



# Automated Recording Approaches reveal Novel Traits in the Honeybee (*Apis mellifera*)

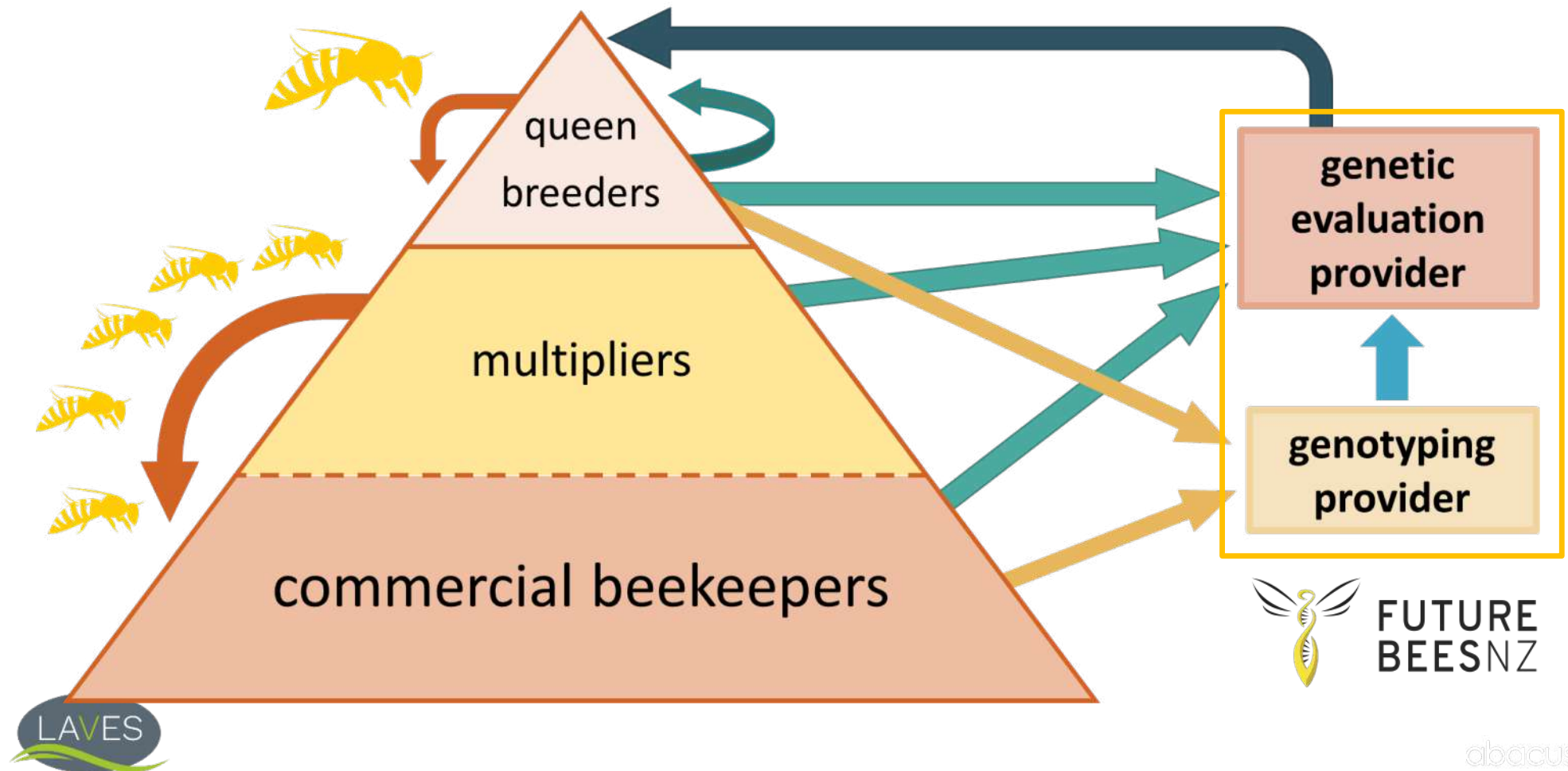
Dr Gertje Petersen

LAVES Institute for Apiculture, Celle

