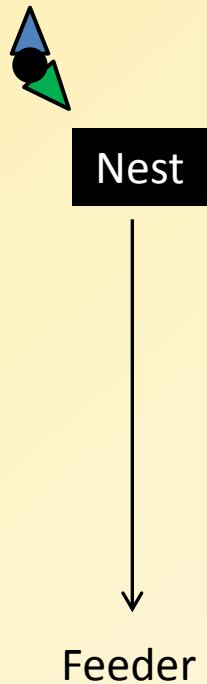


Nest



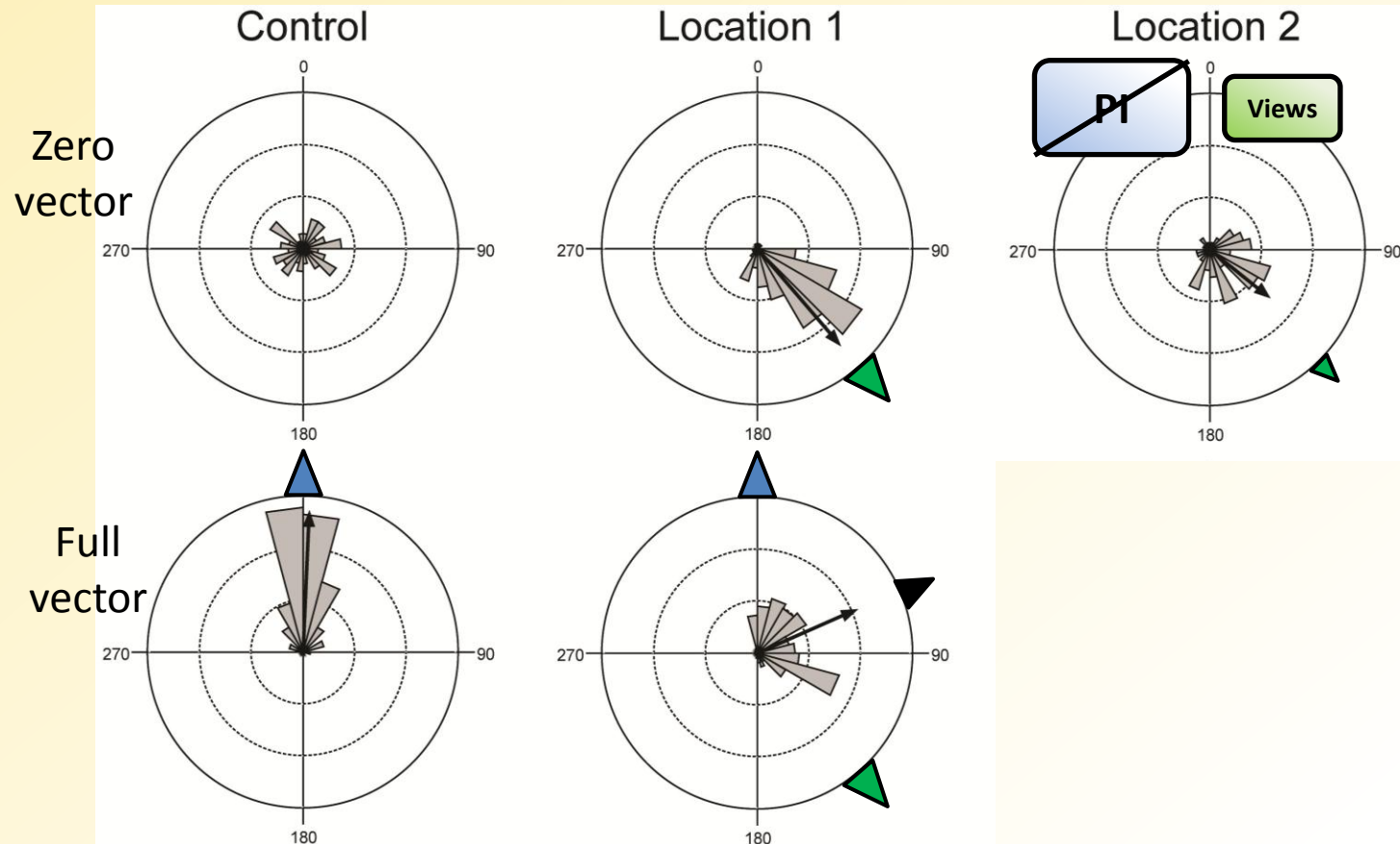
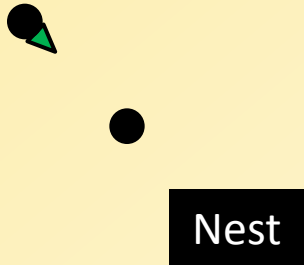
# How can it be so robust ?

