

Fig S1: Appearance of the geometric-patterned posters used in the lab (experiment 1). Each poster (dimension A0) was positioned on a different wall of the flight room, providing 2D visual landmarks to bees (see precise locations in Fig. 1A).

(A) Schematic view of the experimental field



(B) Panoramic photo of the field



Fig S2: Experimental field. Observations were conducted on a flat ploughed land at the INRA Domaine Langlade (France, 43°30'10.5"N 1°32'20.1"E). (A). The 300 x 150 m experimental field (delimited in red) was surrounded by bushes, treelines, paths and roads, creating a visual panorama that could be used by bees for navigation. The location of the hive is indicated by the white square. The pre-training flower (F0) and the experimental flowers (F1-F4) are showed for the large array of flower (experiment 3). The black arrow indicates north. (B) Panoramic view of the experimental field (photograph by AB).

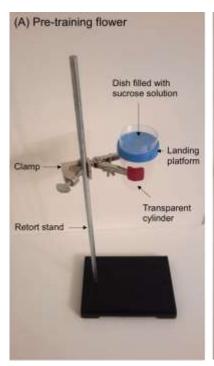






Fig S3: Design of the artificial flowers. Flowers consisted of a blue plastic landing platform (diameter = 6cm) sitting on a transparent plastic cylinder (diameter min = 5.5 cm). Each flower was hold 30 cm above ground by a clamp attached to a 50 cm retort stand. A yellow mark in the middle of the landing platform indicated the location of the sucrose reward. (A) For pre-training, a small petri dish (diameter = 6 cm, volume = 110 ml) filled with sucrose solution was placed on the landing platform to provide bees with *ad libitum* reward. (B) For testing bees in the small spatial scale array of flowers (experiments 1 and 2), a precise volume of sucrose reward (min = 5 μ L, max= 15 μ l) was added by the experimenter using an electronic dispenser (HandyStep electronic). (C) For testing bees in the larger spatial array, a wi-fi camera (D-Link DCS-2330L) was placed 20 cm above each flower (50 cm above ground) to visualise the landing platform on a computer screen. The cameras and the computer were powered with a portable generator (Mechafer).

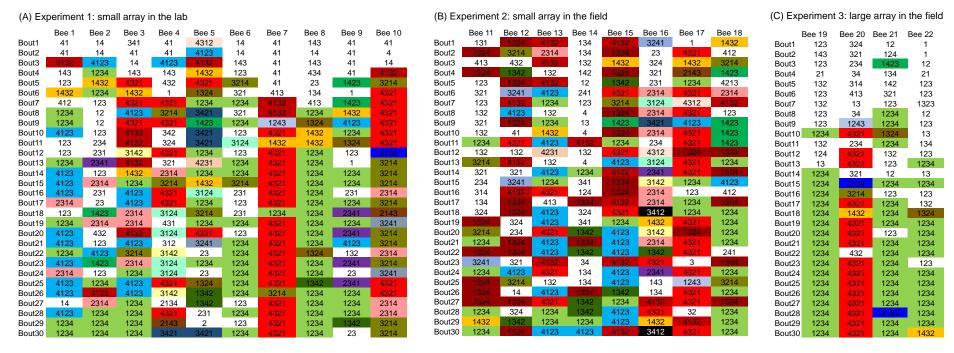


Fig. S4: Four-flower visitation sequences (excluding revisits) for each bee in experiments 1-3. Numbers (1-4) in tables refer to unique flowers (see details in Fig. 1), and colour codes refer to a unique flower sequence. Incomplete sequences (not included in the analyses of sequence repeatability) are in white. Sequences in columns are sorted in chronological order (from foraging bout 1 to foraging bout 30).