31 / 01 / 2025



# Goal for NZ Genetic Improvement System





# Phenotype Collection is challenging



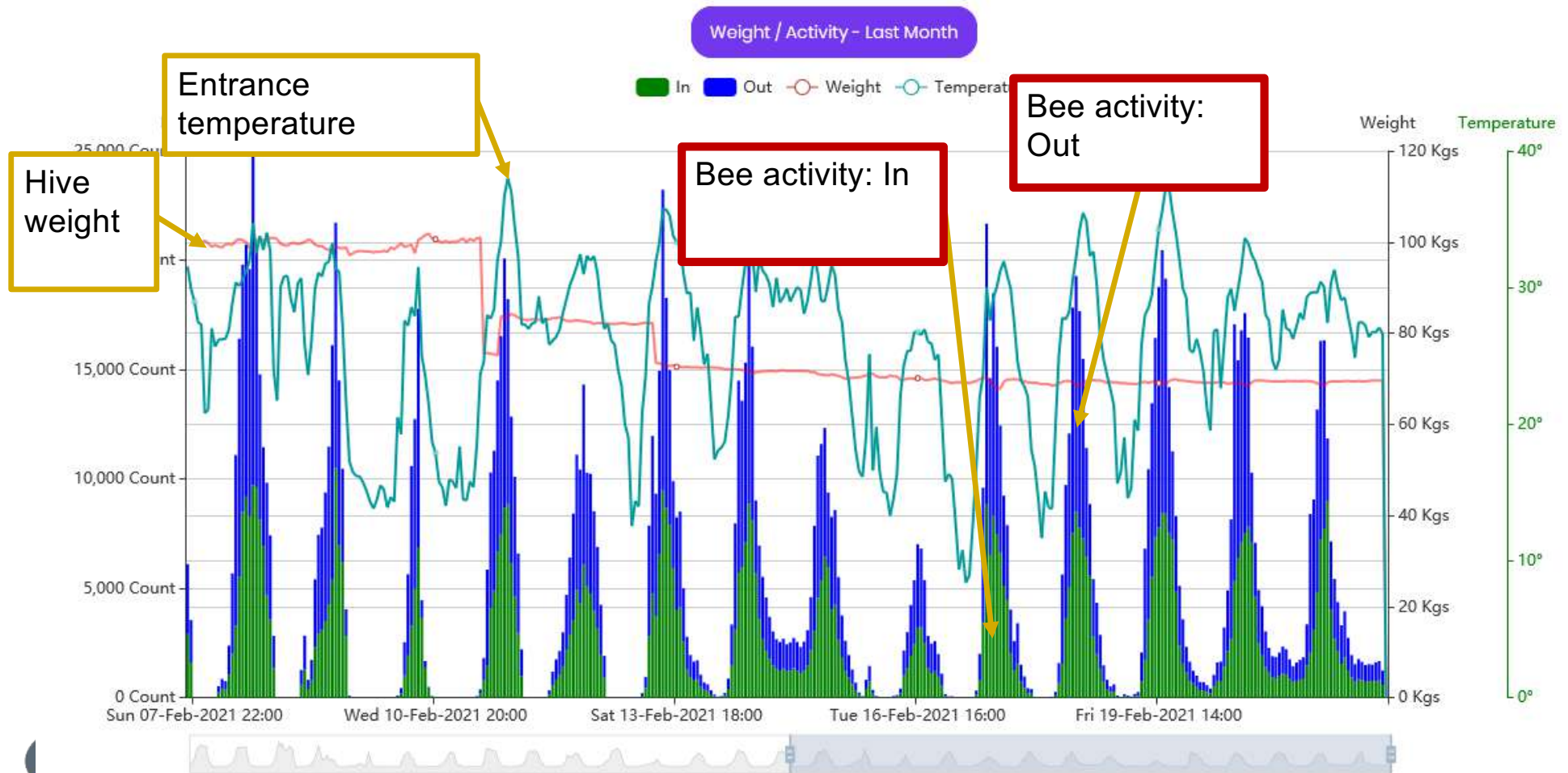
# Hive Telemetry as an alternative Source of Data