## Output level: combining strategies



# How can it be so robust ?

## Output level: combining strategies



# How can it be so robust ?

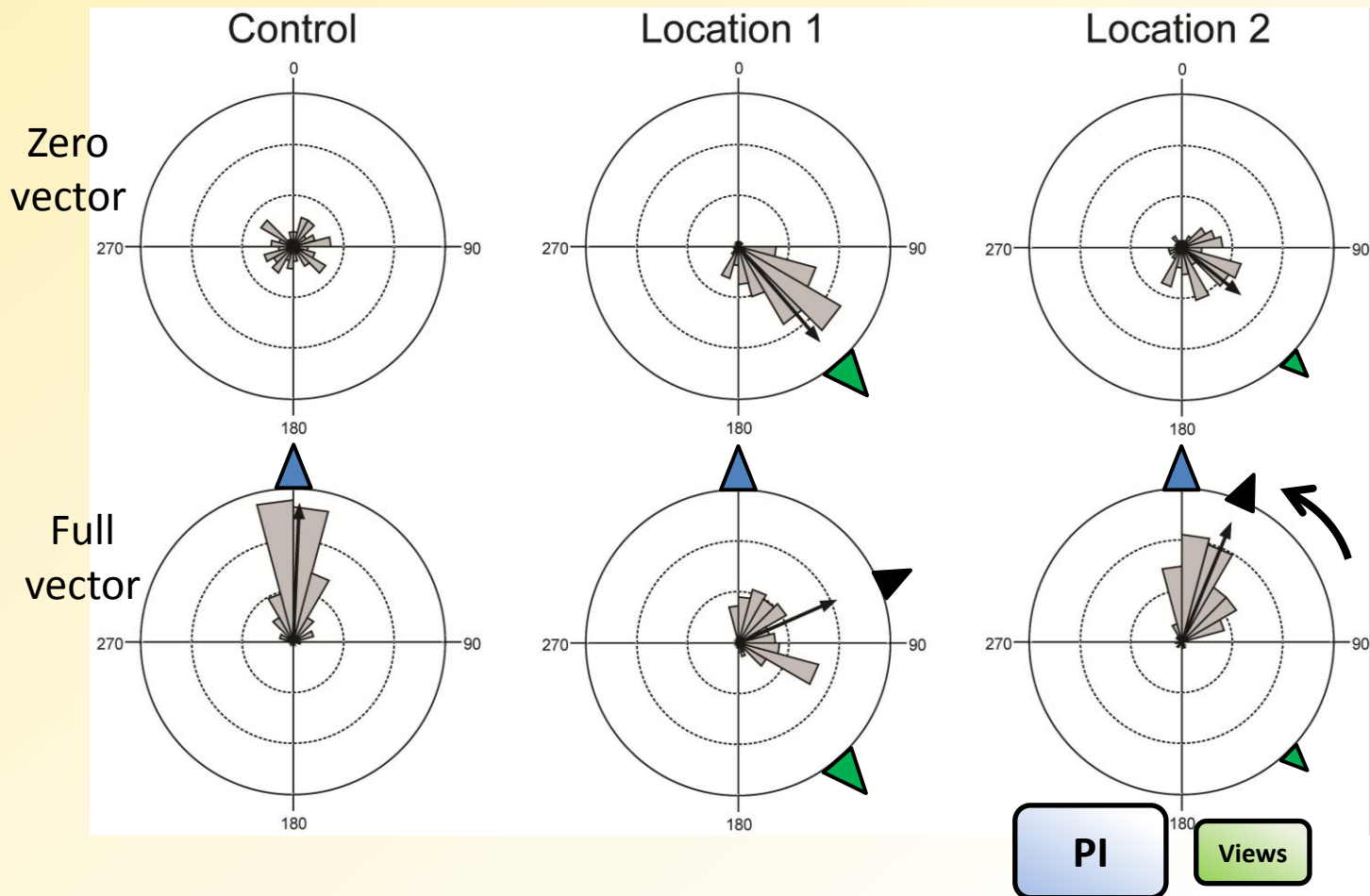
## Output level: combining strategies



Nest



Feeder



# How can it be so robust ?

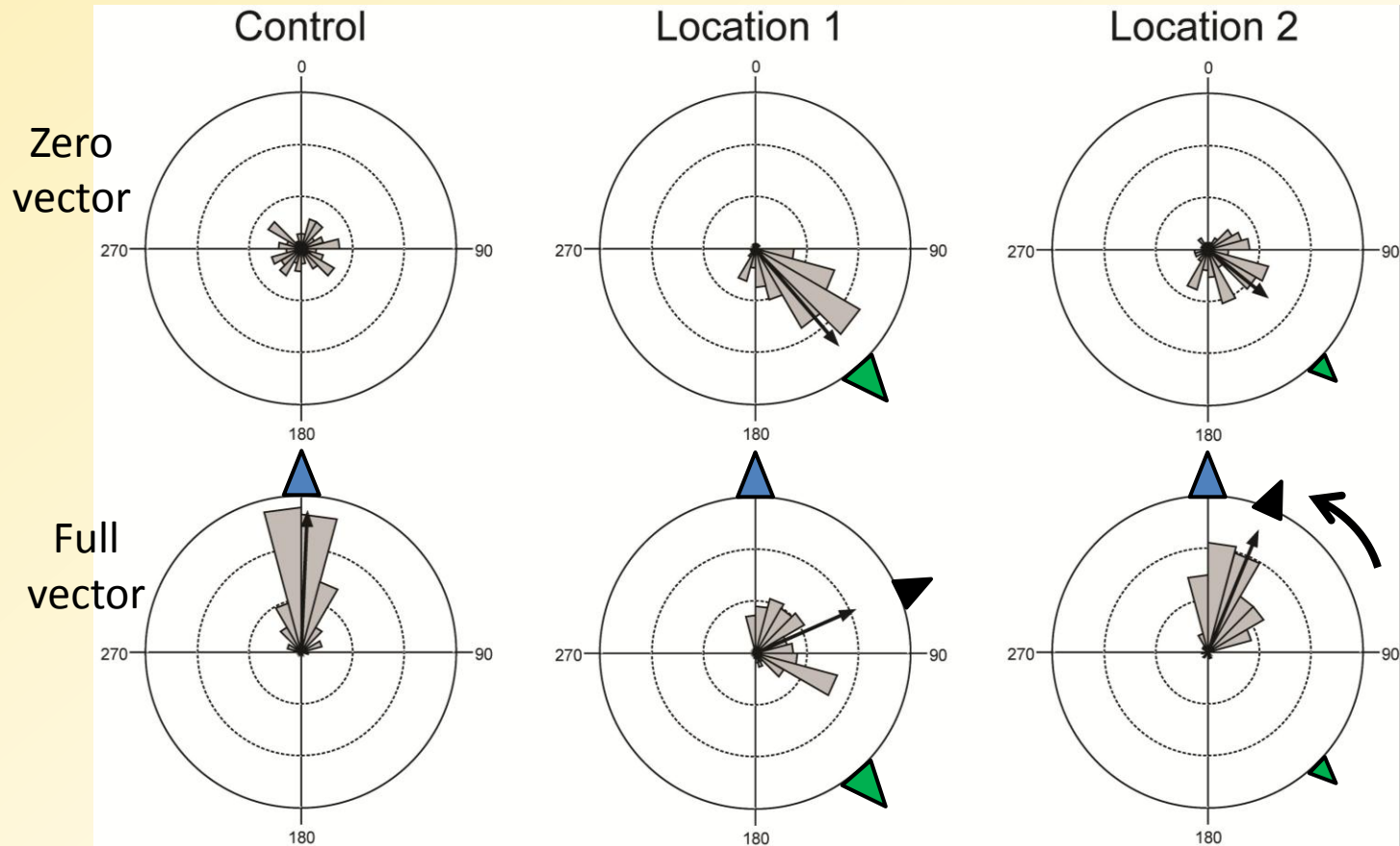
Output level: **weighting** strategies



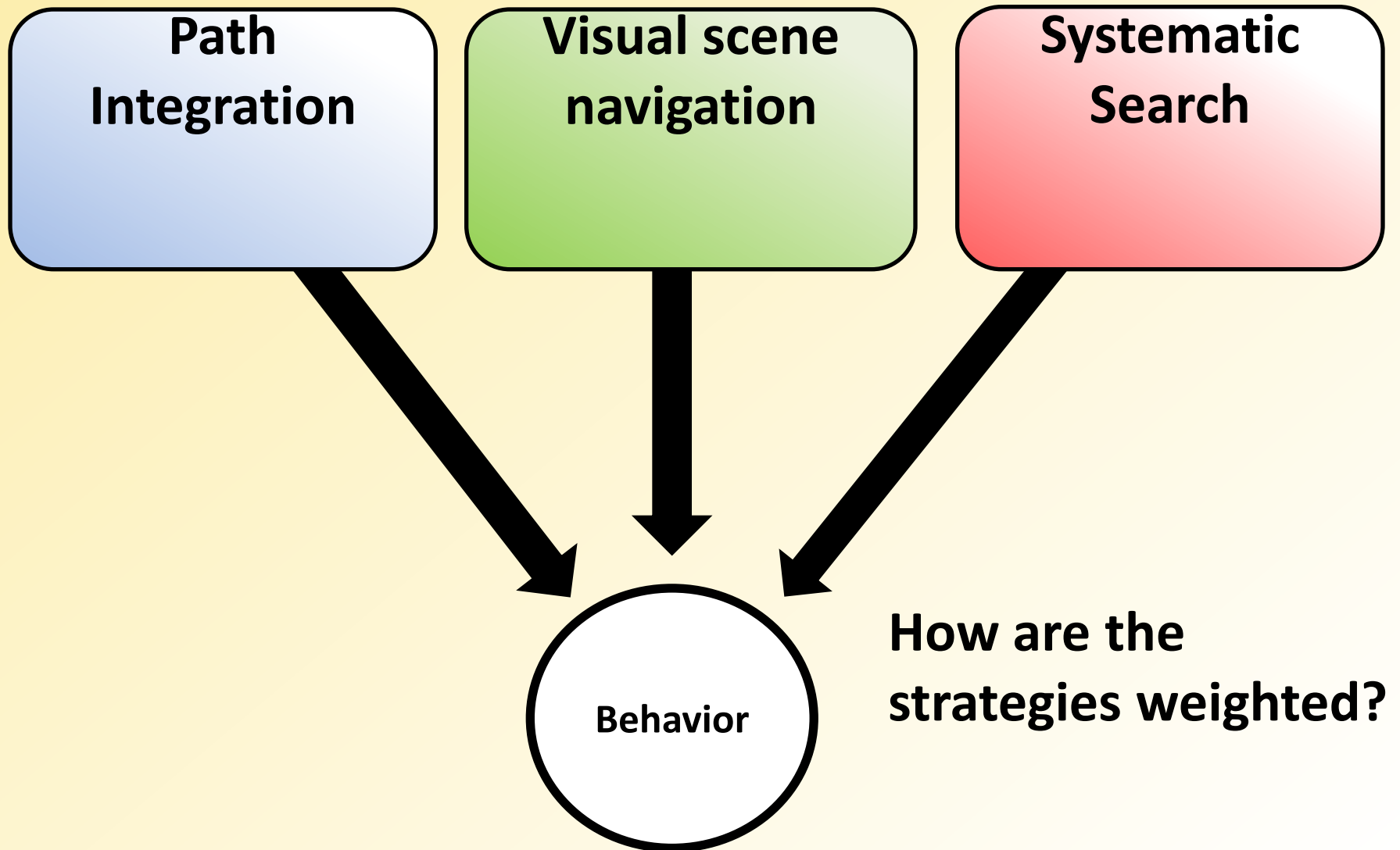
Nest



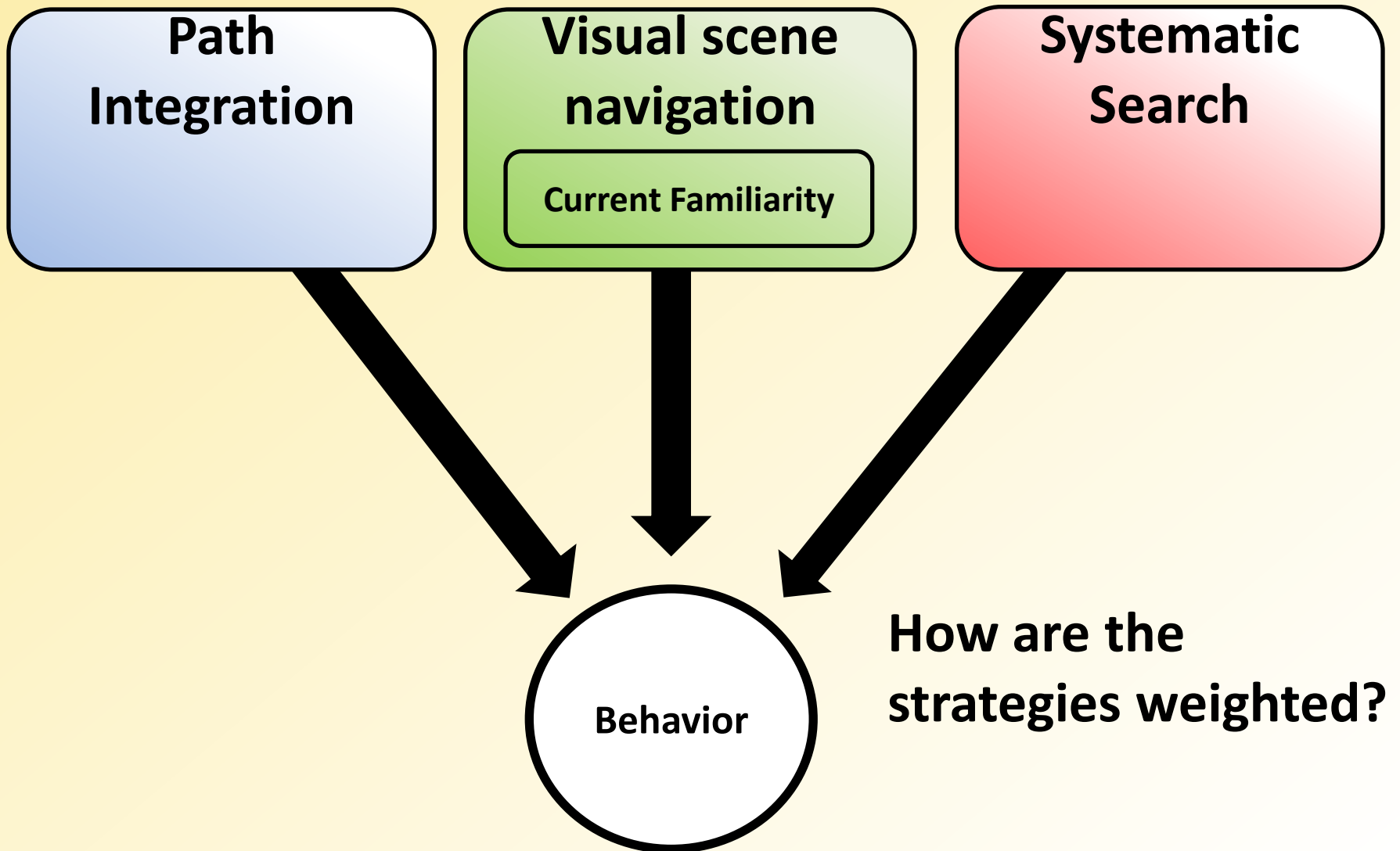
Feeder



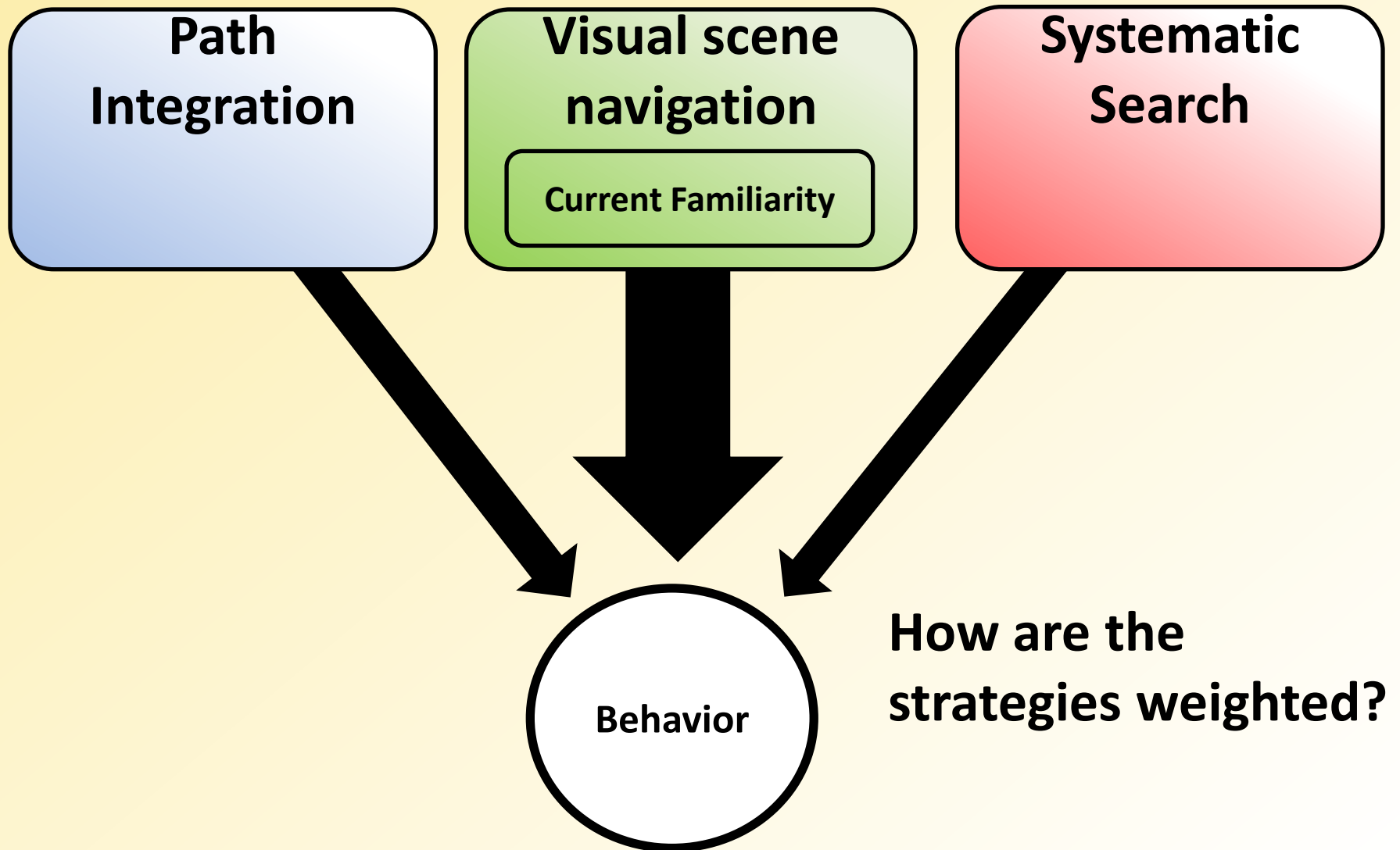
