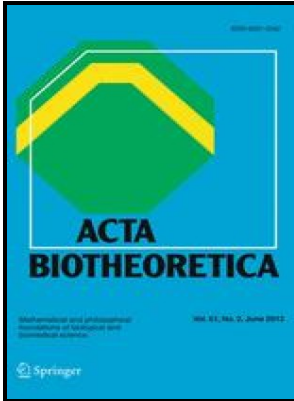


# Integration of agonistic behavior in the Stellers jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri* (Gmelin).

University of California Press - First Documented Observation of Island Scrub



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Notes: Bibliography: p. 323-324.  
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**Vol. 83, No. 1, Jan., 1966 of The Auk on JSTOR**

Group foraging has important costs, however, caused by competition within the group. Effect of different behavioral rules for aggressiveness on individual feeding rate. It will always be lower if food is abundant because the interference curve is less steep.

## **evolutionarily stable strategy for aggressiveness in feeding groups**

The model also predicts that the level of aggressiveness should rise as food abundance decreases. To separate the effects of these two factors, I also plotted log feeding rate as a function of log animal density for a population with a fixed level,  $P$ , of aggressiveness. In this paper I present an individual-based game theoretical model of how gregarious animals should adjust their level of aggressiveness to their environmental conditions.

## **Metabolic, Water and Thermal Relations of the Chilean Tinamou on JSTOR**

Several authors ; ; suggested that the influences of food availability and animal density on individual feeding rate may be confused in the field because high densities of animals are often found in areas where food is abundant.

## **evolutionarily stable strategy for aggressiveness in feeding groups**

Similarly, the density of food items being handled by animals is  $D_r/2$ . However,  $m$  may be calculated for every possible animal density as the absolute value of the slope of the interference curve for that particular point. The model predicts a progressive increase in the level of aggressiveness as density of the group increases, which implies that, for a broad set of ecological conditions, the animals should be partially aggressive.

## **evolutionarily stable strategy for aggressiveness in feeding groups**

On the other hand, the ESS can be the pure hawk strategy if density of competitors is high and food availability is low. The original hawk-dove model predicted partial preferences for aggressiveness. The Condor: Ornithological Applications publishes original research, syntheses, and

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**The integration of agonistic behavior in the Steller's jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri* (Gmelin). (Book, 1964) [sdk.mavlink.io]**

This result stems from the game-theoretical approach of the model. Aggression is taken in a broad sense and includes all levels of disturbance in food searching that can be imposed by one animal on another. OUP is the world's largest university press with the widest global presence.

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