Abstract

American crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) are the black-clad rulers of a city’s skies and can be spotted in most North American cities. Over the 5 decades (1960-2010) since they first began breeding in cities the abundance of corvids in urban areas has trended upwards, suggesting they benefit from living near humans. Recent literature shows that urbanized species such as the American crow can behaviourally adapt to exploit anthropogenic resources and benefits resulting in positive urbanization effects on corvids. While individual-level behavioural adaptations are an active area of research, social behaviour adaptations and their contribution to the success of urbanized species are underexplored. Sentinel behavior is one social behavior that could increase the survival of group members. Using a scoping review approach, several intrinsic (or internal, e.g. sex or body mass) and extrinsic (or external, e.g. predation risk or anthropogenic noise) factors that can alter the sentinel behaviour of mammal and avian species were identified. Factors that alter an individual’s energetic resources can greatly affect an individual’s ability to perform sentinel behaviour, and factors that increase risk to the individual will increase an individual’s propensity to perform the behaviour. During summer 2022, I conducted an observational study of American Crow sentinel behavior in St. Catharines, Ontario. I recorded foraging behaviours in green and commercial areas as well as in the presence and absence of a sentinel and found that American crows alter their social foraging behaviour in different urban microenvironments but did not greatly alter their foraging behaviour in response to the presence of a sentinel. A significant interaction between sentinel presence and generalized environment was also observed, reinforcing the need to consider both intrinsic and extrinsic motivators when studying social behaviours. My findings highlight the need to continue studying the effects of urbanization on social behaviours. By considering both intrinsic and extrinsic effects on sentinel behaviour, future studies could unearth the complex mechanisms behind the evolution of social behaviours and help predict how they could change in an ever-urbanizing future.