# Weighting the different systems



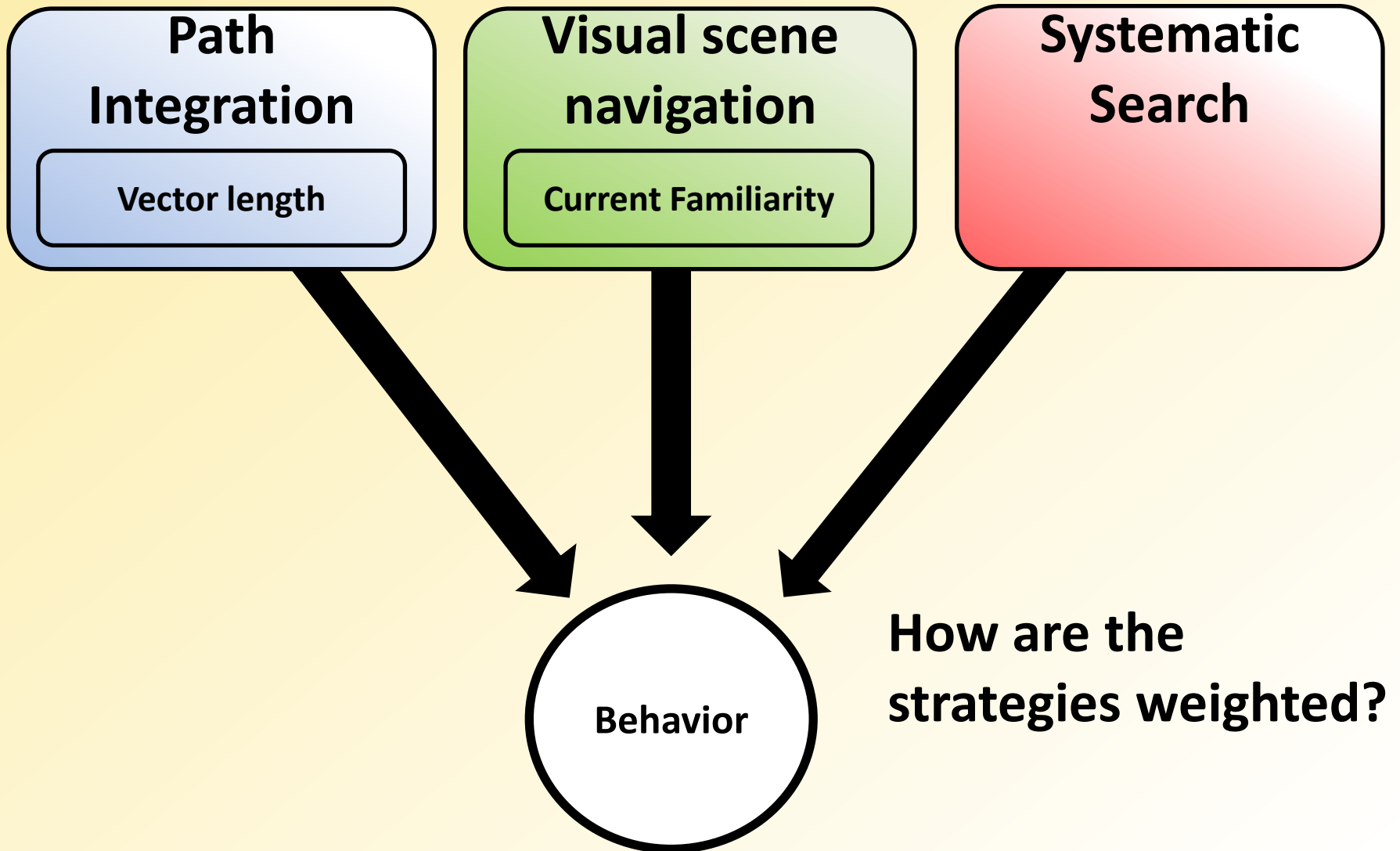
# Weighting the different systems



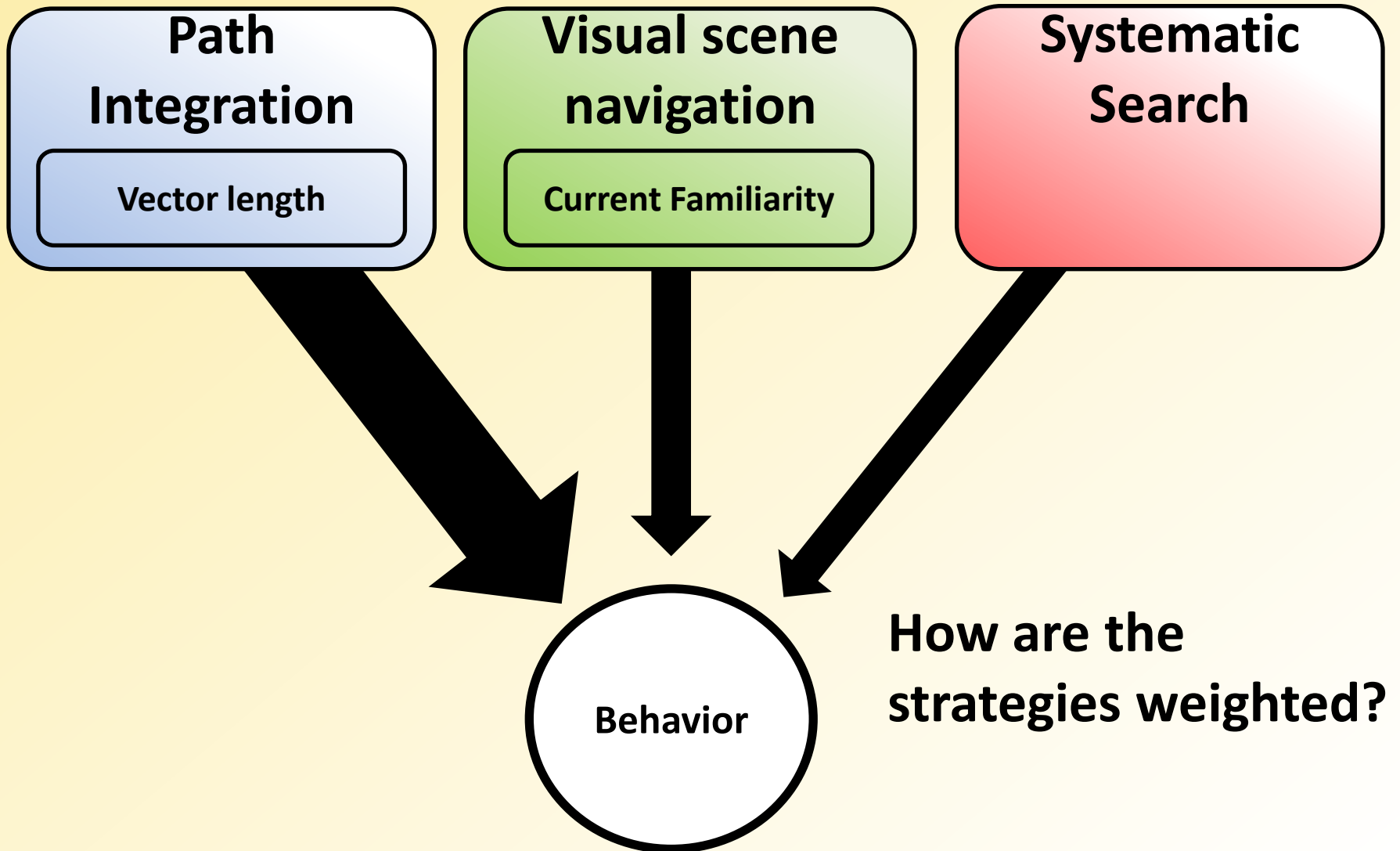
# Weighting the different systems



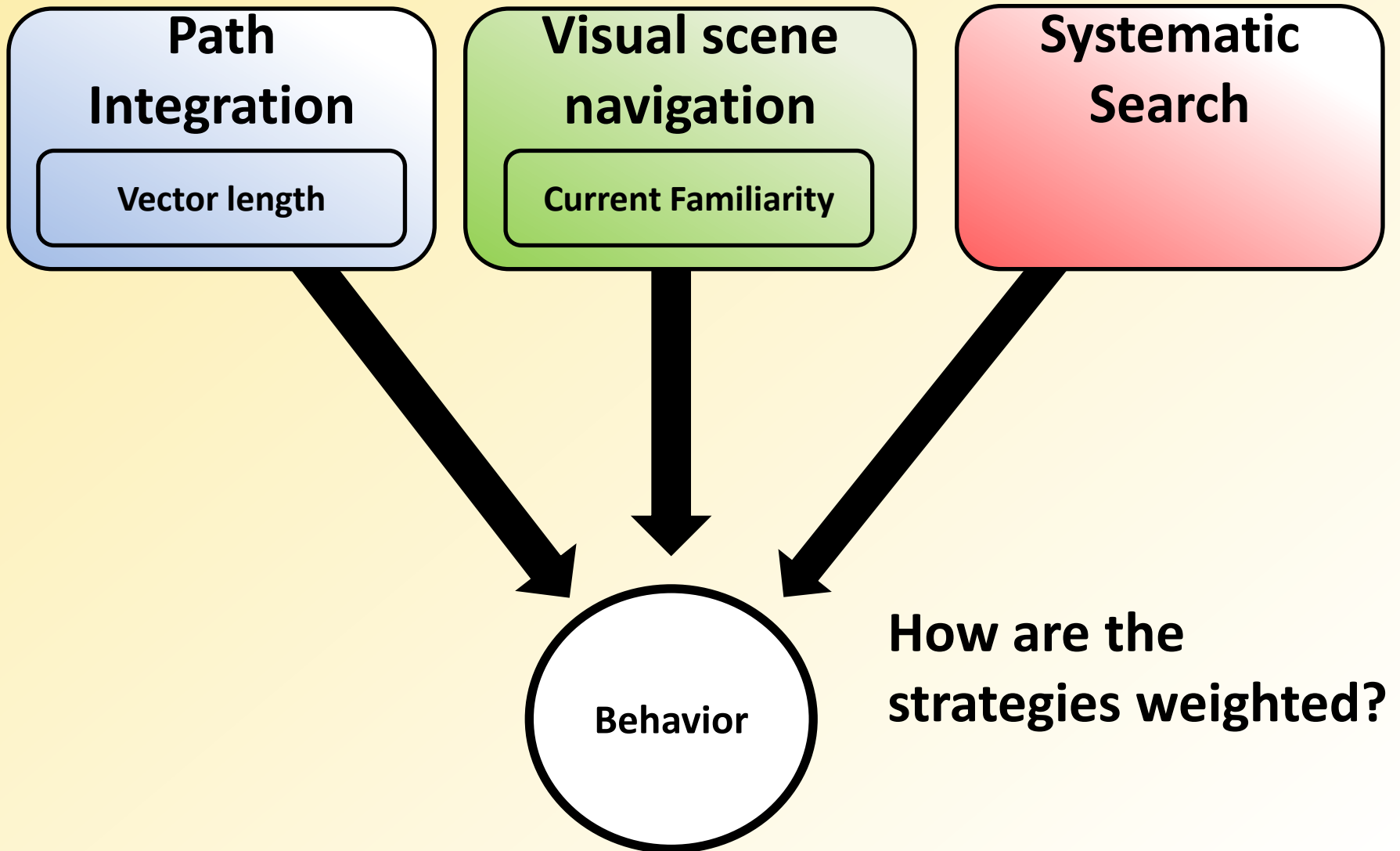
# Weighting the different systems



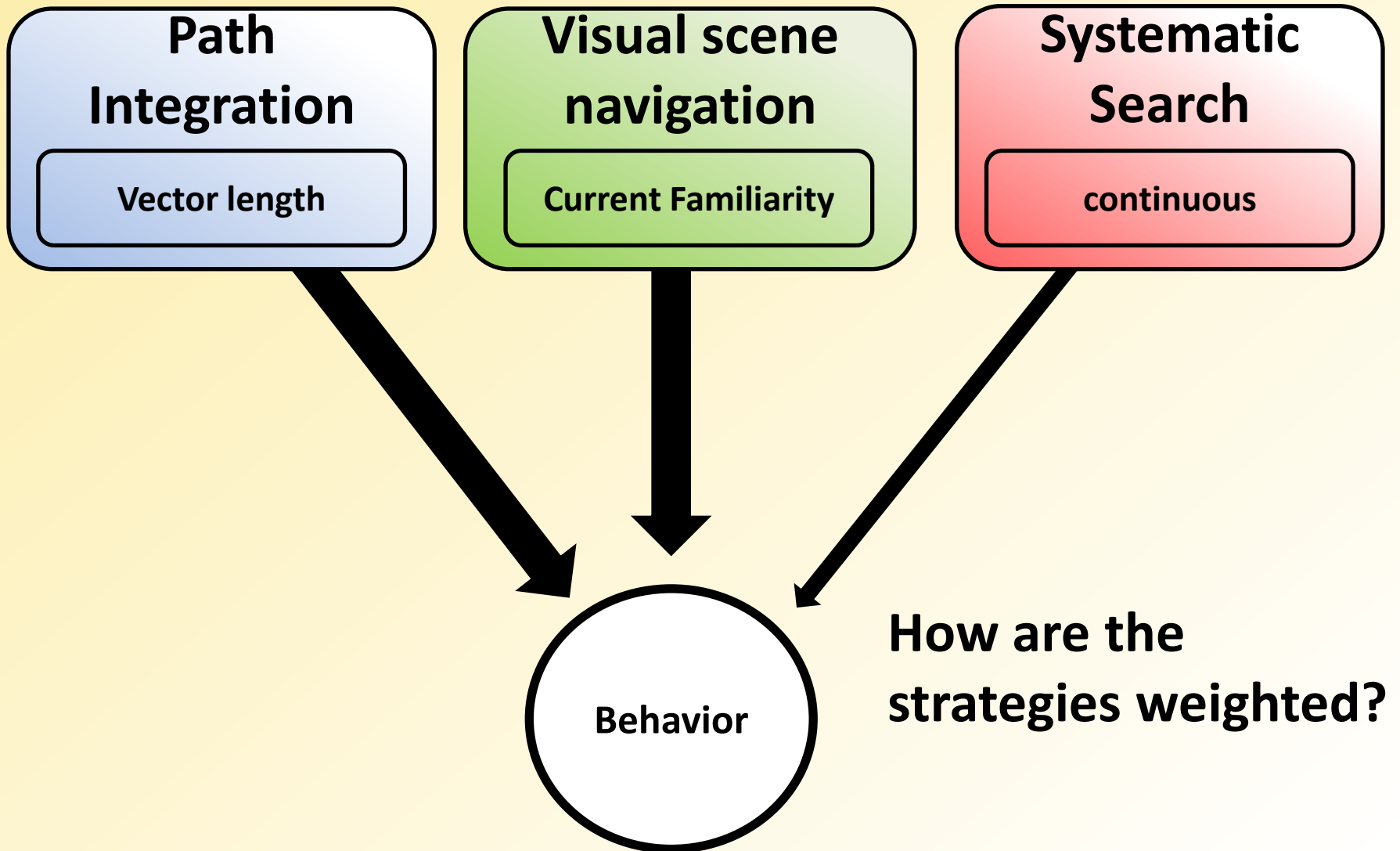
# Weighting the different systems



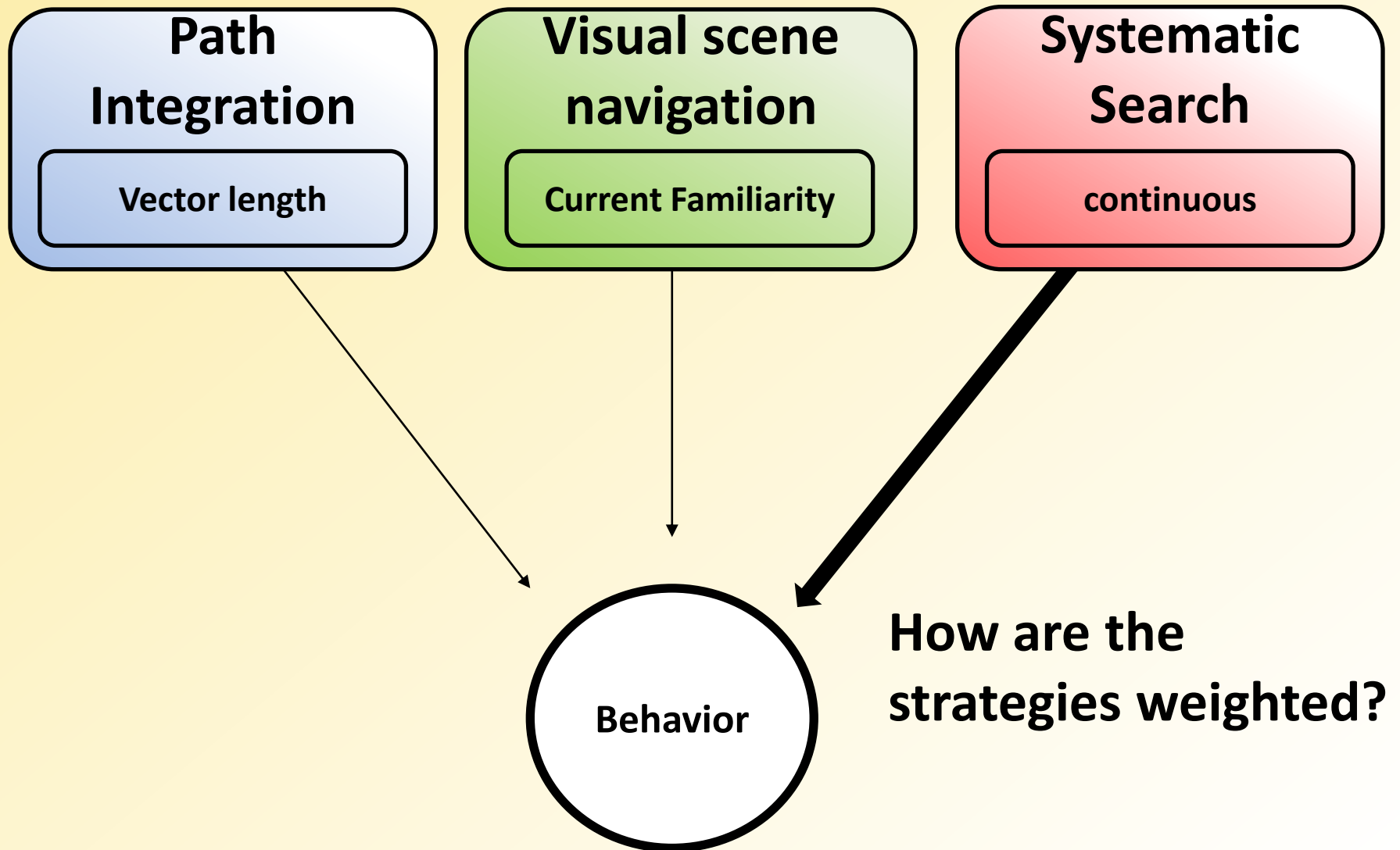
# Weighting the different systems

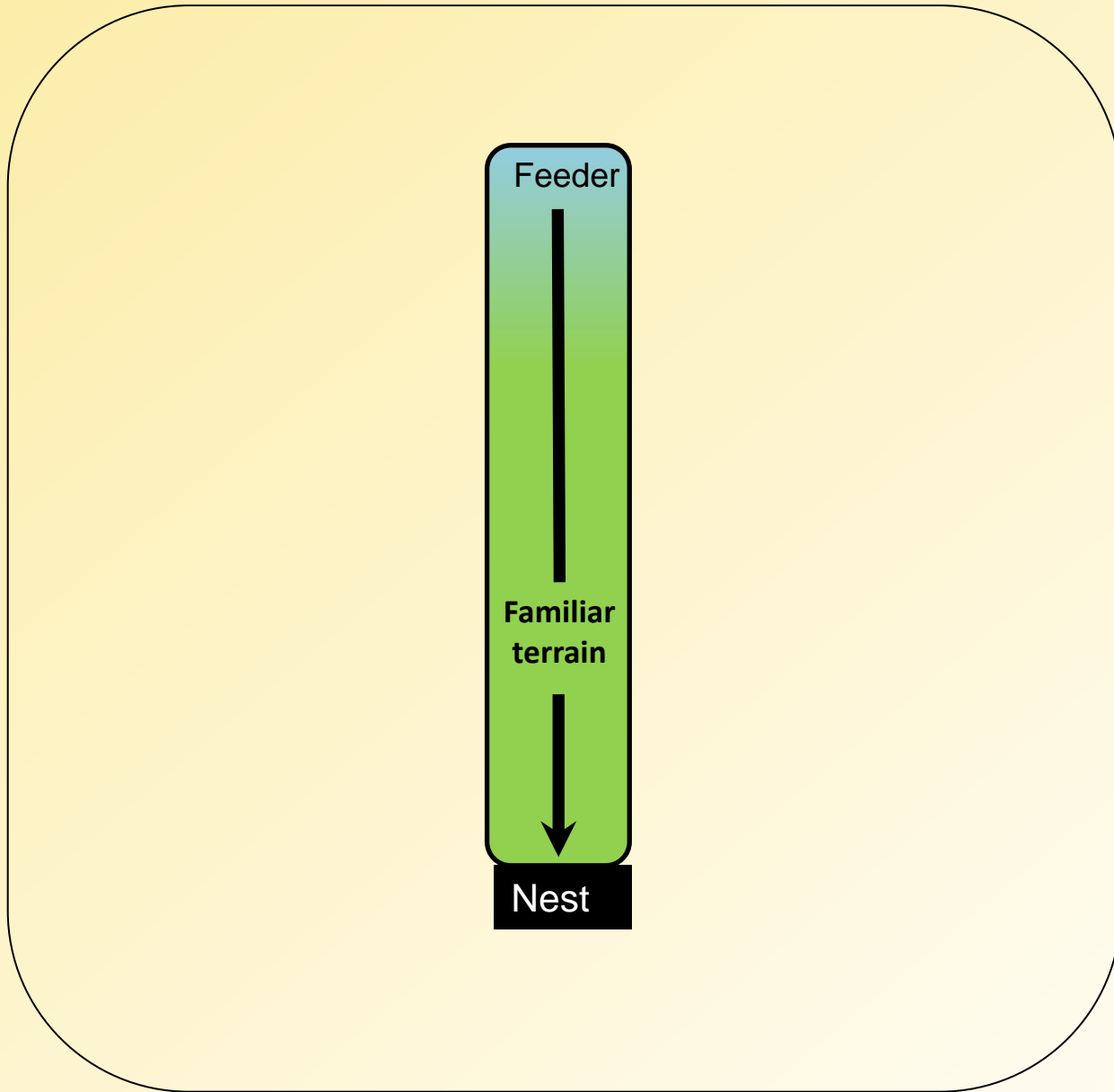


