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## 1 **Guppies prefer to follow large (robot) leaders irrespective 2 of own size**

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12

### 13 **Abstract**

14 Body size is often assumed to determine how successful an individual can lead others with larger individuals  
15 being more likely to lead than smaller ones. However, direct evidence for such a relation is scarce. Furthermore,  
16 even if larger individuals are more likely to lead, body size correlates often with specific behavioral patterns  
17 (e.g., swimming capacity) and it is thus unclear whether larger individuals are more often followed than smaller  
18 ones because they are larger or because they behave in a certain way. To control for behavioral differences  
19 among differentially-sized leaders, we used biomimetic robotic fish – Robofish – of different sizes. Robofish is  
20 accepted as a conspecific by live guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) and provides standardized behaviors irrespective  
21 of its size. We specifically asked whether larger leaders are preferentially followed when behavior is controlled  
22 for and whether the preferences of followers depend on their own body size or their risk taking behavior  
23 ('boldness'). We found that live guppies followed larger Robofish leaders closer than smaller ones and this  
24 pattern was independent of the followers' own body size as well as risk-taking behavior. This is the first study  
25 that shows a 'bigger is better' pattern in leadership in shoaling fish that is fully independent of behavioral  
26 differences between differentially-sized leaders and followers' own size and personality.

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## 27 **Introduction**

28 What defines how successfully an individual can lead others? In shoaling fish, those individuals that  
29 occupy front or periphery positions within a shoal are assumed to have the greatest influence on the  
30 group's movement direction, hence are capable of leading the other shoal members [1-4]. Often,  
31 occupation of front or peripheral positions is related to motivational or phenotypical differences  
32 among individuals [2, 5]. For example, individuals that go front are hungrier [6, 7], more risk-taking  
33 ('bolder') [4, 8-11] or simply larger [5, 12] than the rest of the shoal. Mechanistically, those  
34 individuals at front may swim faster [4, 12] or have larger repulsion areas [5, 13], both leading to an  
35 assortment within the shoal. However, being at the front (i.e., taking the lead) is often not the only  
36 factor determining leadership success. Using the golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*), Reefs  
37 ([14]) showed that a minority of informed large fish was capable of leading a shoal of small fish to a  
38 food location but informed small fish had much lower success in leading a shoal of large fish even  
39 when occupying the front positions in the shoal. Furthermore, when sticklebacks (*Gasterosteus*  
40 *aculeatus*) were grouped with two partners of different personalities, they were more likely to follow  
41 the partner of similar personality out of cover [8]. Thus, both body size as well as behavior may  
42 determine leadership success in fishes. In addition, both body size and behavior often covary with  
43 each other, for example larger fish can swim faster than small ones [1] or exhibit a certain personality  
44 [15] and only recently Romenskyy et al. [13] concluded that "fish of different sizes cannot be  
45 considered simply as particles of different physical size, since their behavior changes with their size".  
46 It is thus unclear whether larger individuals are more often followed than smaller ones because they  
47 are larger or because they behave in a certain way. Furthermore, we do not know whether following  
48 depends on the followers' own size or behavior and how follower size and behavior may interact with  
49 leader size. To answer these questions it is necessary to experimentally control for the leader's  
50 behavior while simultaneously varying its body size (or vice versa).

51 In the current study, we used a biomimetic robotic fish – Robofish – that is accepted as a  
52 conspecific by live fish (guppy, *Poecilia reticulata*, [16, 17]) to gain control over the behavior of the  
53 leader. We asked (a) whether larger leaders are preferentially followed (as predicted by a "bigger is

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54 better” hypothesis) when behavior is controlled for and (b) whether the preferences of followers  
55 depend on their own body size or their risk taking behavior (‘boldness’).