# Hive telemetry as a source of information





# What can we learn from remote monitoring data?

## Individual Honeybee Level



© Ray Tiddy for TPHCo



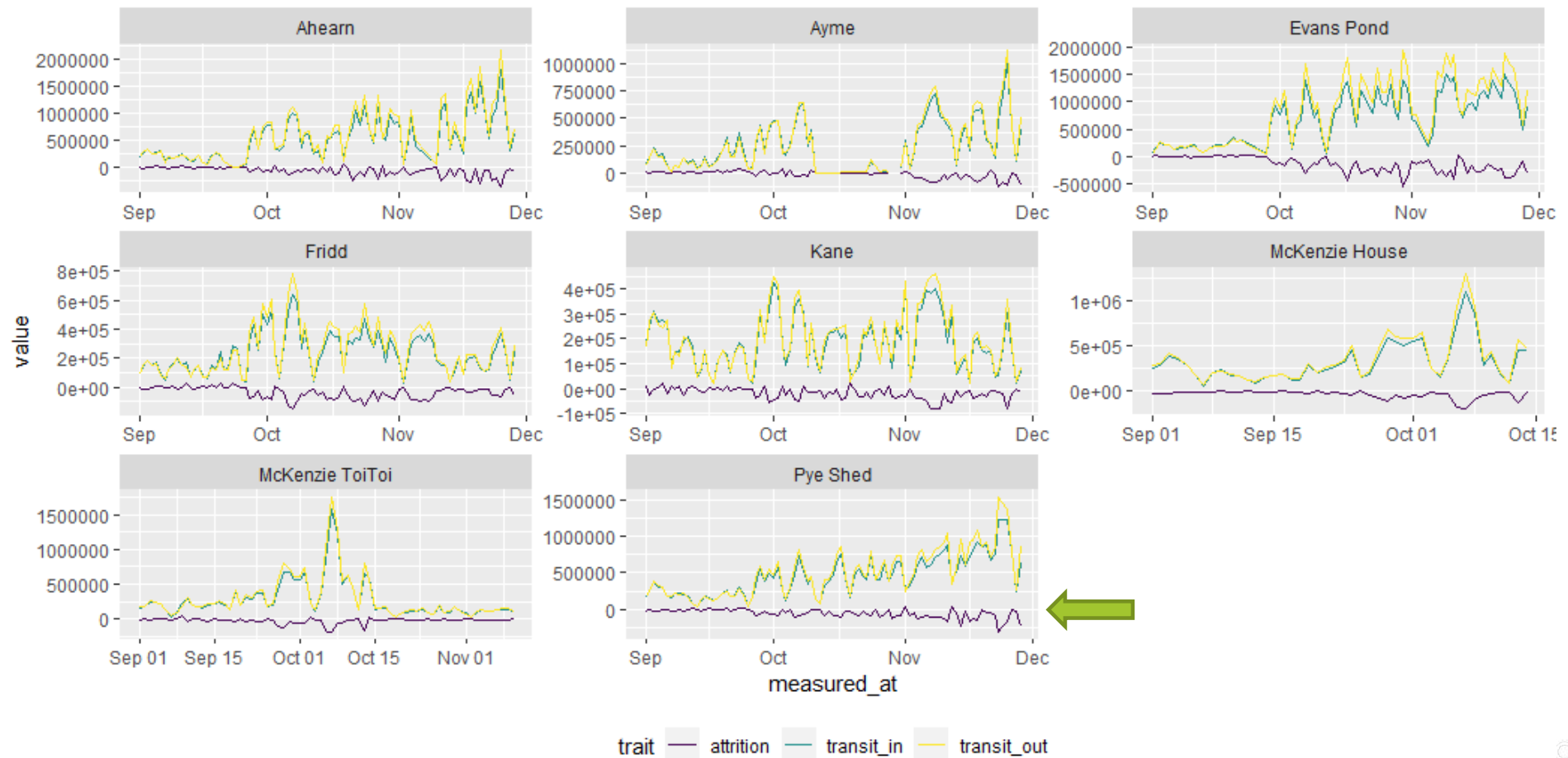