# Weighting the different systems



# Weighting the different systems





**Path Integration**

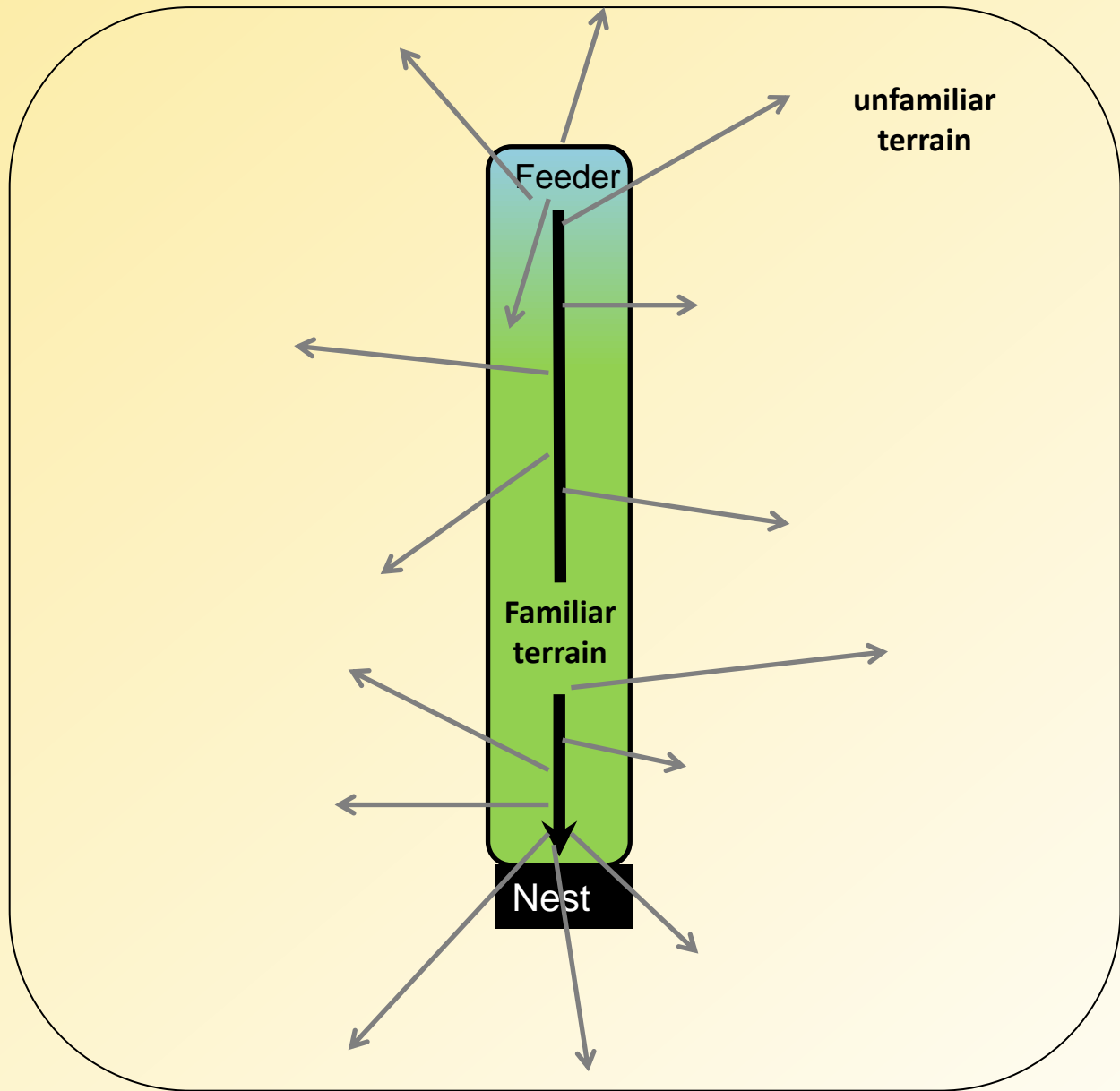
Vector length

**Visual scene navigation**

Current Familiarity

**Systematic Search**

continuous



**Path Integration**

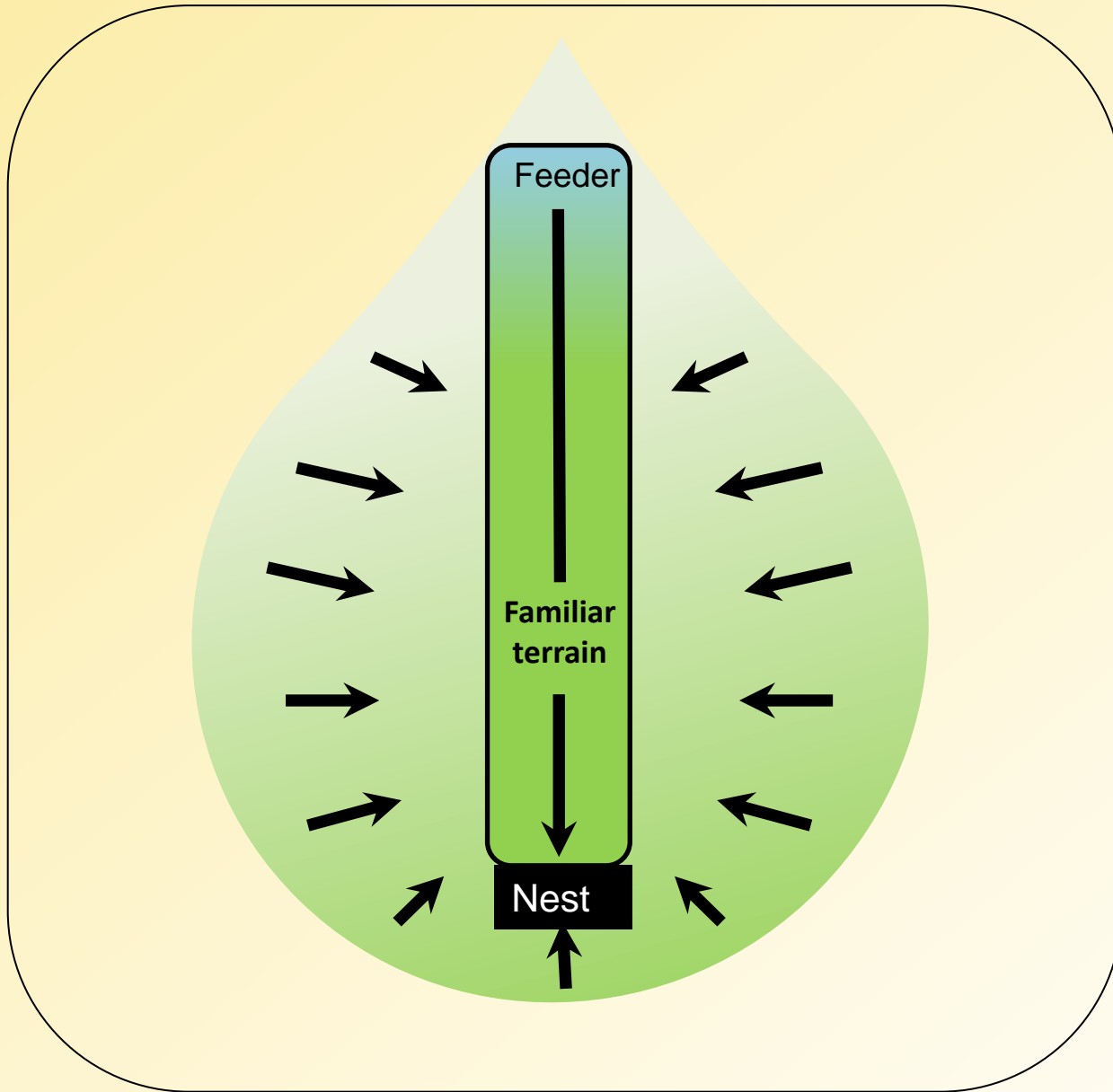
Vector length

**Visual scene navigation**

Current Familiarity

**Systematic Search**

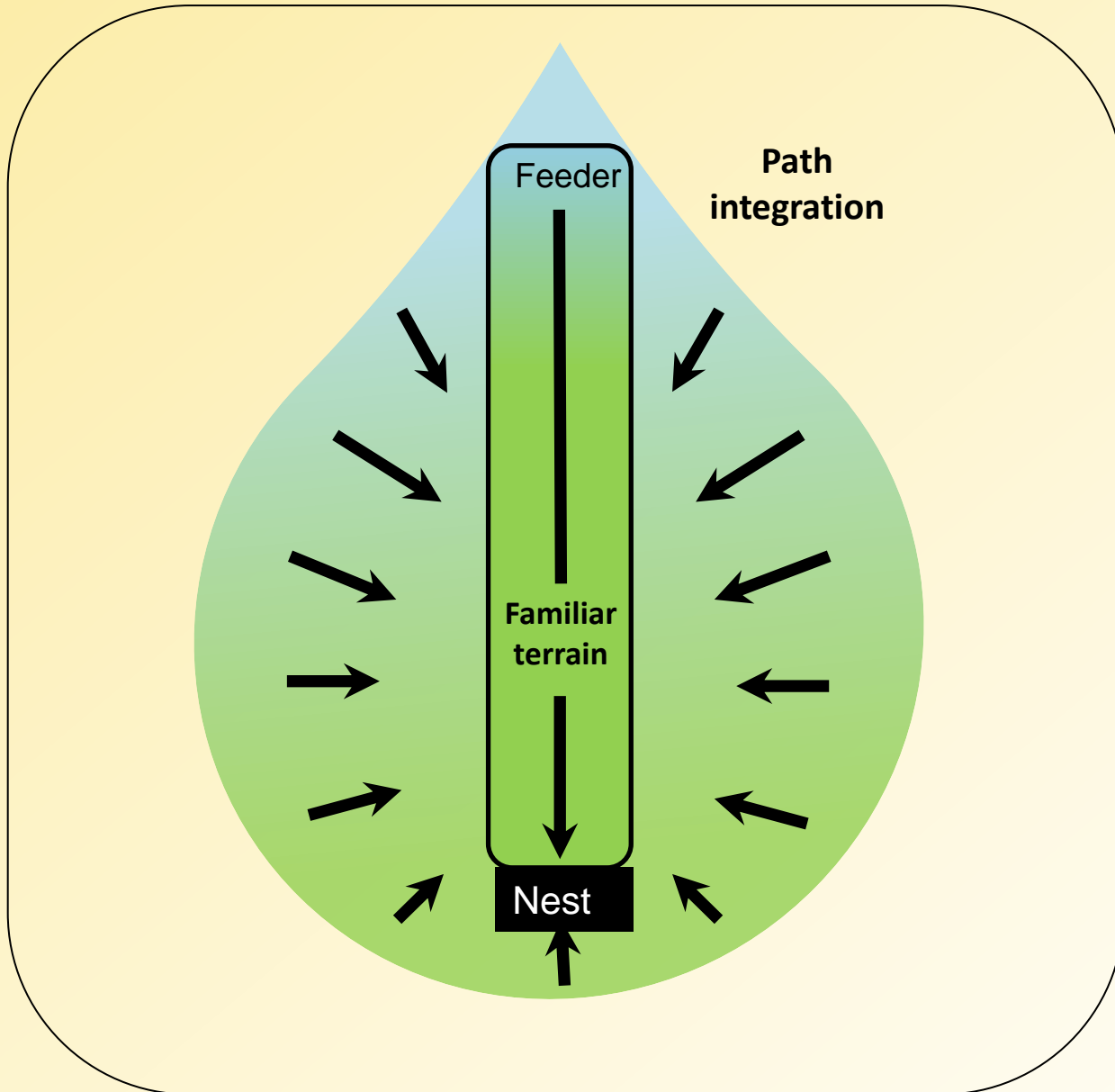
continuous



**Path Integration**  
Vector length

**Visual scene navigation**  
Current Familiarity

**Systematic Search**  
continuous