56

## 57 **Methods**

### 58 ***Study organism and maintenance***

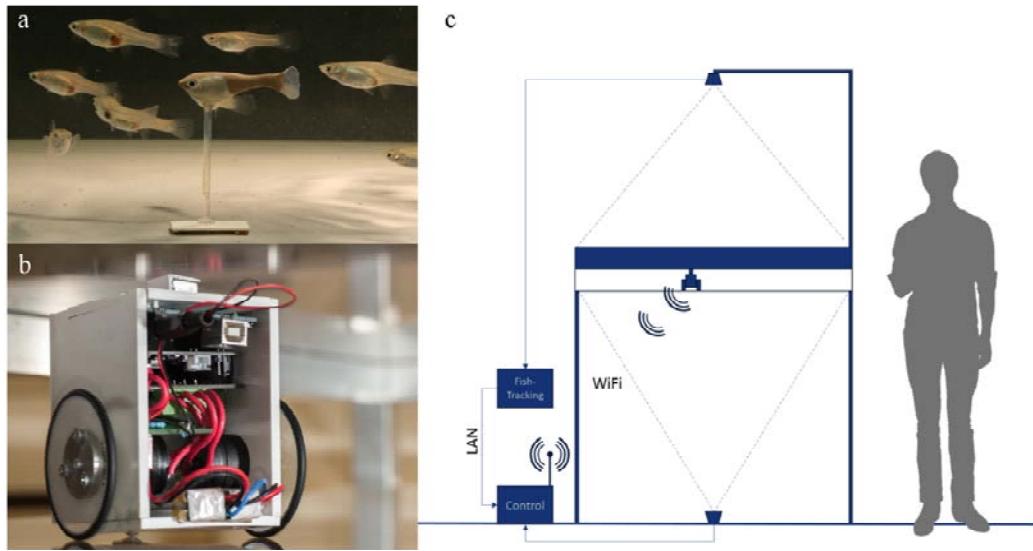
59 We used Trinidadian guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) that were descendants of wild-caught fish from the  
60 Arima River in North Trinidad. Test fish came from large, randomly outbred single-species stocks  
61 maintained at the animal care facilities at the Faculty of Life Sciences, Humboldt University of Berlin.  
62 We provided a natural 12:12h light:dark regime and maintained water temperature at 26°C. Fish were  
63 fed twice daily *ad libitum* with commercially available flake food (TetraMin™) and once a week with  
64 frozen *Artemia* shrimps.

65

### 66 ***The Robofish system***

67 The Robofish is a three-dimensional (3D)-printed guppy-like replica that is attached to a magnetic  
68 base. The magnetic base aligns with a wheeled robot that is driving below the actual test tank (88 × 88  
69 cm) on a transparent second level. Hence the replica can be moved directly by the robot (Figure 1).  
70 The entire system is enclosed in a black, opaque canvas to minimize exposure to external disturbances.  
71 The tank is illuminated from above with artificial light reproducing the daylight spectrum. On the  
72 floor, a camera is facing upwards to track the robot’s movements through the transparent second level.  
73 A second camera is fixed above the tank to track both live fish and replicas. Two computers are used  
74 for system operation: one PC tracks the robot, computes and sends motion commands to the robot over  
75 a wireless channel. The second PC records the video feed of the second camera which is afterwards  
76 tracked by custom-made software [18]

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77

78 **Figure 1:** The Robofish system. (a) Guppy-like replica (3D printed and colored) with a group of female guppies  
79 in the test arena. (b) Close-up of the robot unit. The robot unit is driving on a second level below the test arena  
80 (c).

81

## 82 **Experimental setup**

83 To provide live guppies with differently-sized Robofish leaders, we used three replicas that differed  
84 only in body size ( $r1=20$  mm standard length (SL);  $r2=25$  mm SL,  $r3=30$  mm SL, see Figure S1). As  
85 we used transparent screws to attach the replica to its magnet foot, all replicas regardless of size kept  
86 the same distance to the water surface (1 cm, at 10 cm water level). Similarly, we used live test fish  
87 (only females to avoid sex effects) that were preselected into three body size classes: 20 mm (ranging  
88 from 18.0 to 21.9, mean=20.1,  $n=24$ ), 25 mm [23.7 to 27.2, mean= 25.2  $n=33$ ], 30 mm [28.0 to 32.0,  
89 mean= 30.0  $n=33$ ]. Thus, we had a balanced two-way design with the factors leader size (three levels)  
90 and live fish size (three levels).

91 To initiate a trial, we transferred our test fish into an opaque PVC cylinder located at the lower  
92 left corner of the test tank. The PVC cylinder had an opening (diameter 3 cm) which was closed with a  
93 sponge. We removed the sponge after 1 minute of acclimation and we noted the time each fish took to  
94 leave the cylinder as a proxy for its risk taking tendency ('boldness') which might correlate with

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95 following tendencies [10, 19, 20]. We started the Robofish's movement when the live fish left the  
96 cylinder (= one body length away from the cylinder's border). The Robofish moved along a zigzag  
97 path to the opposite corner and then counter-clockwise to its start position (see Figure 2 for an  
98 example track as well as video in the supplement SI\_video\_1). This round was repeated for a second  
99 time and a trial took about 60 s in total. Each trial was videotaped for subsequent tracking and the test  
100 fish was transferred back to its holding tank. Based on the tracked positions, we calculated the inter-  
101 individual distance (IID) between focal fish and Robofish, which has been shown to reflect a live  
102 fish's tendency to follow the moving Robofish [20].