## Colony Level



© Firebrand Ltd

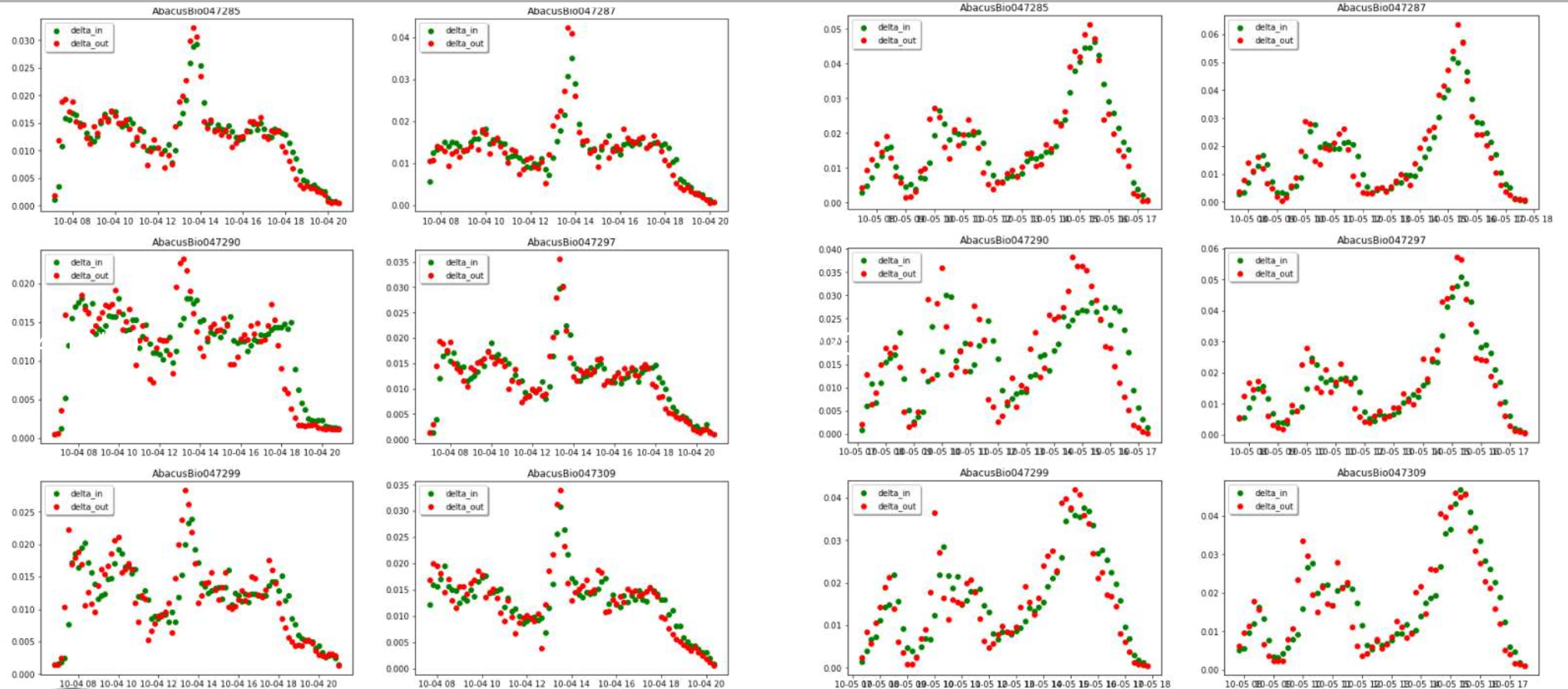
# Data limitations: drift and attrition

Bee Activity (In, Out) and Net Bee Loss per Apiary

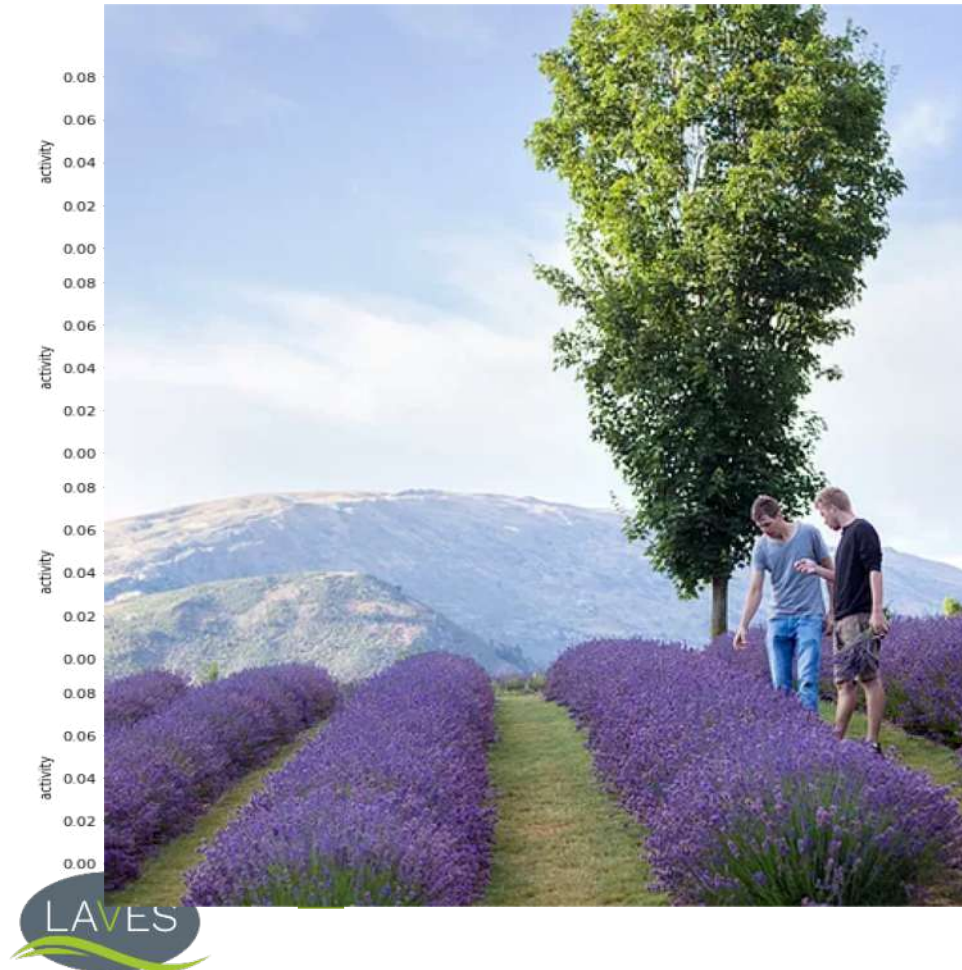