**Path Integration**

Vector length

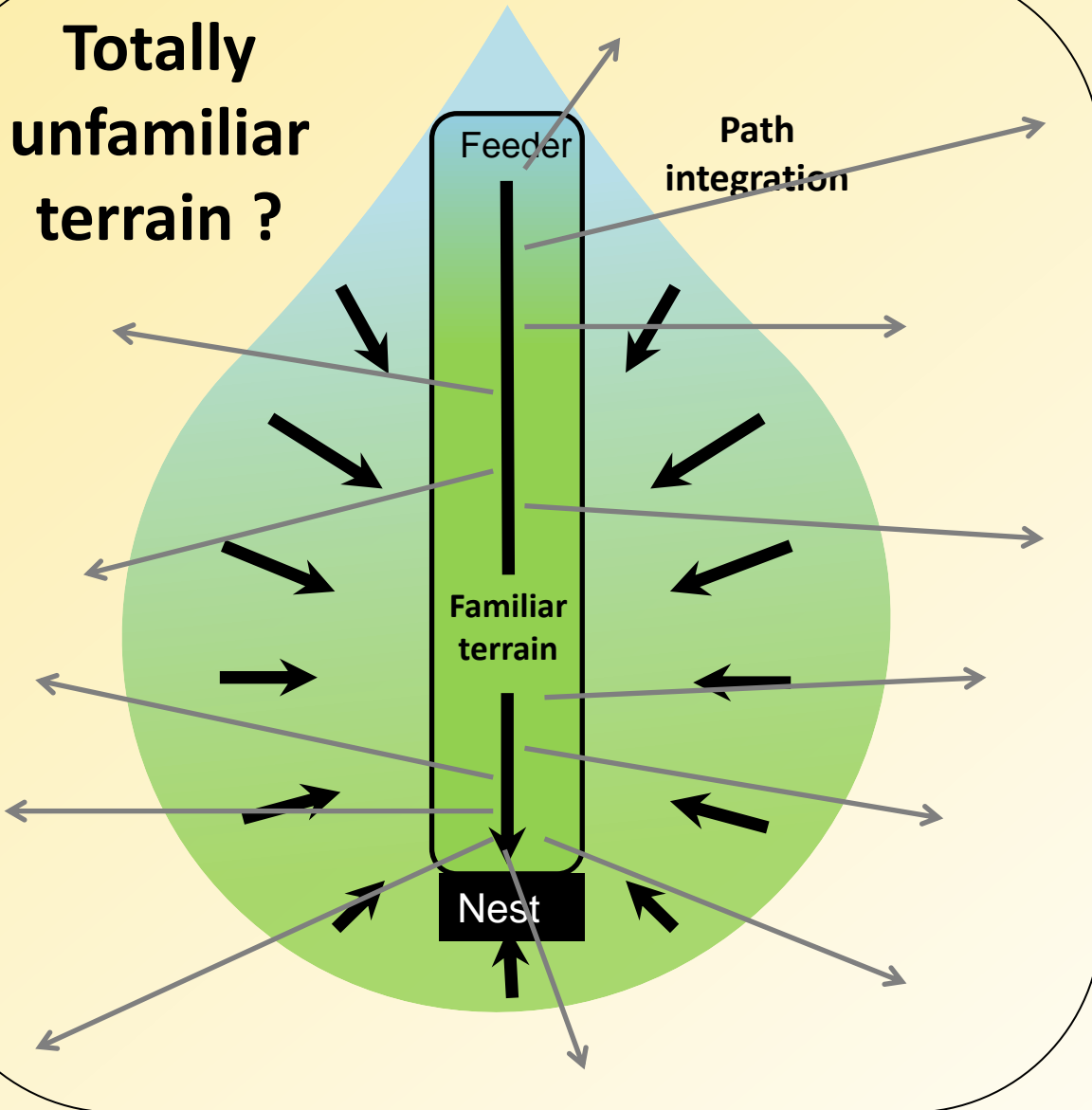
**Visual scene navigation**

Current Familiarity

**Systematic Search**

continuous

**Totally unfamiliar terrain ?**



**Path Integration**

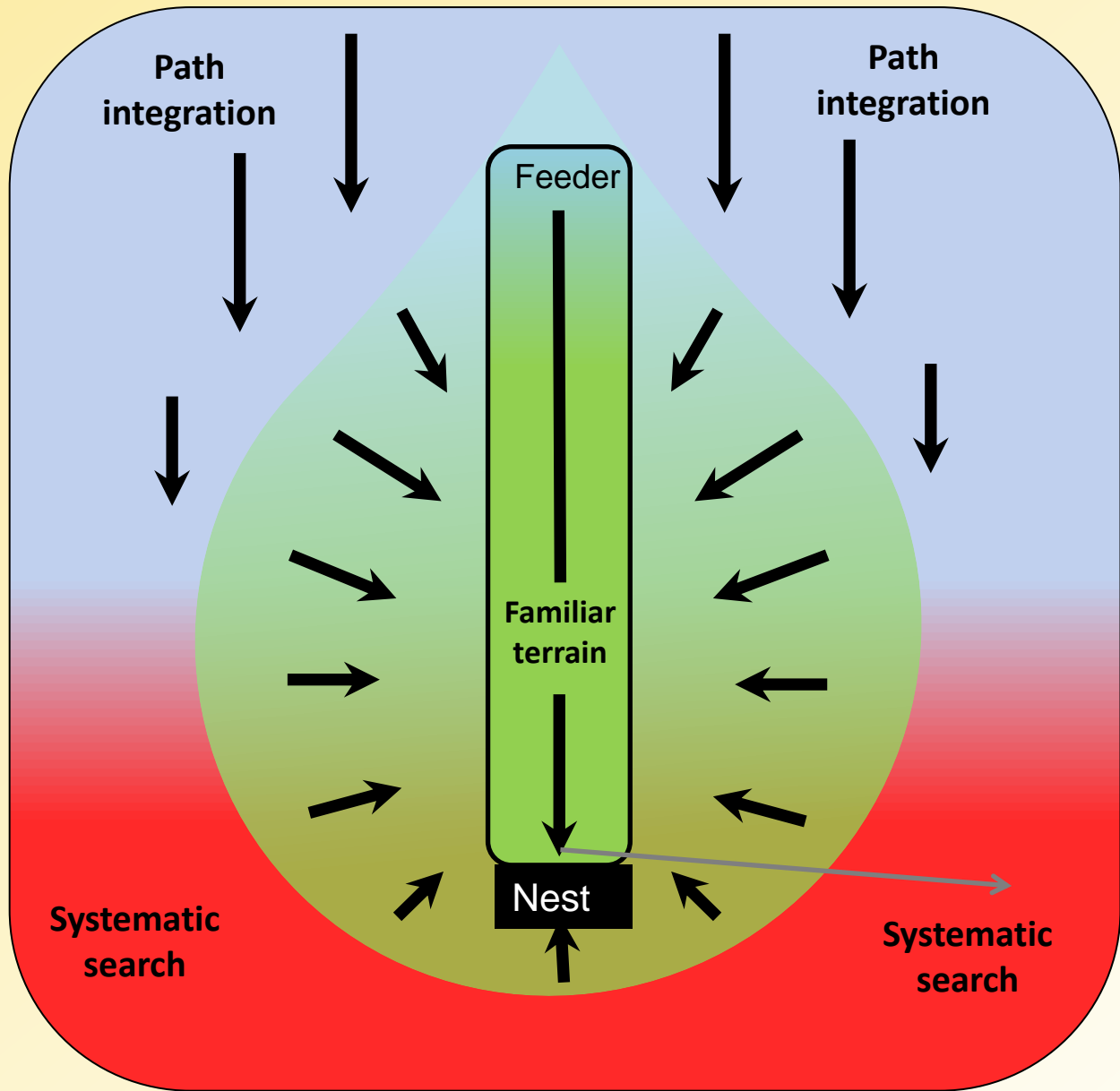
Vector length

**Visual scene navigation**

Current Familiarity

**Systematic Search**

continuous



- Path Integration**
  - Vector length
- Visual scene navigation**
  - Current Familiarity
- Systematic Search**
  - continuous