103

#### 104 **Statistical analysis**

105 We initially log10 transformed both recorded continuous variables (IID, time to leave start box) to  
106 match a Gaussian distribution. We then used the IID as dependent variable in a ANOVA (unianova  
107 package in SPSS 25) with 'leader size', 'live fish size' and their interaction term as fixed factors and  
108 'time to leave start box (log10)' as covariate. In order to test whether differently sized live fish differ  
109 in their risk aversion tendency, we further correlated live fish body size with time to leave shelter  
110 using Spearman's rank order correlation.

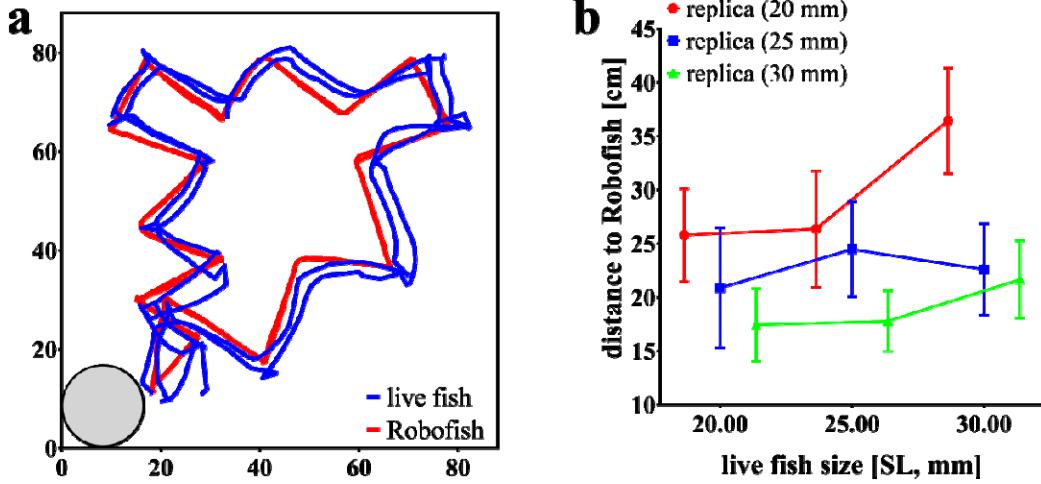
111

#### 112 **Results**

113 Regardless of own size (non-significant factor 'live fish size'  $F_{2,78}=1.52$ ;  $p=0.23$ ), live guppies  
114 followed larger Robofish replicas significantly closer than smaller ones (significant effect of factor  
115 'leader size'  $F_{2,78}=4.49$ ;  $p=0.014$ , figure 2). There was no size assortative pattern detectable (i.e.,  
116 smaller live fish did not follow smaller replicas closer than larger ones and *vice versa*) as suggested by  
117 a non-significant interaction term 'leader size  $\times$  live fish size' ( $F_{4,78}=0.49$ ;  $p=0.74$ ). Also, the time  
118 each fish took to leave the start box had no significant influence on its following behavior ( $F_{1,78}=0.90$ ;  
119  $p=0.35$ ).

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120 There was no significant correlation between live fish's body size and their tendency to leave  
121 the start box (Spearman's  $r=0.186$ ,  $p=0.08$ ).



122

123 **Figure 2:** Following behavior of live guppies towards differently sized Robofish replicas. (a) Example track of a  
124 trial with Robofish. Fish were introduced into the start box (grey circle, lower left corner) and released into the  
125 tank after 1 minute. Robofish then moved on a predefined zig-zag trajectory through the tank until it reached its  
126 start position. This movement was repeated a second time and a trial lasted about 60s in total. (b) Inter-individual  
127 distance (IID) between live fish and Robofish replicas. Shown are means ( $\pm$  S.E.M) for each size combination.

128

## 129 **Discussion**

130 Live guppies followed larger Robofish leaders closer than smaller ones and this pattern was  
131 independent of the followers' own body size as well as risk-taking behavior. While keeping the  
132 leaders' behavior constant through the use of a biomimetic robot, this is the first study that showed a  
133 'bigger is better' pattern in leadership in shoaling fish that is fully independent of behavioral  
134 differences between differentially-sized leaders.

135 Body size is often inevitably linked to specific behavioral patterns [15] and it is thus  
136 experimentally difficult to disentangle what cue (body size or linked behavior) is used by individuals  
137 that have to choose among differently-sized conspecifics. While researchers from the field of sexual

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138 selection make use of video animations in binary choice tests to decouple behavior from body size and  
139 keep either one constant while varying the other (see [21-24]), the study of collective movement has  
140 largely relied on the use of live stimuli (but see [25] for a working Virtual Reality set-up). We  
141 addressed this issue by using a biomimetic robot that is accepted by live fish as a conspecific and  
142 provided the same behavioral cues while varying only body size. With this technique, we show that  
143 the leading success of larger individuals is determined by their large body size and does not require  
144 differences in swimming speed, boldness or occupied spatial position.

