



GROUP DECISIONS

Shared decision-making drives collective movement in wild baboons

Ariana Strandburg-Peshkin,^{1*†} Damien R. Farine,^{2,3,4*†}
Iain D. Couzin,^{1,5,6} Margaret C. Crofoot^{2,3*}

- 1. Background, what is known
- 2. Gap, unknown, problem
- 3. Research aim, question, hypothesis
- 4. Approach, study system, methods
- 5. Key results, important stats/numbers
- 6. Conclusion, answer the question, fill the gap
- 7. Broader implications, meaning, recommendation

Conflicts of interest about where to go and what to do are a primary challenge of group living. However, it remains unclear how consensus is achieved in stable groups with stratified social relationships. Tracking wild baboons with a high-resolution global positioning system and analyzing their movements relative to one another reveals that a process of shared decision-making governs baboon movement. Rather than preferentially following dominant individuals, baboons are more likely to follow when multiple initiators agree. When conflicts arise over the direction of movement, baboons choose one direction over the other when the angle between them is large, but they compromise if it is not. These results are consistent with models of collective motion, suggesting that democratic collective action emerging from simple rules is widespread, even in complex, socially stratified societies.

Ecological and social pressures interfere with homeostatic sleep regulation in the wild

J Carter Loftus^{1,2,3,4,5,6*}, Roi Harel^{2,5}, Chase L Núñez^{2,4,5}, Margaret C Crofoot^{1,2,3,4,5,6*}

- 1. Background, what is known
- 2. Gap, unknown, problem
- 3. Research aim, question, hypothesis
- 4. Approach, study system, methods
- 5. Key results, important stats/numbers
- 6. Conclusion, answer the question, fill the gap
- 7. Broader implications, meaning, recommendation

Abstract Sleep is fundamental to the health and fitness of all animals. The physiological importance of sleep is underscored by the central role of homeostasis in determining sleep investment – following periods of sleep deprivation, individuals experience longer and more intense sleep bouts. Yet, most sleep research has been conducted in highly controlled settings, removed from evolutionarily relevant contexts that may hinder the maintenance of sleep homeostasis. Using triaxial accelerometry and GPS to track the sleep patterns of a group of wild baboons (*Papio anubis*), we found that ecological and social pressures indeed interfere with homeostatic sleep regulation. Baboons sacrificed time spent sleeping when in less familiar locations and when sleeping in proximity to more group-mates, regardless of how long they had slept the prior night or how much they had physically exerted themselves the preceding day. Further, they did not appear to compensate for lost sleep via more intense sleep bouts. We found that the collective dynamics characteristic of social animal groups persist into the sleep period, as baboons exhibited synchronized patterns of waking throughout the night, particularly with nearby group-mates. Thus, for animals whose fitness depends critically on avoiding predation and developing social relationships, maintaining sleep homeostasis may be only secondary to remaining vigilant when sleeping in risky habitats and interacting with group-mates during the night. Our results highlight the importance of studying sleep in ecologically relevant contexts, where the adaptive function of sleep patterns directly reflects the complex trade-offs that have guided its evolution.