# What ants do when they are lost ?

Feeder

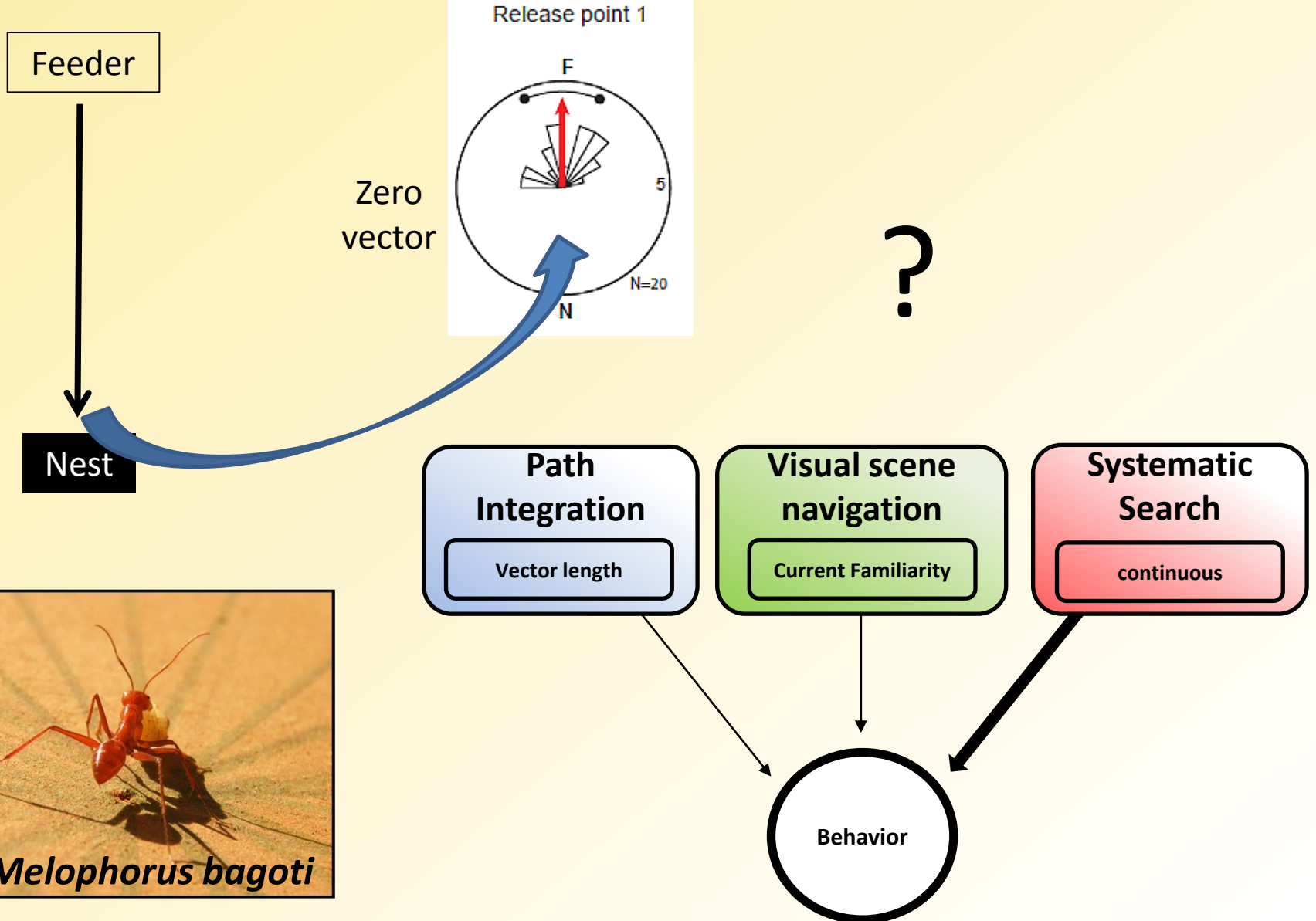


Nest



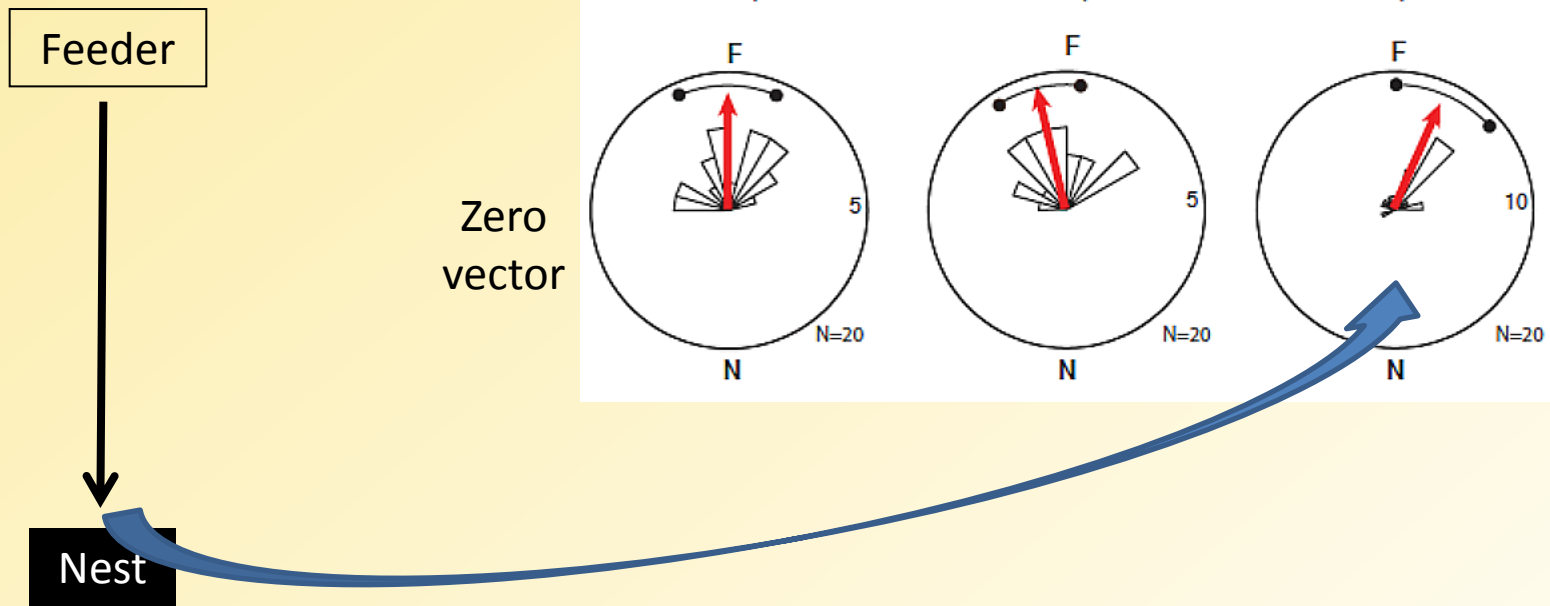
# What ants do when they are lost ?