# Understanding bee activity: activity patterns



# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity





# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity

1

Calculate the mean activity on all time stamps covering each hive

2

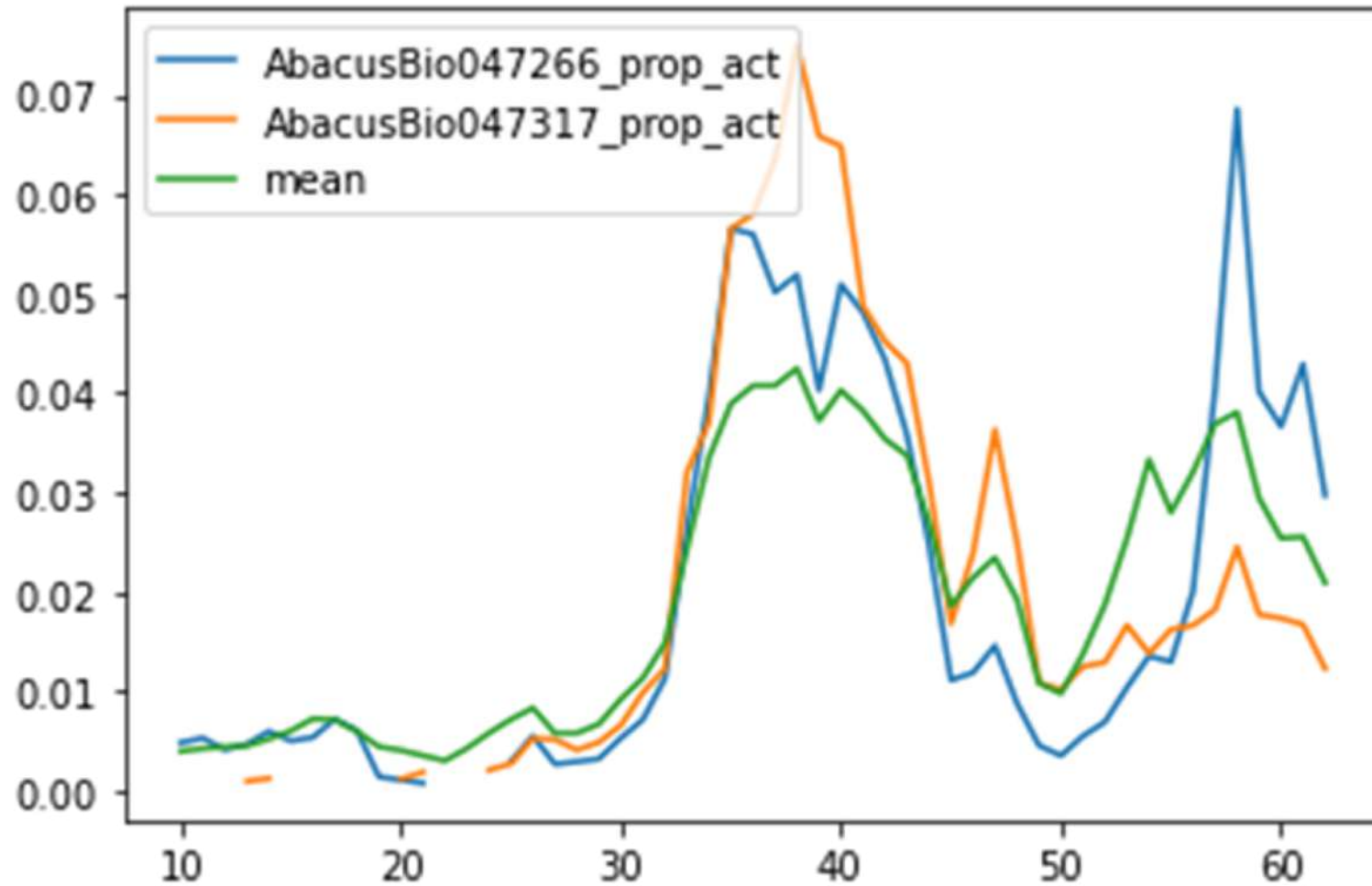
Perform F stat test :  
comparing variance of mean activity with variance of each hive activity