145 It was previously found that large guppy females prefer to shoal with similar-sized (large) but  
146 not smaller conspecifics while small guppy females did not shoal assortatively but also preferred to  
147 shoal with larger females [26]. Small individuals can benefit from associating with larger conspecifics  
148 if the larger ones take away the attention of harassing males [27, 28] or predators [29]. Large  
149 individuals can benefit from associating with other large individuals to minimize the oddity effect  
150 during predation [30]. However, also indirect benefits might play a role as larger body size might often  
151 be an indicator of fitness (longer survival, better foraging abilities, higher dominance rank) and it thus  
152 might be beneficial for followers (regardless of own size) to associate with those successful  
153 phenotypes.

154 We do not know whether live fish may have an intrinsic preference for large body size (as  
155 assumed in mate choice contexts, [31]) or larger leaders are simply better visible than smaller ones and  
156 thus elicit stronger (retinal) stimulation which is translated into a stronger following response (see [32]  
157 for an example of a visual field reconstruction in shoaling fish).

158 In contrast to the study by Reebs [14] we found no evidence that larger individuals follow less  
159 than smaller ones. This can be due to species-specific difference as Reebs [14] used the obligate  
160 shoaling golden shiner while we used the facultative shoaling guppy. As shoal membership in fishes is  
161 highly dynamic and individuals may maximize their fitness by switching frequently between groups of  
162 varying size and composition in response to changes in their physiological stage and the external  
163 environment [33], we argue that following behavior can be indeed independent of own size [2]. Also,  
164 we found no evidence that follower's risk-taking behavior affected their tendencies to follow

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165 differentially-sized leaders. This result is in contrast to studies on sticklebacks where shyer individuals  
166 are better followers and are less likely to initiate leading themselves [8]. Besides possible species-  
167 specific differences, we argue that reinforcing feedbacks due to mutual influences among live animals  
168 may have led to the observed personality-dependent following behavior in sticklebacks [8, 34].

169 Our study shows a preference of shoaling fish to follow larger over smaller leaders. We argue  
170 that fish, irrespective of their own size have an inherent preference to follow larger leaders, as doing so  
171 provides either benefit for the follower or larger leaders are more visible and thus easier to follow.

172

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178 authors declare no competing interests.

179

180 **References**

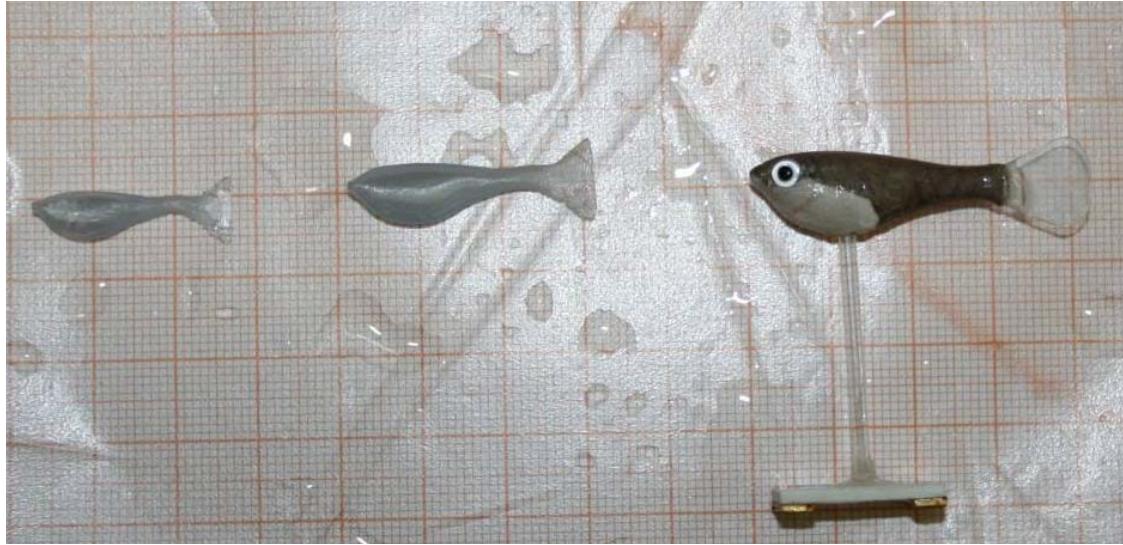
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279 **Supplemental Information**



280

281 **Figure SI:** Photograph of differently-sized replicas. Left (20 mm SL) and middle (25 mm SL) replicas  
282 are unprocessed 3D printed blanks that were latter on equipped with glass eyes and color-painted as  
283 shown for the 30 mm replica on the right.

284 **Video SI:** Example of a 30 mm live guppy that follows a 25 mm Robofish replica. The live fish leaves  
285 the cylinder at 01:04 min.

286

287