Distant release points: unfamiliar environment

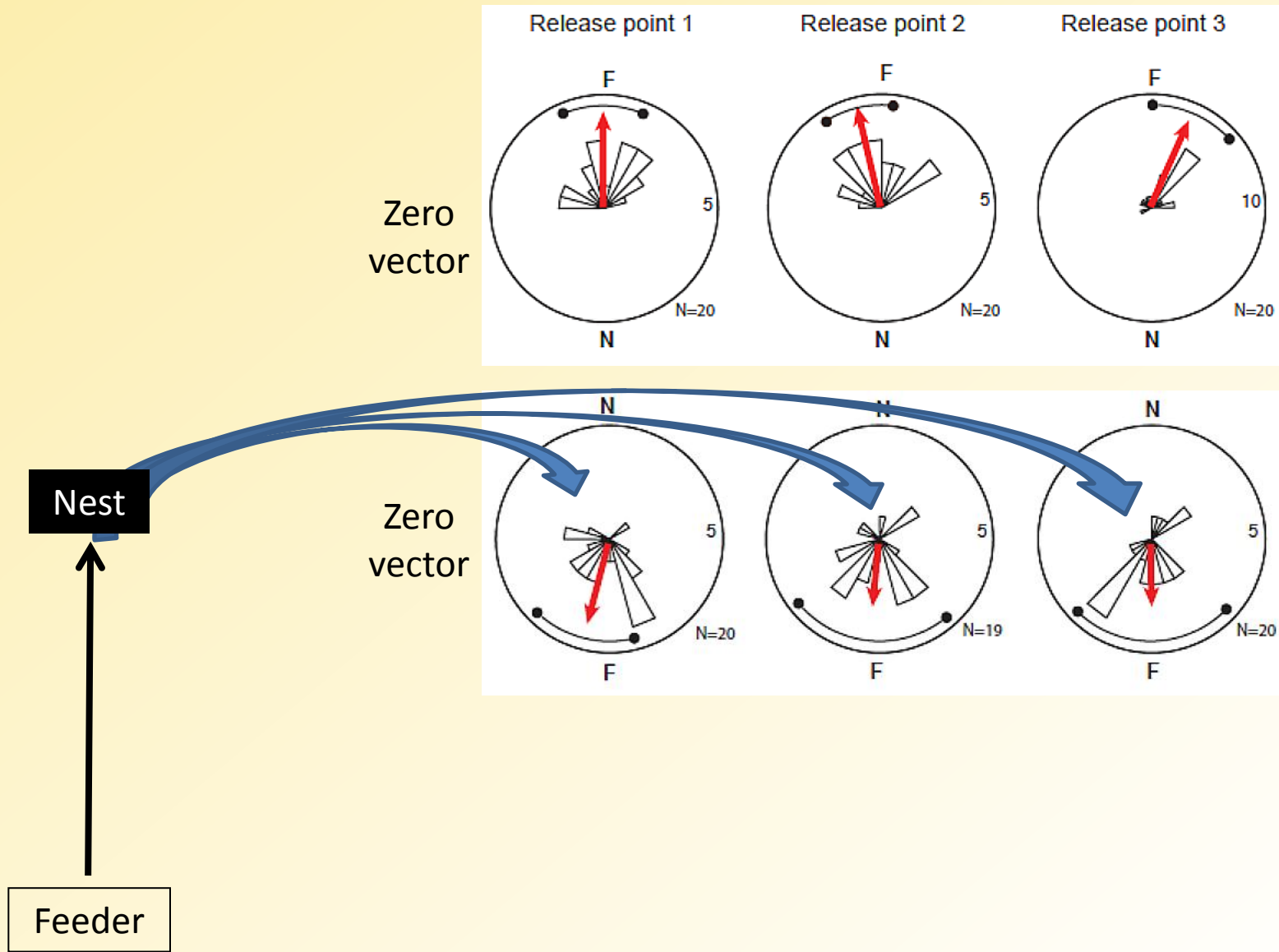


# What ants do when they are lost ?

## Distant release points: unfamiliar environment

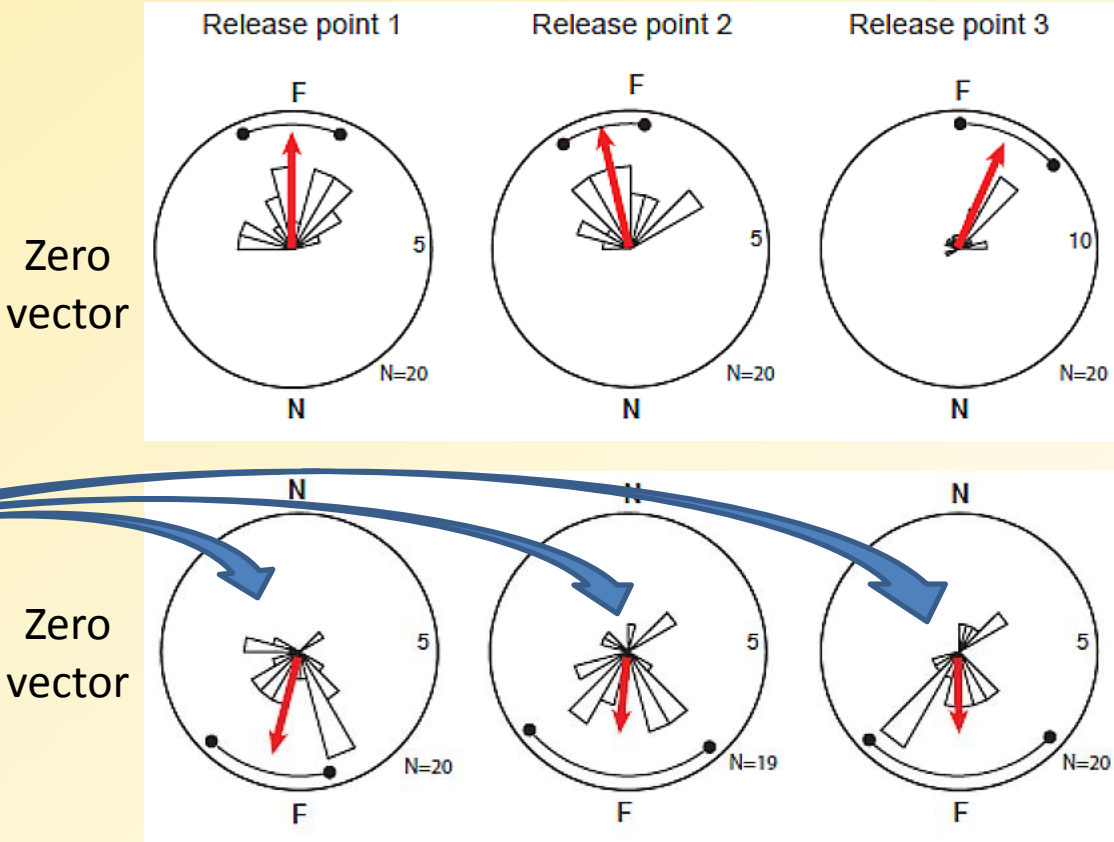


# Distant release points: unfamiliar environment



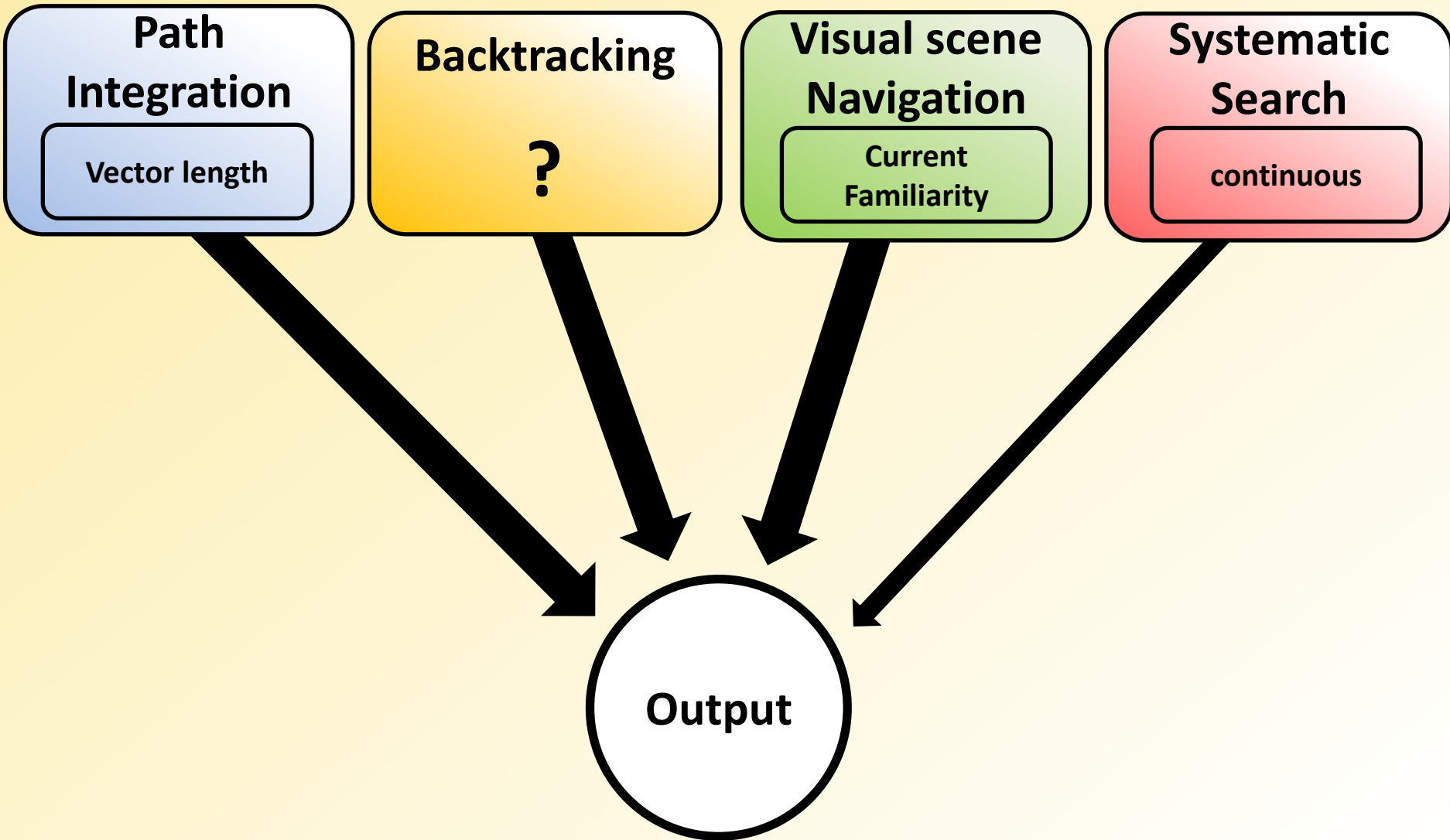
# Backtracking

## Distant release points: unfamiliar environment

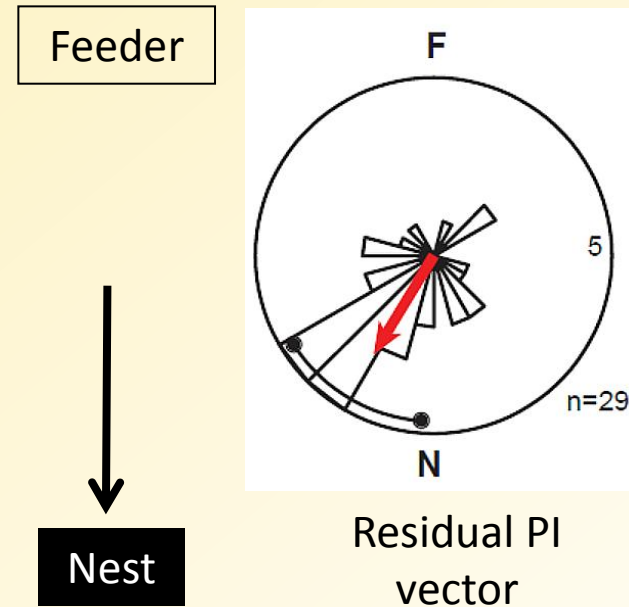
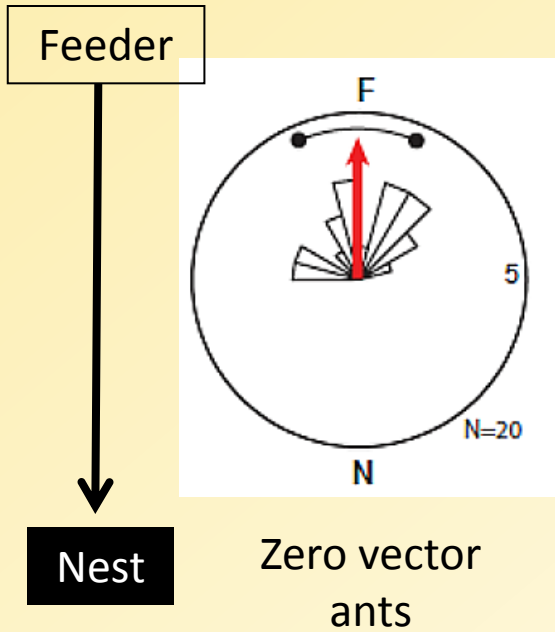


Zero-vector ants backtrack towards the feeder

# When do ants backtrack ?

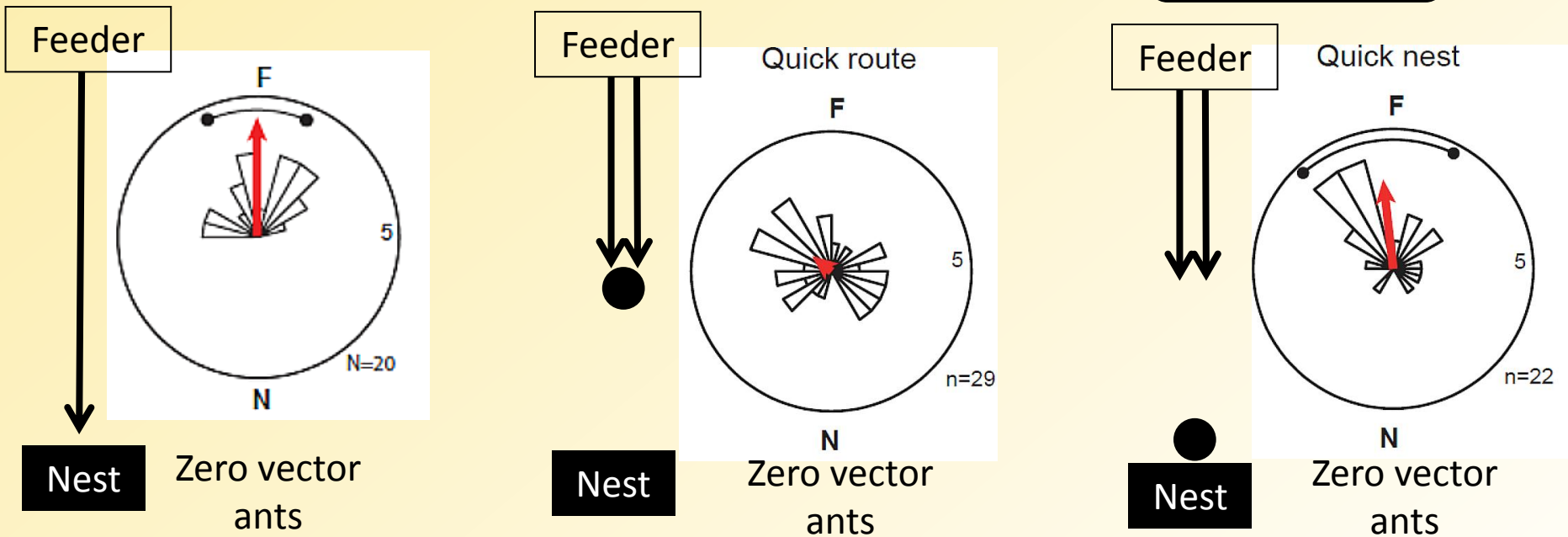


# When do ants backtrack ?



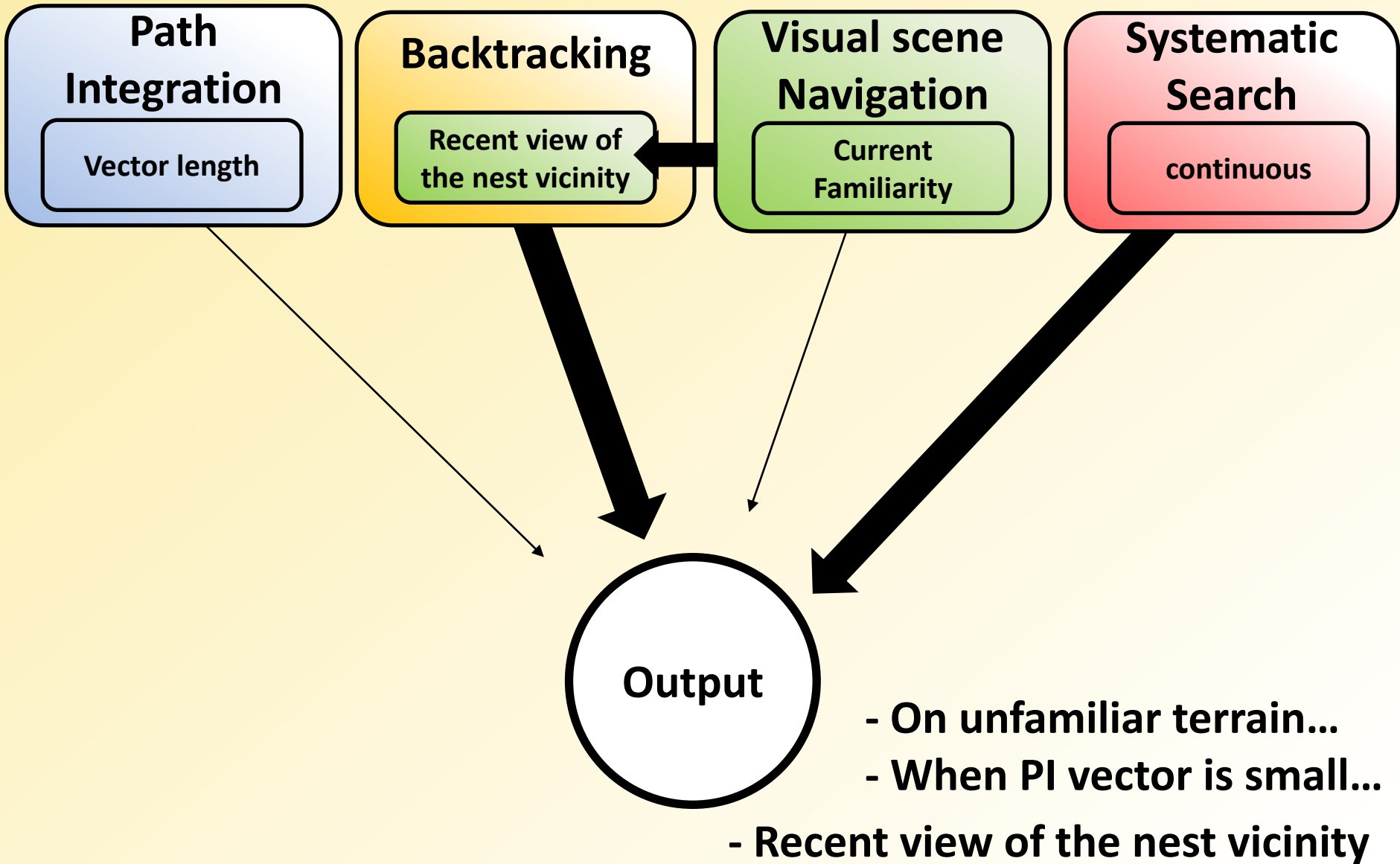
- On unfamiliar terrain...
- When PI vector is small...