3

Classify the hive based on p value

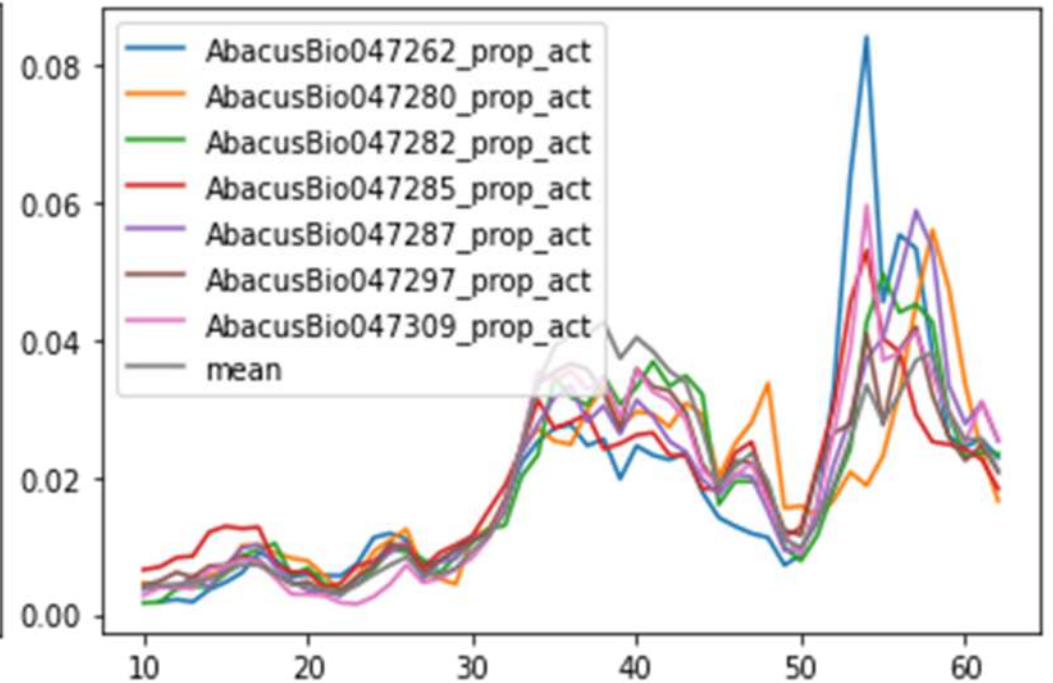
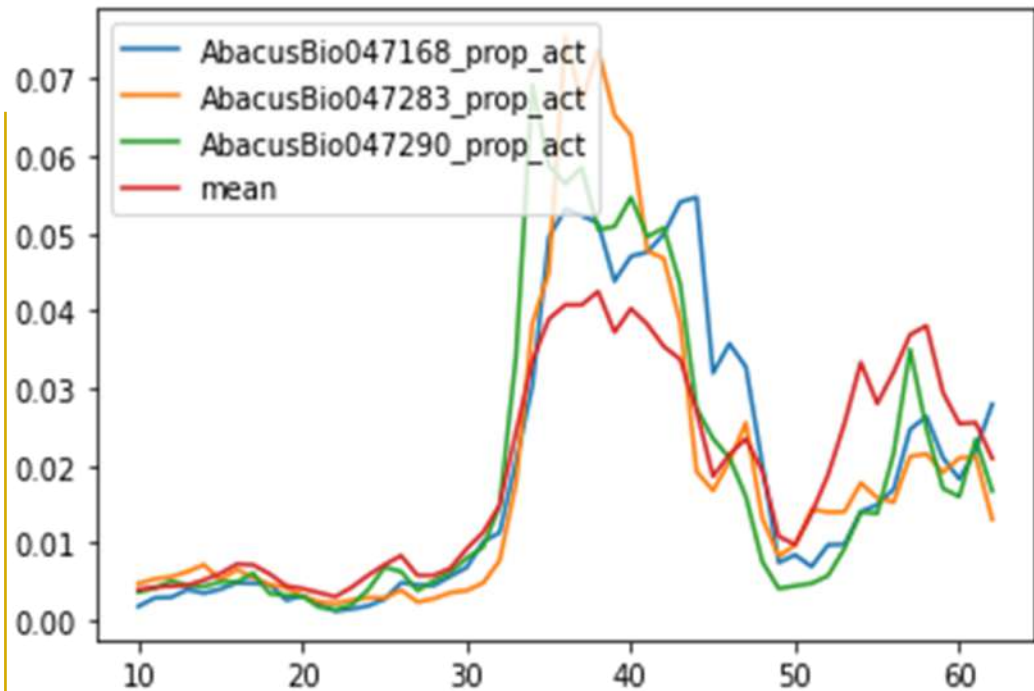
- p value  $< 0.05$  : Not as per mean activity
- p value  $> 0.05$  : As per mean activity

# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity

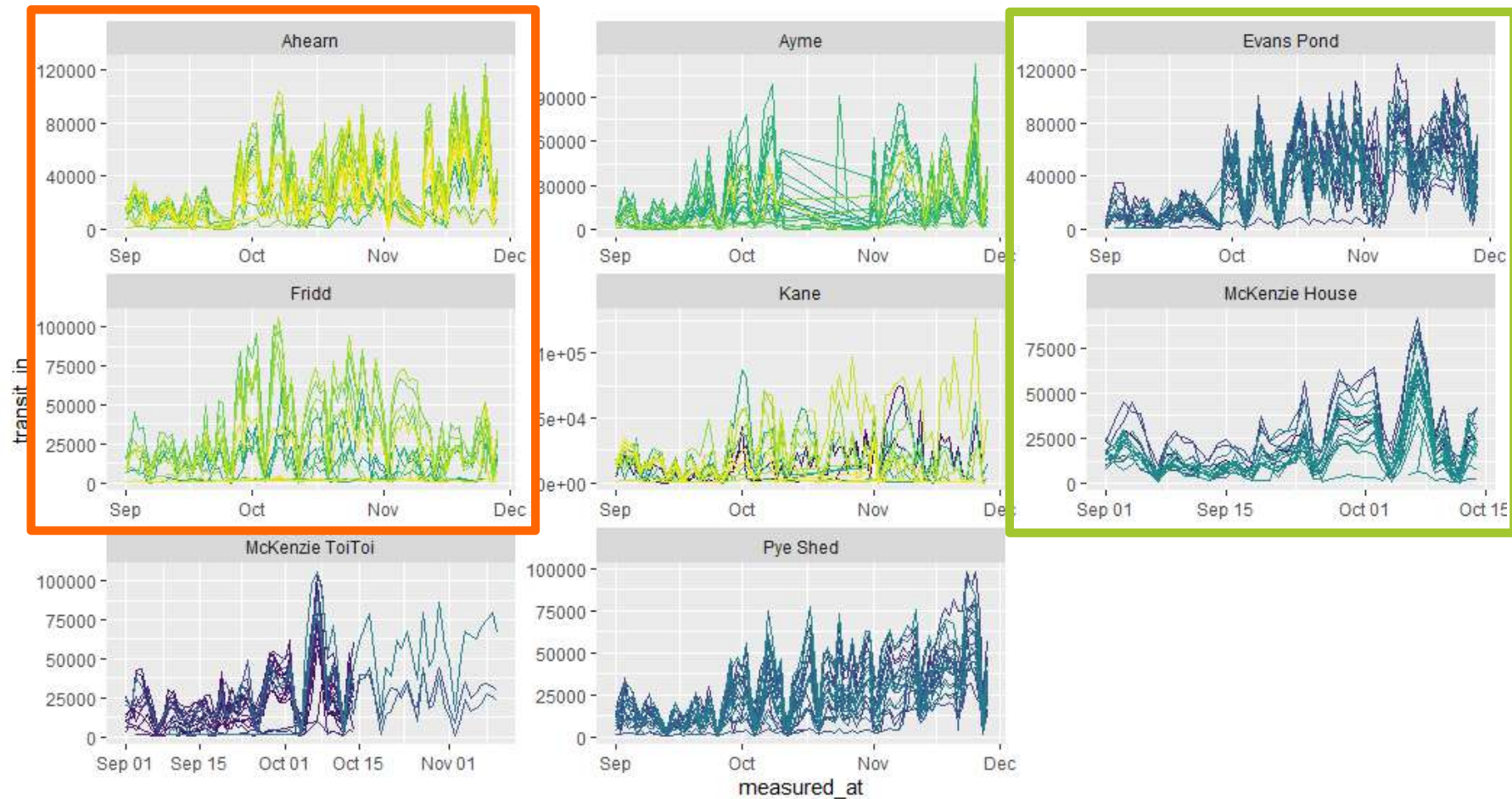




# Understanding bee activity: early vs late activity



# Understanding bee activity: apiary impact





# Apiary impact: automated environmental classes

Out Activity per hive on September 26th, 2021