# When do ants backtrack ?

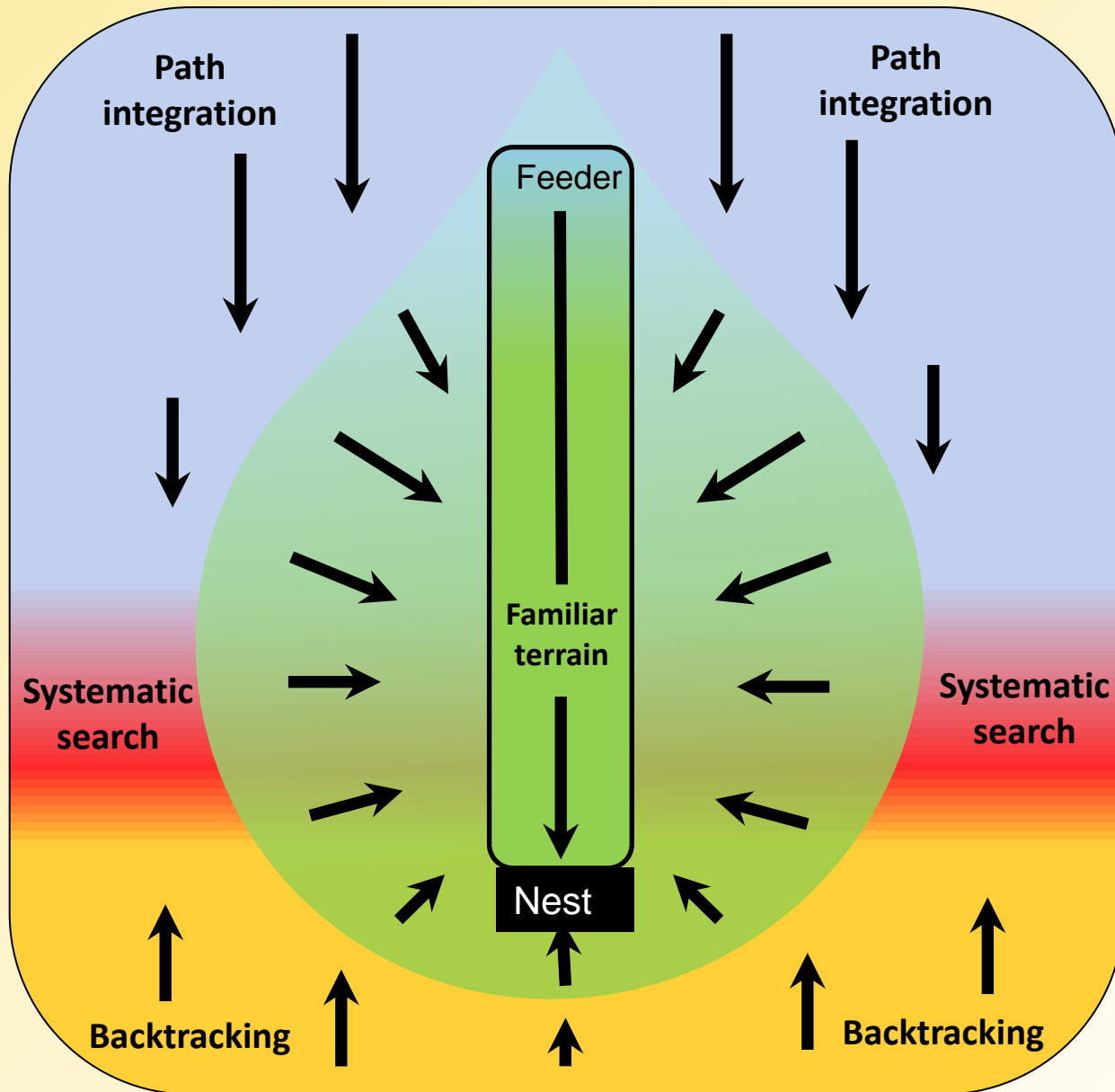


- On unfamiliar terrain...
- When PI vector is small...
- Recent view of the nest vicinity

# When do ants backtrack ?



# Robust !



**Path Integration**

Vector length

**Visual scene navigation**

Current Familiarity

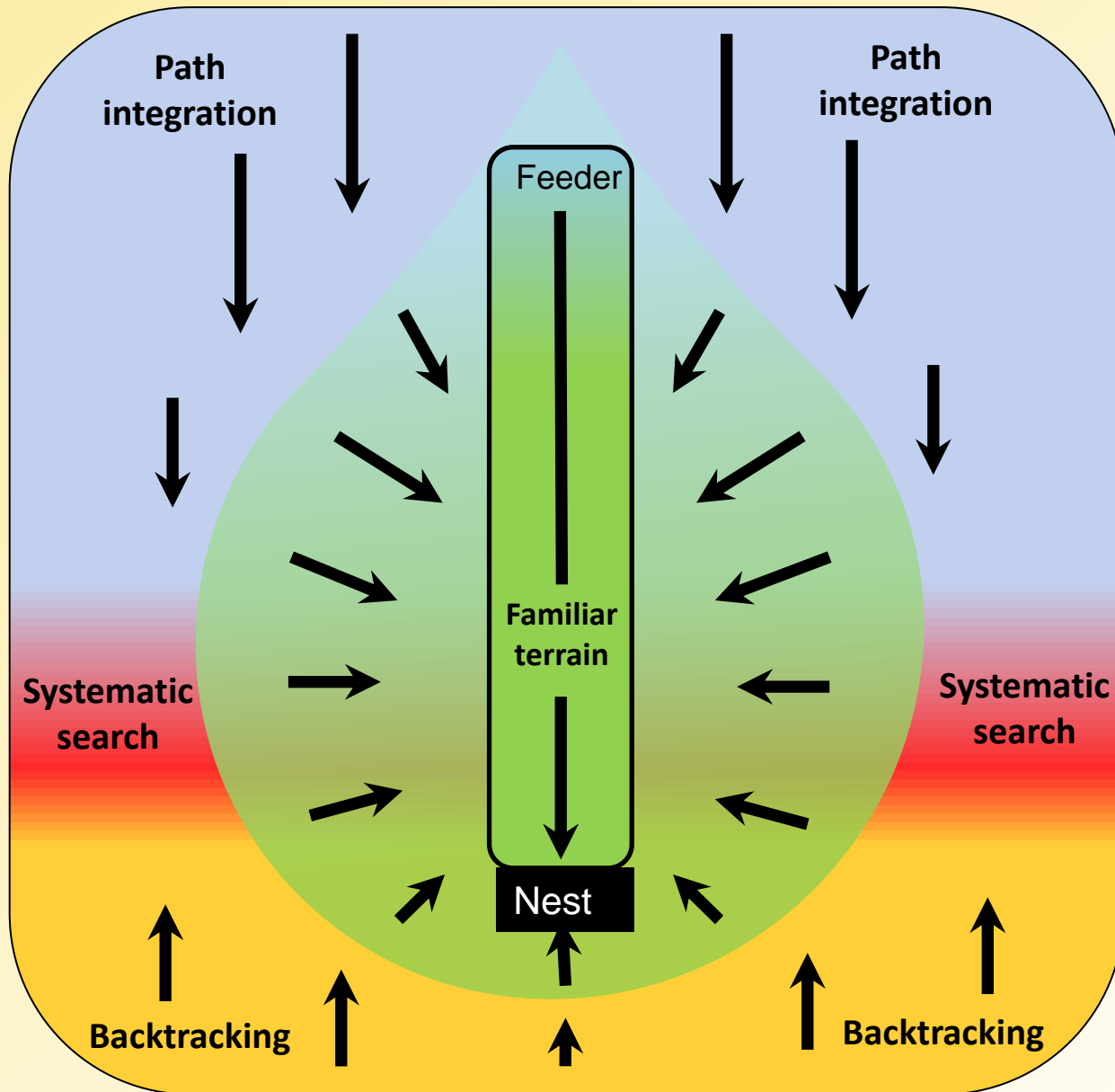
**Systematic Search**

continuous

**Backtracking**

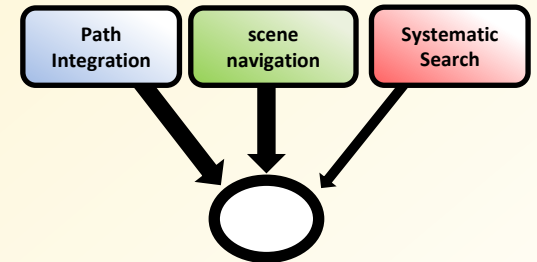
Recent view of the nest vicinity

**Robust !**



**Complex Decision making ?**

**A distributed system with simple interactions**



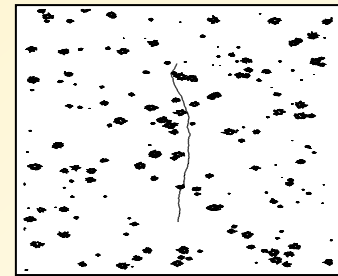
**No need of a higher representation**

# Simple solutions behind apparently complex behaviour

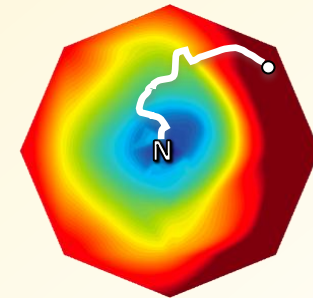
Exploit complex visual information  
without landmark recognition



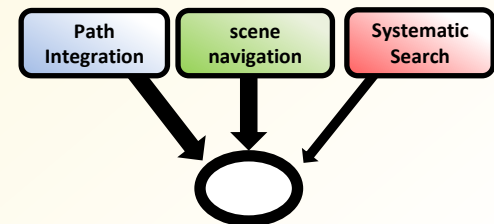
Follow complex routes  
without positional knowledge



Home from novel locations  
without cognitive map

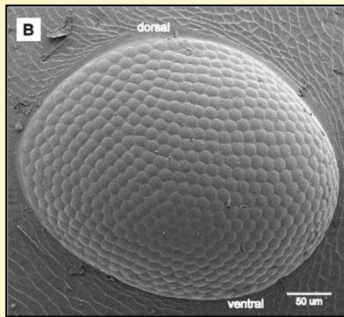


Complex decision making  
without higher representations





What is their ecological problem?  
How do they solve it?



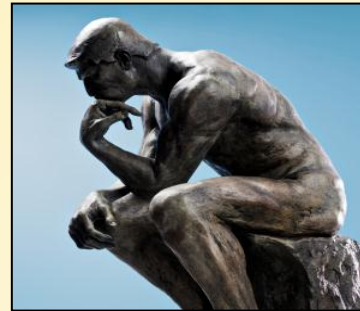
Animal's Umwelt

Bottom-up

CONCLUSION

Top-Down

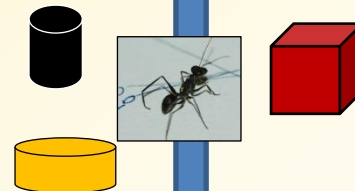
Human way of seeing the world



(Landmarks)  
(Cognitive map)

Hypotheses

Behavioural  
criterion



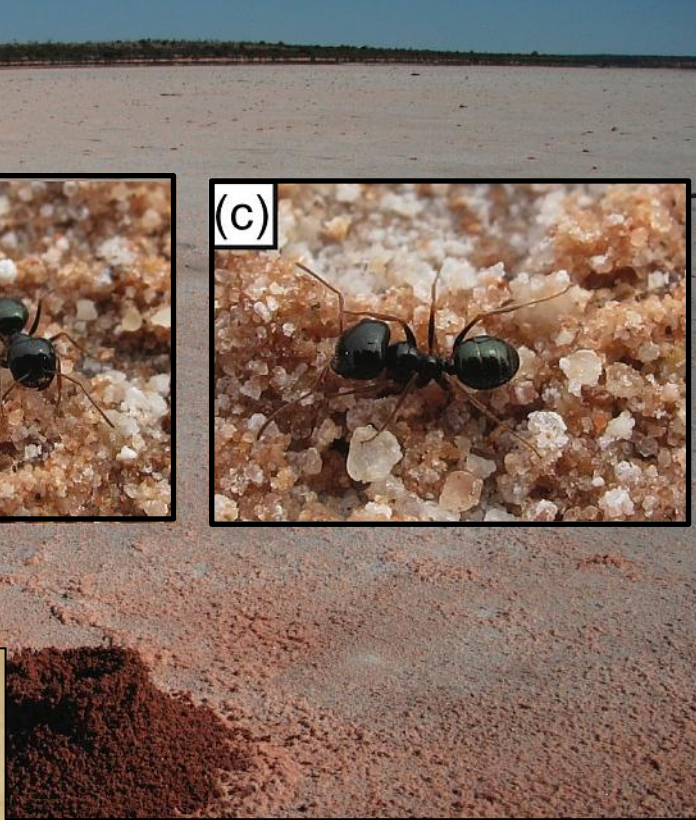
Result

Insects use  
landmarks!

Literature

Insects use  
landmarks!





Sebastian Schwarz

# Thanks

Patrick Schultheiss

Alice Baniel

Ken Cheng



Paul Graham

The ants

you

Michael Mangan

Bart Baddeley

Andy Philippides

